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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 52--79th Congress

Chapter 109--1st Session

H. R. 2689

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 52

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946. With the exception of corporate funds, permanent appropriations, lend-lease funds, and payments for services rendered to other agencies, this Act carries most of the funds available to the Department. Appropriations and reappropriations for 1946 total \$757,397,064 (including permanent appropriations automatically available), a net increase of \$29,558,508 compared with 1945 appropriations and reappropriations when overtime costs for 1945 estimated at \$24,317,954 are excluded from the comparison (all comparisons in this statement are exclusive of 1945 estimated overtime costs). Four major changes in available funds were: Conservation and use (AAA), increase of \$53,868,145 -- \$24,118,145 for regular program and \$29,750,000 for special flax program; WFA salaries and expenses, decrease of \$13,859,721; flood and windstorm loans and grants (non-recurring), decrease of \$12,748,960 due to elimination of item (see also Public Law 82); and farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, decrease of \$6,226,480. In addition to appropriated funds, the Department is authorized to borrow the following sums from RFC: Rural rehabilitation loans (FSA), \$67,500,000 (same as 1945); farm tenancy loans, \$50,000,000 (\$35,000,000 above 1945), \$25,000,000 of which is for loans to eligible veterans and may be distributed without regard to the distribution formula of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; and REA loans, \$80,000,000 (\$55,000,000 above 1945). Also, administrative expenses from corporate funds are authorized as follows: CCC, \$6,565,000 (about same as 1945), and FFMC \$6,450,000, a decrease of \$1,677,556 due to fact that authority to make Land Bank Commissioner loans was to have expired June 30, 1945 (see also Public Law 98).

The Act also provides for continuation of the school lunch program at the 1945 level (\$50,000,000 from Section 32 fund, which fund is down \$4,466,157 from 1945). Under the AAA program, administrative expenses are limited to \$22,911,200, a decrease of \$1,338,800 below 1945; the ceiling on the 1946 program year is \$300,000,000; and \$12,500,000 (same as 1945) is provided to continue the special grass and legume seed program. \$275,000 is provided under WFA salaries and expenses for the wage stabilization program, and the provisions of law applicable to the program in 1945 are continued in 1946 except that the limitation on establishment of wage ceilings carried in the 1945 Act is amended to cover commodities where a majority of the producers within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request intervention of the War Food Administrator. Funds for administering the FSA rural rehabilitation program are about the same as for 1945. The Act provides an increase of \$1,187,263 for administrative expenses under the farm-tenancy loan program. Water facilities in arid and semiarid areas are provided for at the same level as in 1945. Funds for water conservation and utilization (Wheeler-Case) projects are carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the first time, al-

though the program has been financed heretofore by transfers from Interior Department. \$48,446,000 is provided for the Sugar Act (\$3,956,370 below 1945). For Marketing Service activities there is a total increase of \$254,684, increases having been granted for: Tobacco Acts, \$187,470; market news service, \$10,357; Warehouse Act, \$42,885; and freight rates for farm products, \$14,933.

The Soil Conservation Service receives \$29,754,300, an increase of \$4,251,928 over 1945, mainly to provide for expansion of the soil conservation operations; little change was made in the SCS research item. There was no change in funds available for the SCS land utilization program. For the reinstated crop insurance program, \$7,984,900 was provided. For the Emergency Rubber Project, \$4,817,000 (including \$563,338 prior year balance) will be available in 1946 to continue operations, including some research work. REA administrative expenses were increased by \$350,699 over 1945 in connection with the increase for loans.

Aside from the decrease in funds available for crop production and harvesting loans, there was no substantial change in FCA funds. Likewise, the Extension Service appropriations were about the same as 1945.

Under the Forest Service there were several increases over 1945, including \$200,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national forests, \$331,286 for increased timber sales and for surveys and appraisals for cooperative sustained-yield management plans, \$300,000 for experimental forest work, \$227,520 for forest products utilization research, \$118,764 for intensification of range inspection and management and resumption range inventory program, \$100,000 for reseeding on the national forests, \$1,034,880 for forest fire cooperation, and \$2,299,672 for forest roads and trails, of which \$1,500,000 is for maintenance and reconstruction of forest highways.

For white pine blister rust activities there is an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1945 to expand eradication activities.

Under ARA there were several increases over 1945: \$205,000 additional for payments to States for agricultural experiment stations (\$200,000 under Bankhead-Jones Act and \$5,000 under one of the Alaska Acts); BAI received increases totaling \$484,411, including \$14,824 for animal husbandry work, \$455,449 additional for operating expenses and indemnity payments in TB and Bank's disease work, and \$14,938 under inspection and quarantine in connection with increased livestock exports. BPIS&AE had increases totaling \$266,080, including \$35,000 for control measures for soybean diseases; \$133,660 for obtaining information needed in development of irrigated lands of lower Colorado and Columbia basins, \$112,500 for information on functional requirements of farm buildings and on farm uses for electricity, and \$25,000 for DDT research.

E&PQ had increases totaling \$374,118 under salaries and expenses, including \$24,760 for research on spruce budworm, \$50,000 for DDT research \$35,000 for gypsy moth control, and \$206,893 for plant quarantine work; BHN&HE had increases totaling \$127,650, to study consumption levels of farm families and their adjustments to different income (\$75,000) and to develop basic information on functional requirements of farm and rural dwellings (\$52,650); A&IC, increases totaling \$285,288 for additional operating expenses in connection with the several lines of research, including \$253,254 for the regional research laboratories.

Approximate changes in working funds available to the staff offices were as follows: Office of the Secretary, decrease of \$53,850; Office of Solicitor, decrease of \$26,870; Office of Information (salaries and expenses), decrease of \$61,881; printing and binding, decrease of \$160,000; BAE, economic investigations, decrease of \$53,680, and crop and livestock estimates, increase of \$14,680; and OFAR, increase of \$81,812.

The Act authorizes the purchase, maintenance and operation of airplanes by BPIS&AE, E&PQ, and FS, and also authorizes SCS to maintain and operate (but not purchase) airplanes. The general provision on passenger-carrying vehicles definitely limits the total number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be purchased or otherwise acquired by the Department for field work, under the appropriations carried in the Act, to a total not exceeding the number indicated for purchase in the passenger-carrying vehicle statements in the 1946 Budget.

A cut of 10% was made in the Budget estimate for penalty mail costs, although the Act provides \$77,090 more for this purpose than was available in 1945.

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2689

February 12, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 2689, Pt. 1
February 14, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 2689, Pt. 2 War Food Admin.
March 19, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2689. Full Committee print and print of bill as reported.
March 20, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations submitted House Rept. 347. Mr. Tarver submitted House Res. 194 waiving points of order which was referred to Committee on Rules.
March 21, 1945	House Rept. 353 (to accompany H. Res. 194) submitted from House Committee on rules. Debate in House on H. R. 2689.
March 22, 1945	House debate on H. Res. 194, waiving points of order.
March 23, 1945	Agreed to H. Res. 194. (190-150). House continued debate on H. R. 2689.
March 24, 1945	Debate concluded, passed House with amendments.
March 26, 1945	Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
April 4, 1945	Senator Briggs, Missouri, submitted amendment.
April 5, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2689.
April 18, 1945	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2689 with amendments. Senate Rept. 191. Sub-Committee print and print of the bill as reported.
April 19, 1945	Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered. Senate requests a conference and appoints Senate Conferees.
April 23, 1945	House Conferees appointed.
April 24, 1945	House received Conference Report. H. Rept. 438.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

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2020-2024	2025-2029

April 25, 1945 House agreed to Conference Report, and acted
on items in disagreement.

April 30, 1945 Senate agreed to Conference Report.

May 5, 1945 Approved. Public Law 52.

Budget and Finance Circular 803. Summary of
Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1944, 1945 and
1946.

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Library 1000
Library 1000

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Shipping, aerial 1000
Shipping, aerial 1000

Office of Government 1000
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NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1945

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year,
7 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
5 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in
6 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
8 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
9 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
10 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
11 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
12 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
13 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
14 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
15 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical .
16 and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together
17 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
18 tions as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the
19 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
20 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined
21 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall
22 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
23 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such ap-
24 propriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
25 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,

1 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture,
6 hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations
9 or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appropriations
10 herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
15 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission,
17 or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any
18 prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
19 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
20 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same:
21 *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required
22 in or incident to research or experimental work where no
23 suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds
24 appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase

1 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
2 duced outside of the United States.

3 PENALTY MAIL

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
5 cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, in-
6 cluding the War Food Administration, as required by section
7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$3,238,-
8 740, together with not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds made
9 available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for ad-
10 ministrative expenses, for penalty mail for said Corporation.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
13 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
15 odicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law
16 libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,680,000, to-
17 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
18 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
19 for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several
20 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
21 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,500, shall be
22 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and
23 there may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia not to exceed \$846,500: *Provided,*
25 *however,* That if the total amount of such appropria-

1 tions or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall
2 at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
3 respectively, therefor in the budget for such year,
4 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to
5 this appropriation and the amount which may be expended
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
7 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
8 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
9 representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
10 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
11 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

12 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
15 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
16 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
17 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
18 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
19 \$450,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
20 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
21 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such ex-
22 penses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
23 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
24 \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
25 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not

1 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
2 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of ex-
4 hibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display
5 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
6 with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies:
7 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
8 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
9 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein author-
10 ized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
11 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
12 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
13 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
14 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
15 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
16 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
17 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
18 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
19 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:
20 *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the
21 judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion
22 and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of
23 the various agencies of the Department can be more advan-
24 tageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of
25 Information, as the central agency of the Department there-

1 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these
2 purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this
3 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
4 able for the objects specified herein, including personal
5 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
6 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the
7 Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used
8 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
9 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
10 425) : *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
11 be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
12 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
13 such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be
14 used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

15 PRINTING AND BINDING

16 For all printing and binding for the Department, in-
17 cluding all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services
18 located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere,
19 except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, in-
20 cluding the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
21 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual
22 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
23 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244),
24 March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5
25 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March

1 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to
2 exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be
3 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-
4 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of
5 which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed
6 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
7 gates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
8 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service author-
9 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
10 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) :
11 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropria-
12 tion from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use
13 of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be neces-
14 sary for printing and binding in connection with marketing
15 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and
16 from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of sec-
17 tion 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c),
18 as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and
19 binding in connection with the activities under said section
20 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses,
21 War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary
22 for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned
23 to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator:
24 *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be trans-

1 ferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso
2 shall not exceed \$225,000.

3 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
5 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
6 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing im-
7 perfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for
8 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
9 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
10 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
11 subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city
12 of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses,
13 and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all
14 other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such
15 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
16 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
17 fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several
18 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
19 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred
20 to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total
21 appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be ex-
22 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
23 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
24 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year

1 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
2 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
3 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
5 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
6 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
7 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
8 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
9 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
10 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

11 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

12 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in
14 cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including
15 not to exceed \$1,770,929 for personal services in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau
17 at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the
18 purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers,
19 as follows:

20 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
21 useful information among the people of the United States,
22 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
23 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
24 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 \$2,010,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
9 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
10 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
11 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
12 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
13 ing a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and
14 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
15 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-
16 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
17 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
18 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts trans-
19 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation
20 and the amount which may be expended for personal services
21 in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased
22 in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
23 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
24 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
25 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-

1 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of
2 the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
3 Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State
4 and county land-use planning.

5 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
6 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
7 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
8 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
9 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
10 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in coop-
11 eration with the Extension Service and other Federal, State,
12 and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of
13 statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June
14 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957),
15 \$1,520,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
16 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
17 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries
18 and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
19 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
20 ing a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and
21 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That
22 if the total amounts of such appropriations or authoriza-
23 tions for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
24 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
25 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred

1 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and
2 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
3 the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in
4 such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
5 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
6 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements
7 as changed by such reductions or increases in such appro-
8 priations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part
9 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
10 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
11 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to
12 be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of
13 apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

14 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
15 RELATIONS

16 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
17 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
19 with other branches of the Government, State agencies, pur-
20 chasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in
21 the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution
22 of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to
23 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
24 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the em-
25 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals
2 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary
3 in connection with this work, \$500,000.

4 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL
5 COMMITTEES

6 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the
7 appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
9 United States as a member of the International Wheat
10 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
11 like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agri-
12 cultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appro-
13 priations, together with traveling and other necessary
14 expenses relating thereto.

15 EXTENSION SERVICE

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
18 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

19 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
20 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
21 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
22 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
23 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work,
24 the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.
25 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February

1 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
2 of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
3 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
4 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the
5 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000,
6 in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
7 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the
8 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto
9 Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones,
10 and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
13 the employment of persons and means in the District of
14 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
15 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
16 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or
17 supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work
18 of the Department and the several States, Territories, and
19 insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus
20 and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county,
21 and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and
22 distribution of educational material designed to increase the
23 effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by
24 the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges,

1 \$697,900, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may
2 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
6 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
7 of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
9 for necessary expenses in connection with the main-
10 tenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
11 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
13 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
14 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
15 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
16 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
17 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
18 services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores
19 of which may be maintained at the Center, and for build-
20 ing construction, alteration, and repair performed by the
21 Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appro-
22 priations and the applicable appropriations may also be
23 charged their proportionate share of the necessary general
24 expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation:
25 *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the

1 Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for
2 the constructon, alteration, and repair of buildings and
3 improvements: *Provided, however,* That unless otherwise
4 provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except-
5 ing headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed
6 \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing
7 more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the
8 estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of
9 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not ex-
10 ceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as
11 certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
12 greater.

13 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
14 AGRICULTURE

15 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
16 visions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
17 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to
18 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
19 tural extension work and the more complete endowment and
20 support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
21 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration
22 of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special
23 research work, including the planning, programming, coordi-
24 nation, and printing the results of such research, to be con-
25 ducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary

1 may designate or establish, and to which he may make allot-
 2 ments from this fund, including the employment of persons
 3 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
 4 \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be avail-
 5 able for the maintenance and operation of research
 6 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
 7 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

8 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

9 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

10 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 11 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
 12 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
 13 experiment stations:

14 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 15 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 16 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 17 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 18 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 19 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 20 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
 21 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,463,-
 22 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7
 23 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
 24 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
 25 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.

1 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the
2 Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section
3 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
4 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
5 Territory of Alaska, \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500;
6 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
7 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
8 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
9 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,001,208.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Administration of grants and coordination of research
12 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable
14 the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
15 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
16 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
17 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363,
18 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and
19 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
20 in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700
21 may be expended for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of
23 the annual financial statement required under the above
24 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
25 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the

1 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
2 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
3 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

4 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
5 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
6 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
7 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
8 \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
9 products as are obtained on the land belonging to
10 the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and
11 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be cov-
12 ered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
13 receipts.

14 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
18 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in coopera-
20 tion with public or private agencies, including individuals,
21 the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau
22 of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations
23 concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

24 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
25 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and

1 breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the
2 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
3 poultry products, and hatcheries, \$840,000.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases
5 of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuber-
6 culin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

7 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
8 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
9 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
10 disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed
11 \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
12 for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the
13 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
14 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and sup-
15 plementary to payments to be made by State, Territory,
16 county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall
17 take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as
18 compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
19 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
20 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
21 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
22 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
23 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
24 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
25 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between

1 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
2 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
3 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
4 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
5 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
6 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
7 animal.

8 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
9 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
10 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
11 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
12 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
13 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
14 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
15 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
16 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
17 diseases, \$999,600.

18 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
19 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
20 ucts, \$7,800,000.

21 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
22 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
23 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
24 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
25 factured in the United States and the importation of such

1 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals,
2 \$243,400.

3 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:

4 The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12

5 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12,

6 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for

7 which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect

8 sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24,

9 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the

10 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", in-

11 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District

12 of Columbia and elsewhere.

13 **ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER**

14 **CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

15 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of

16 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-

17 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,

18 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the live-

19 stock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of

20 Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appro-

21 priations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed

22 \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease,

23 including the payment of claims growing out of past and

24 future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the

1 States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials
2 contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
3 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substan-
4 tially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied
5 with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the
6 payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on
7 appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value,
8 but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no
9 appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat
10 or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
11 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
12 the United States Government for any animals shall not
13 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*,
14 That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to
15 control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar
16 diseases in poultry.

17 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry
21 in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
22 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations,
23 experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, coopera-
24 tive investigations of the dairy industry in the various States,

1 for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of
2 May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)),
3 and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating
4 to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908
5 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the ex-
6 portation of process or renovated butter, \$722,300.

7 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

8 ENGINEERING

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with
11 public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary
12 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in con-
13 nection with the production and improvement of farm crops
14 and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant
15 relationships, and the application of engineering principles
16 to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and
17 methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-
18 disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds
19 and means for their control; methods of handling, processing,
20 transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and
21 plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduc-
22 tion into the United States, including explorations and sur-
23 veys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the
24 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of

1 not to exceed two; and for personal services in the city of
2 Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

3 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
4 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
5 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
6 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
7 field crops, \$1,971,400.

8 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
9 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
10 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
11 related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

12 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of
13 forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for
14 their control, \$252,700.

15 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
16 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
17 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
18 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
19 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
20 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
21 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use
22 by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
23 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
24 maps, and determination of their potential productivity under
25 adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

1 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
2 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
3 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
4 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
5 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
6 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
7 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
8 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
9 transportation, and storage of agricultural products,
10 \$333,000.

11 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
12 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
13 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
14 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
15 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
16 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel,
17 \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended
18 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
19 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
20 425).

21 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with pub-
24 lic or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or
25 foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experi-

1 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
2 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
3 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
4 to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
5 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and re-
6 lated pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
7 of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
8 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
9 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
10 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act
11 (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
12 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the
13 Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public
14 Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and preven-
15 tion of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including
16 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase
17 of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

19 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
20 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
21 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
22 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
23 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
24 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
25 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-

1 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
2 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
3 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
4 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
5 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and appa-
6 ratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradi-
7 cation and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for
8 investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods
9 of their manufacture and use and the effects of their applica-
10 tion, \$2,082,000.

11 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out oper-
12 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
13 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
14 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch
15 elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts,
16 and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the
17 enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with
18 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the
19 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
20 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of
21 such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
22 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of
23 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement
24 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit,
25 including the interception and disposition of materials found

1 to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal
2 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
3 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,235,800:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
5 to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops,
6 or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*,
7 That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this
8 appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-
9 potato weevil in any State until such State has provided
10 cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for
11 barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to
12 such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed,
13 or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by
14 individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this
15 purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
16 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
17 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm
18 disease in any State where measures for the removal and
19 destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
20 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
21 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
22 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
23 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
24 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
25 authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned:

1 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
2 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
3 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
4 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
5 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
6 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
7 except where such trees are located on property owned or
8 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
9 property included within local experimental control areas.

10 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
11 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
12 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
13 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
14 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
15 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of
16 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border
17 Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic
18 plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United
19 States and enforcement of regulations governing the move-
20 ment of plants into and from the District of Columbia
21 promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act
22 of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and
23 certification of plants and plant products to meet the sani-
24 tary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in

1 section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act
2 of 1944 (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

3 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
4 PLANT DISEASES

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
6 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
7 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the
8 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
9 not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in
10 Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
11 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
12 citizens, \$2,700,000.

13 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
16 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
17 other branches of the Department, other departments or
18 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
19 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
20 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business.
21 farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals.
22 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment
23 of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington
24 and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be
25 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
26 as follows:

1 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
2 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5
3 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry
4 to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, micro-
5 scopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,
6 plant and animal products, and substances used in the manu-
7 facture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects
8 and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of
9 insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods
10 for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and
11 the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes;
12 for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits
13 and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to
14 cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the
15 development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

16 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
17 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
18 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
19 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
20 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
21 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
22 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
23 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
24 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000.

1 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
2 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
3 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
4 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
5 food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

6 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
8 not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition
10 and Home Economics for conducting, either independently
11 or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the
12 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food,
13 clothing, and other uses in the home, with special sugges-
14 tions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization
15 of such products for these purposes, and such economic in-
16 vestigations, including housing and household buying, as
17 have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home,
18 and for disseminating useful information on this subject,
19 \$850,000.

20 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
22 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
23 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
24 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
25 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and

1 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867,
2 of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the De-
3 partment of the Interior for control of white pine blister
4 rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction
5 of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
6 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
7 United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest
8 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
9 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of
10 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
11 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
12 program, method development, and for operations conducted
13 under its direction for such control, including, but not con-
14 fined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities
15 and private agencies in the control of white pine blister
16 rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
21 \$844,301 for departmental personal services in the District
22 of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experiment
23 and to make and continue investigations and report on
24 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
25 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-

1 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
2 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
3 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber
4 and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preserva-
5 tive treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and
6 the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for
7 the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*,
8 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
9 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
10 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
11 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon
12 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
13 \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, pur-
14 chased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more,
15 may be improved out of the appropriations made under this
16 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed
17 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
18 Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national
19 forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent
20 erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
21 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the
22 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to
23 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the
24 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
25 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investi-

1 gations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks,
2 reference and technical books, and technical journals for
3 officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washing-
4 ton: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be
5 expended for the contribution of the United States to the
6 cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union
7 of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber
8 Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

9 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
10 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
11 the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary
12 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
13 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
14 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District
15 of Columbia, \$542,000.

16 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
17 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
18 development of the national forests, including the establish-
19 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
20 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
21 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
22 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
23 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight;
24 the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
25 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the

1 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
2 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
3 areas under Forest Service administration, except that where,
4 in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more
5 economical than construction, improvements may be pur-
6 chased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any
7 one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and
8 recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree
9 diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development
10 and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
11 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting
12 on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and
13 appraising of timber and other resources and development
14 and application of plans for their effective management, sale,
15 and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal
16 of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law
17 and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests
18 that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under
19 the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912
20 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March
21 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment
22 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
23 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
24 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
25 the administration and public use of the national forests;

1 and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, im-
2 provement, protection, and general administration of the
3 national forests, \$16,349,100.

4 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
5 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
6 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
7 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
8 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
9 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

10 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
11 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
12 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
13 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
14 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
15 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
16 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricul-
17 tural production, and to secure the correlation and the most
18 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
19 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
20 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related sub-
21 jects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
22 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

23 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and
24 other forest investigations and experiments under said sec-

tion 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$520,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$325,000.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,001,380.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,584 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for

1 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
2 District of Columbia.

3 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

4 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
5 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
6 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
7 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
8 \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to ex-
9 ceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the
10 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
11 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for
12 the extension of national forests, and for other purposes,
13 in order to promote the continuous production of timber
14 on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
15 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
16 thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate
17 with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-
18 using industries or other appropriate agencies in the applica-
19 tion of forest management principles to federally owned
20 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to
21 attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the
22 timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the
23 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of
24 forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed

1 \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the pur-
3 chase of reference books and technical journals; not to
4 exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase
5 of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*,
6 That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Coopera-
7 tive Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall
8 be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the
9 establishment of such new nurseries.

10 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

11 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Fed-
12 eral Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended
13 (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, recon-
14 struction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental
15 areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$4,418,778
16 for forest development roads and trails (including not to
17 exceed \$68,846 for personal services in the District of Colum-
18 bia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for maintenance of forest high-
19 ways, which latter sum is part of the balance of the amount
20 of \$5,714,222 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
21 year 1942 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867,
22 Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all, \$5,918,-
23 778, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
24 able until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
25 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction,

1 or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and
2 repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail con-
3 struction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such
4 building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authori-
5 zation shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any
6 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of
7 which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any
8 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
9 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that
10 \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating
11 plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop build-
12 ings in Portland, Oregon.

13 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

14 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
15 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7
16 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding with-
18 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodi-
20 cals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical
21 supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the
22 acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
23 and furnishing to employees daily transportation between
24 points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby con-
25 tinued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act

1 of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobli-
2 gated balances of appropriations made under this head for the
3 fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged
4 with the appropriation made under this head in the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided*,
6 That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed
7 from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other
8 sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such
9 Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into
10 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

11 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
13 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
14 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310,
15 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by
16 transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private
17 agencies and individuals, other personal services in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
19 \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
20 section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public
21 Law 425); actual transportation and other necessary ex-
22 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
23 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes
24 in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food
25 Administration, without other compensation from the United

1 States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
2 \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of law-
3 books, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed
4 \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation,
5 and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the
6 District of Columbia; \$13,636,472, including \$275,000 for
7 the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other
8 governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such
9 program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued dur-
10 ing the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That none of the
11 funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulga-
12 tion or execution of orders under which assessments are
13 made against producers or handlers of agricultural products,
14 excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
17 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
18 modity within the area affected participating in a referen-
19 dum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention
20 of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

21 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
23 \$6,562,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
24 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Cor-
25 poration in carrying out its activities as authorized by law,

1 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
2 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-
3 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June
4 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; printing and
5 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed
6 \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of
7 supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of
8 Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses:
9 *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
10 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
11 including other personal services) in connection with the
12 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
13 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
14 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses
15 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
16 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That none of the fund made available by this
18 paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until
19 an appropriate appropriation account shall have been estab-
20 lished therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a
21 covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be ac-
22 counted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
23 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*,
24 That none of the fund made available by this paragraph

1 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
2 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
3 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable
5 price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1,
6 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8); and the method
7 that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit
8 Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its
9 equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location
10 used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used
11 for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton
12 at such average location for the purposes of this proviso:
13 *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
14 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity sub-
15 stantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable
16 fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of
17 deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the
18 purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or com-
19 modities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of
20 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or
21 commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct
22 uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing
23 claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrep-
24 sentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such

1 commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall
2 be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn
3 at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in
4 making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or
5 wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area
6 than the United States average parity price of corn.

7 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL
8 LAND RESOURCES

9 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
10 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
12 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
13 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
14 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except
15 the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
16 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services
17 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
18 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including
19 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
20 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
21 reference, periodicals; \$290,000,000, together with \$10,-
22 000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
23 "Parity payments" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
24 priation Act, 1944, in all, \$300,000,000, to remain avail-
25 able until December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs

1 under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
2 of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936,
3 as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 pro-
4 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to
5 December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,-
6 000 for making additional payments on an acreage and
7 pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes
8 determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary
9 for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for
10 making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of
11 December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551) : *Provided*, That
12 not to exceed \$21,911,200 of the total sum provided under
13 this head shall be available during the current fiscal year,
14 for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying
15 out such programs; but not more than \$5,382,103 shall
16 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative
17 expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency": *Provided*
18 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or
19 made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural
20 Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No.
21 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sala-
22 ries or expenses of any regional information employees or
23 any State or county information employees, but this shall
24 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of
25 information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That

1 such amount shall be available for salaries and other admin-
2 istrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
3 administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building prac-
4 tices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the
5 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under
6 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;
7 but the payments or grants under such program shall
8 be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
9 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in
10 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
11 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
12 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
13 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
14 and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural
15 Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after
17 the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other
18 administrative expenses except for payment of obligations
19 therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided*
20 *further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from
21 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
22 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
23 of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under
24 this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be
25 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or

1 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and
2 making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in
3 carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in
4 the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of Febru-
5 ary 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of
6 any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War
7 Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation,
8 or other agency constituting a part of such Department
9 or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year
10 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any per-
11 son who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
12 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", ap-
13 proved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
14 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of
15 the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have
16 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
17 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal
18 services or other expenses designed to influence in any
19 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
20 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
21 of any Member or through the proper official channels:
22 *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
23 Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent
24 agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance,
25 or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War

1 Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by
2 letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as
3 a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority
4 certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings
5 on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be
6 held and decision made within thirty days after such charges
7 are filed with him.

8 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

9 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
10 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
11 ance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended
12 by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,-
13 984,900, including personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and
15 periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
16 \$7,984,900.

17 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

18 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
19 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
20 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
21 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
22 erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried
23 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, includ-
24 ing the employment of persons and means in the District
25 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may

1 be expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
2 bia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair,
3 and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the
4 District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees,
5 training of employees, operation and maintenance of air-
6 craft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of
7 permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any
8 building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
9 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
10 and connecting the same with any such building, shall not
11 exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in con-
12 junction with land being purchased for other purposes and
13 except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not
14 to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no
15 money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the
16 construction of any such building on land not owned by the
17 Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Mis-
18 souri where the State has established a central State agency
19 authorized to enter into agreements with the United
20 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
21 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
22 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the
23 agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
24 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
25 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
26 come effective as to such district, as follows:

1 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
2 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
3 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
4 water conservation (including the construction and hy-
5 drologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage) ;
6 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
7 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
8 tions, \$1,063,000.

9 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
10 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
11 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
12 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
13 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
14 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
15 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
16 \$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
17 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
18 in demonstration projects.

19 Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For re-
20 search and demonstration work in soil conservation control
21 measures, including research and demonstration work in fire
22 control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire
23 hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500:
24 *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these
25 purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a
2 political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

3 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
4 SUBMARGINAL LAND

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title
6 III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
7 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
8 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
9 and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

10 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

11 Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by
12 and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of
13 August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used
14 during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption
15 by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under
16 and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, process-
17 ing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural com-
18 modities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-
19 ments to such schools and centers or agencies having
20 control thereof in connection with the purchase and dis-
21 tribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed
22 form and, when desirable, for the processing and ex-
23 change of such commodities and their products; or (c)
24 by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch

1 program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States,
2 Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in ac-
3 cordance with school enrollment and need, as determined
4 by the Secretary, except that if program participation
5 in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
6 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the
7 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such
8 other States, Territories, possessions, or the District
9 of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may
10 determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of
11 this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other
12 sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the
13 agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by
14 the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies
15 as established by certificates executed by the author-
16 ized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided*
17 *further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts
18 and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodi-
19 ties or products furnished in the program and that such ac-
20 counts and records shall be available for audit by representa-
21 tives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
22 That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
23 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodi-
24 ties and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
25 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other in-

1 cidental costs and expenses without regard to the provi-
2 sions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without
3 regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in
4 said section 32: *Provided further*; that not more than 2 per
5 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
6 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
7 child-care centers. The amount of funds available here-
8 under for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
9 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
10 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
11 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
12 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession,
13 or District of Columbia including the value of donated services
14 and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care
15 centers, or agencies having control thereof.

16 SUGAR ACT

17 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
18 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
19 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
20 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
21 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,-
23 446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

24 MARKETING SERVICE

25 For the employment of such persons and means in the

1 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
2 \$1,254,031 for departmental personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting
4 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either in-
5 dependently or in cooperation with public or private agencies,
6 organizations, or individuals, as follows:

7 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
8 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
9 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
10 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
11 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
12 dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts
13 and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds,
14 and other agricultural products, independently and in coop-
15 eration with other branches of the Government, State
16 agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and
17 persons engaged in the production, transportation, market-
18 ing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,114,900.

19 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
20 Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other
21 branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and
22 consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of com-
23 merce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organiza-
24 tions, and persons or corporations engaged in the production,
25 transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food

1 products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to
2 investigate and certify to shippers and other interested
3 parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco,
4 fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or other-
5 wise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable
6 farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when
7 received at such important central markets as the Secretary
8 may from time to time designate, or at points which may
9 be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
10 regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such
11 fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
12 cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

13 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
14 among the people of the United States useful information
15 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
16 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food
17 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
18 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
19 and food products throughout the world, and for making
20 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
21 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,000.

22 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
23 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
24 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
25 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for

1 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
2 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and
3 publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of
4 Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
5 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the ex-
6 portation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental
7 purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
8 \$1,000,000.

9 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
10 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
11 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricul-
12 tural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as
13 amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent
14 the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other
15 purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
16 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
17 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix stand-
18 ards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
19 fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May
20 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$181,600.

21 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:
22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
23 of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
24 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
25 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.

1 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
2 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
3 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
4 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
5 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
6 51-65), \$1,042,000.

7 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the
8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
9 States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

10 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
12 house Act, \$507,000.

13 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
14 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
15 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
16 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
17 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
18 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
19 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*,
20 That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for
21 meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of
22 the International Seed Testing Congress.

23 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
24 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved

1 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

3 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
5 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

6 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into
7 effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C.
8 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture,
9 sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris
10 greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides,
11 and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes",
12 \$186,800.

13 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
14 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
15 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

16 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provi-
17 sions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of
18 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
19 1291), \$84,200.

20 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

21 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
22 istration to continue to provide assistance through rural
23 rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United
24 States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans
25 to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and

1 servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws,
2 (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as ex-
3 peditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects
4 under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and
5 (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the pro-
6 visions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as
7 amended, \$22,357,264, together with not to exceed \$198,000
8 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made to carry
9 out the provisions of said Act, which sums shall be
10 also available for necessary administrative expenses incident
11 to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of
12 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for em-
13 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
14 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425);
15 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
16 not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and bind-
17 ing: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall trans-
18 mit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with re-
19 spect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects,
20 under his supervision, showing by name and by States all
21 dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with
22 the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of
23 liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

24 In making any grant payments under this Act, the
25 Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-

1 ments the performance of work on useful public projects,
2 Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public
3 land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources,
4 and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5
5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death
6 compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons per-
7 forming such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not
8 apply to any case coming within the purview of the work-
9 men's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession,
10 or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to
11 receive similar benefits for injury or death.

12 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
13 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are un-
14 able to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
15 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
16 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
17 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
18 aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such
19 advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to ex-
20 ceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semi-
21 annually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to
22 the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Sec-
23 retary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not ex-
24 ceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of
25 the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such

1 other terms and conditions, and with such maturities as the
2 Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the
3 Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys col-
4 lected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made
5 from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obliga-
6 tions held by the Corporation as security for such advances,
7 until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes,
8 debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corpo-
9 ration is authorized and empowered to issue and to have out-
10 standing at any one time under the provisions of law in force
11 on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an
12 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

13 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
14 ized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-
15 tion", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land
16 or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing
17 program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective
18 farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promo-
19 tion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing
20 associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative
21 land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant pur-
22 chasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possi-
23 ble of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the
24 making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
25 \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative

1 association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment
2 of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in
3 any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or
4 hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that
5 deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for
6 the production of agricultural commodities.

7 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
8 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
9 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
10 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
11 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
12 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust
13 funds by the Secretary.

14 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
15 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
16 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
17 this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be
18 supplemented by funds from any source.

19 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
20 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
21 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
22 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

23 FARM TENANCY

24 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
25 istration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the

1 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
2 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
4 nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-
5 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
6 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due
7 the United States on account of loans heretofore made under
8 the provisions of said Act, including the employment of
9 persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
10 exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said
11 Act, \$2,000,000.

12 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
13 with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
14 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and
15 section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
16 of 1944 (Public Law 346), \$40,000,000, including
17 \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may be
18 distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4
19 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the
20 States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to
21 make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the
22 Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of
23 not to exceed 3 per centum per annum; and the Reconstruc-
24 tion Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed
25 to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any

1 obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provi-
2 sions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
3 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) : *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance
5 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
6 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
7 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
8 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
9 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
10 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
11 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
12 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
13 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
14 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
15 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an
16 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

17 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID

18 AREAS

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
20 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conserva-
21 tion in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by
22 aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and
23 utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28,
24 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5),

1 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
4 PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
6 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to
7 carry into effect the functions of the Department under the
8 Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
9 amended relating to the construction, operation, and main-
10 tenance of water conservation and utilization projects,
11 \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
12 able until expended, which sum shall be merged with the
13 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or
14 transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act,
15 including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
16 chase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling or
17 otherwise preparing such lands for the utilization of irrigation
18 water, irrespective of ownership.

19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
21 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
22 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
24 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports

1 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
2 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
4 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
5 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$3,150,000.

7 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
8 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
9 thereof; \$60,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from
10 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
11 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act: *Provided, That*
12 ~~hereafter all receipts derived from the operation or lease of~~
13 ~~any property purchased or acquired pursuant to said section~~
14 ~~7 shall be available for expenses of operation of such property.~~

15 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
18 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
19 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed
20 \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending
21 meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which
22 matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Ad-
23 ministration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books
24 of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-

1 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
2 which issue publications to members only or to members
3 at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
4 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
5 authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944
6 (Public Law 425); purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
7 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
8 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in
9 the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation
10 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
11 diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away
12 from their homes, without other compensation from the United
13 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Admin-
14 istration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
15 \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection
16 with the making of loans under the provisions of the
17 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
18 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
19 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act
20 and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Admin-
21 istration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
22 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
23 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
24 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with
25 not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available

1 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
2 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
3 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of Sep-
4 tember 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made avail-
5 able to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining
6 and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and
7 other organizations as provided in said section.

8 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
9 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12
10 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts
11 of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939
12 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
13 July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public
14 Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and
15 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance
16 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available
17 for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
18 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and har-
19 vesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropria-
20 tion Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public
21 Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February
22 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public
23 Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1,
24 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674),
25 July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944

1 (Public Law 367), is hereby made available, together with
2 all collections of principal and interest on loans hereto-
3 fore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937
4 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

5 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

6 Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal
7 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of Jan-
8 uary 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available
9 during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses
10 of the Corporation, including personal services in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers
12 and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the
13 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of
14 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing
15 and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
16 \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic
17 reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
18 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
19 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only
20 for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; pay-
21 ment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses
22 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of per-
23 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
24 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
25 to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis

1 of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of spe-
2 cial services, including legal services; use of the services and
3 facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associa-
4 tions, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government
5 as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other
6 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for
7 the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the
8 restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
9 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
10 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
11 of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
12 1016-1020h).

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
16 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
17 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
18 agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation,
19 institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or
20 approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or em-
21 ployee of the Department or of any such bureau, office,
22 agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to
23 make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the pro-
24 visions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2,
25 issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under

1 the Food Production Administration, Production Loans
2 Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the
3 applicant represents in writing and it is administratively
4 determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the
5 production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
6 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
7 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
8 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he
9 could not use the other credit available to the extent neces-
10 sary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock
11 specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to
12 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional
13 Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity
14 of the crops or livestock specified in the application would
15 be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made
16 than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or ad-
17 vance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emer-
18 gency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
19 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under
20 bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions
21 specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which
22 loans or advances had been made under said section 201
23 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932
24 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any
25 region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have desig-

1 nated as a region in which the making of such loans or
2 advances is necessary in order to finance the production of
3 crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in
4 such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided
5 for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or
6 advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of
7 financing the completion of production undertaken before
8 July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving
9 the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation
10 of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

11 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
12 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Depart-
13 ment shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
14 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in
15 the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
16 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
17 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
18 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
19 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by
20 the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
21 tures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
23 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
24 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
25 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks

1 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
2 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the
3 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and
4 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*,
5 That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment
6 Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
7 ation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of
8 Columbia.

9 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
10 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tempo-
11 rary employment of translators when competent citizen
12 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
13 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
14 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment
15 on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the
16 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
17 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
18 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
19 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

20 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
22 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
23 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
24 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
25 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima

1 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
2 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such adminis-
5 trative or supervisory employees of the Department as may
6 be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
7 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affi-
8 davits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee
9 for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advo-
10 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
14 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
18 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
20 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
21 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
22 loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment
23 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from ap-
24 plicable appropriations for services rendered in such emer-

1 gency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
2 this section.

3 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
4 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

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Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TAYLOR

MARCH 19, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Union Calendar No. 80

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2689

[Report No. 347]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1945

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year,
7 namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,

1 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture,
6 hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations
9 or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appropriations
10 herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
15 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission,
17 or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any
18 prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
19 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
20 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same:
21 *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required
22 in or incident to research or experimental work where no
23 suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds
24 appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase

1 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
2 duced outside of the United States.

3 PENALTY MAIL

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
5 cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, in-
6 cluding the War Food Administration, as required by section
7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$3,238,-
8 740, together with not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds made
9 available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for ad-
10 ministrative expenses, for penalty mail for said Corporation.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
13 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
15 odicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law
16 libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,680,000, to-
17 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
18 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
19 for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several
20 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
21 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,500, shall be
22 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and
23 there may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia not to exceed \$883,240: *Provided,*
25 *however,* That if the total amount of such appropria-

1 tions or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall
2 at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
3 respectively, therefor in the budget for such year,
4 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to
5 this appropriation and the amount which may be expended
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
7 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
8 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
9 representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
10 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
11 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

12 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
15 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
16 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
17 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
18 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
19 \$450,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
20 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
21 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such ex-
22 penses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
23 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
24 \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
25 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not

1 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
2 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of ex-
4 hibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display
5 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
6 with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies:
7 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
8 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
9 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein author-
10 ized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
11 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
12 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
13 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
14 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
15 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
16 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
17 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
18 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
19 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:
20 *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the
21 judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion
22 and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of
23 the various agencies of the Department can be more advan-
24 tageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of
25 Information, as the central agency of the Department there-

1 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these
2 purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this
3 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
4 able for the objects specified herein, including personal
5 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
6 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the
7 Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used
8 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
9 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
10 425): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
11 be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
12 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
13 such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be
14 used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

15 PRINTING AND BINDING

16 For all printing and binding for the Department, in-
17 cluding all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services
18 located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere,
19 except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, in-
20 cluding the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
21 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual
22 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
23 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244),
24 March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5
25 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March

1 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to
2 exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be
3 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-
4 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of
5 which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed
6 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
7 gates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
8 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service author-
9 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
10 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) :
11 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropria-
12 tion from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use
13 of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be neces-
14 sary for printing and binding in connection with marketing
15 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and
16 from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of sec-
17 tion 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c),
18 as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and
19 binding in connection with the activities under said section
20 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses,
21 War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary
22 for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned
23 to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator:
24 *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be trans-

1 ferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso
2 shall not exceed \$225,000.

3 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
5 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
6 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing im-
7 perfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for
8 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
9 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
10 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
11 subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city
12 of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses,
13 and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all
14 other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such
15 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
16 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
17 fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several
18 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
19 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred
20 to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total
21 appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be ex-
22 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
23 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
24 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year

1 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
2 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
3 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
5 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
6 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
7 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
8 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
9 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
10 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

11 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

12 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in
14 cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including
15 not to exceed \$1,838,589 for personal services in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau
17 at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the
18 purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers,
19 as follows:

20 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
21 useful information among the people of the United States,
22 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
23 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
24 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 \$2,010,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
9 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
10 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
11 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
12 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
13 ing a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and
14 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
15 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-
16 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
17 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
18 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts trans-
19 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation
20 and the amount which may be expended for personal services
21 in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased
22 in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
23 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
24 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
25 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-

1 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of
2 the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
3 Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State
4 and county land-use planning.

5 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
6 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
7 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
8 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
9 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
10 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in coop-
11 eration with the Extension Service and other Federal, State,
12 and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of
13 statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June
14 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957),
15 \$1,520,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
16 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
17 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries
18 and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
19 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
20 ing a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and
21 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That
22 if the total amounts of such appropriations or authoriza-
23 tions for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
24 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
25 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred

1 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and
2 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
3 the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in
4 such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
5 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
6 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements
7 as changed by such reductions or increases in such appro-
8 priations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part
9 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
10 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
11 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to
12 be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of
13 apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

14 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL

15 RELATIONS

16 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
17 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
19 with other branches of the Government, State agencies, pur-
20 chasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in
21 the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution
22 of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to
23 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
24 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the em-
25 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals
2 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary
3 in connection with this work, \$500,000.

4 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL
5 COMMITTEES

6 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the
7 appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
9 United States as a member of the International Wheat
10 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
11 like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agri-
12 cultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appro-
13 priations, together with traveling and other necessary
14 expenses relating thereto.

15 EXTENSION SERVICE

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
18 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

19 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
20 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
21 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
22 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
23 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work,
24 the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.
25 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February

1 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
2 of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
3 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
4 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the
5 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000,
6 in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
7 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the
8 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto
9 Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones,
10 and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
13 the employment of persons and means in the District of
14 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
15 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
16 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or
17 supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work
18 of the Department and the several States, Territories, and
19 insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus
20 and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county,
21 and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and
22 distribution of educational material designed to increase the
23 effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by
24 the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges,

1 \$697,900, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may
2 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
6 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
7 of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
9 for necessary expenses in connection with the main-
10 tenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
11 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
13 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
14 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
15 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
16 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
17 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
18 services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores
19 of which may be maintained at the Center, and for build-
20 ing construction, alteration, and repair performed by the
21 Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appro-
22 priations and the applicable appropriations may also be
23 charged their proportionate share of the necessary general
24 expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation:
25 *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the

1 Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for
2 the constructon, alteration, and repair of buildings and
3 improvements: *Provided, however,* That unless otherwise
4 provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except-
5 ing headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed
6 \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing
7 more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the
8 estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of
9 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not ex-
10 ceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as
11 certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
12 greater.

13 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
14 AGRICULTURE

15 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
16 visions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
17 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to
18 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
19 tural extension work and the more complete endowment and
20 support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
21 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration
22 of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special
23 research work, including the planning, programming, coordi-
24 nation, and printing the results of such research, to be con-
25 ducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary

1 may designate or establish, and to which he may make allot-
2 ments from this fund, including the employment of persons
3 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
4 \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be avail-
5 able for the maintenance and operation of research
6 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
7 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

8 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

9 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

10 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
11 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
12 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
13 experiment stations:

14 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
15 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
16 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
17 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
18 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
19 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
20 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
21 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,463,-
22 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7
23 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
24 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
25 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.

1 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the
2 Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section
3 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
4 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
5 Territory of Alaska, \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500;
6 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
7 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
8 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
9 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,001,208.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Administration of grants and coordination of research
12 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable
14 the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
15 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
16 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
17 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363,
18 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and
19 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
20 in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700
21 may be expended for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of
23 the annual financial statement required under the above
24 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
25 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the

1 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
2 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
3 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

4 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
5 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
6 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
7 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
8 \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
9 products as are obtained on the land belonging to
10 the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and
11 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be cov-
12 ered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
13 receipts.

14 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
18 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in coopera-
20 tion with public or private agencies, including individuals,
21 the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau
22 of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations
23 concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

24 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
25 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and

1 breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the
2 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
3 poultry products, and hatcheries, \$840,000.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases
5 of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuber-
6 culin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

7 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
8 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
9 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
10 disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed
11 \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
12 for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the
13 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
14 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and sup-
15 plementary to payments to be made by State, Territory,
16 county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall
17 take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as
18 compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
19 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
20 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
21 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
22 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
23 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
24 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
25 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between

1 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
2 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
3 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
4 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
5 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
6 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
7 animal.

8 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
9 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
10 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
11 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
12 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
13 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
14 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
15 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
16 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
17 diseases, \$999,600.

18 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
19 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
20 ucts, \$7,800,000.

21 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
22 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
23 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
24 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
25 factured in the United States and the importation of such

1 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals,
2 \$243,400.

3 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
4 The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12
5 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12,
6 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for
7 which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect
8 sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24,
9 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the
10 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", in-
11 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
12 of Columbia and elsewhere.

13 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

14 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

15 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
16 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
17 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
18 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the live-
19 stock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of
20 Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appro-
21 priations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed
22 \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease,
23 including the payment of claims growing out of past and
24 future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the

1 States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials
2 contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
3 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substan-
4 tially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied
5 with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the
6 payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on
7 appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value,
8 but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no
9 appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat
10 or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
11 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
12 the United States Government for any animals shall not
13 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*,
14 That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to
15 control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar
16 diseases in poultry.

17 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry
21 in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
22 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations,
23 experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, coopera-
24 tive investigations of the dairy industry in the various States,

1 for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of
2 May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)),
3 and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating
4 to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908
5 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the ex-
6 portation of process or renovated butter, \$722,300.

7 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
8 ENGINEERING

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with
11 public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary
12 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in con-
13 nection with the production and improvement of farm crops
14 and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant
15 relationships, and the application of engineering principles
16 to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and
17 methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-
18 disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds
19 and means for their control; methods of handling, processing,
20 transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and
21 plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduc-
22 tion into the United States, including explorations and sur-
23 veys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the
24 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of

1 not to exceed two; and for personal services in the city of
2 Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

3 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
4 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
5 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
6 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
7 field crops, \$1,971,400.

8 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
9 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
10 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
11 related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

12 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of
13 forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for
14 their control, \$252,700.

15 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
16 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
17 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
18 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
19 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
20 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
21 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use
22 by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
23 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
24 maps, and determination of their potential productivity under
25 adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

1 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 2 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
 3 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
 4 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
 5 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
 6 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
 7 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
 8 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
 9 transportation, and storage of agricultural products,
 10 \$333,000.

11 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 12 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 13 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
 14 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
 15 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
 16 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel,
 17 \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended
 18 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
 19 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
 20 425).

21 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with pub-
 24 lic or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or
 25 foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experi-

1 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
2 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
3 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
4 to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
5 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and re-
6 lated pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
7 of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
8 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
9 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
10 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act
11 (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
12 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the
13 Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public
14 Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and preven-
15 tion of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including
16 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase
17 of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

19 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
20 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
21 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
22 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
23 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
24 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
25 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-

1 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
2 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
3 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
4 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
5 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and appa-
6 ratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradi-
7 cation and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for
8 investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods
9 of their manufacture and use and the effects of their applica-
10 tion, \$2,082,000.

11 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out oper-
12 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
13 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
14 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch
15 elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts,
16 and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the
17 enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with
18 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the
19 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
20 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of
21 such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
22 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of
23 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement
24 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit,
25 including the interception and disposition of materials found

1 to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal
2 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
3 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,235,800:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
5 to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops,
6 or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*,
7 That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this
8 appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-
9 potato weevil in any State until such State has provided
10 cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for
11 barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to
12 such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed,
13 or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by
14 individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this
15 purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
16 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
17 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm
18 disease in any State where measures for the removal and
19 destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
20 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
21 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
22 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
23 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
24 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
25 authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned:

1 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
2 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
3 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
4 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
5 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
6 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
7 except where such trees are located on property owned or
8 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
9 property included within local experimental control areas.

10 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
11 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
12 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
13 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
14 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
15 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of
16 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border
17 Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic
18 plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United
19 States and enforcement of regulations governing the move-
20 ment of plants into and from the District of Columbia
21 promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act
22 of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and
23 certification of plants and plant products to meet the sani-
24 tary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in

1 section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act
2 of 1944 (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

3 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
4 PLANT DISEASES

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
6 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
7 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the
8 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
9 not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in
10 Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
11 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
12 citizens, \$2,700,000.

13 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
16 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
17 other branches of the Department, other departments or
18 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
19 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
20 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business,
21 farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals,
22 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment
23 of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington
24 and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be
25 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
26 as follows:

1 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
2 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5
3 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry
4 to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, micro-
5 scopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,
6 plant and animal products, and substances used in the manu-
7 facture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects
8 and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of
9 insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods
10 for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and
11 the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes;
12 for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits
13 and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to
14 cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the
15 development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

16 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
17 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
18 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
19 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
20 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
21 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
22 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
23 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
24 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000

1 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
2 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
3 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
4 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
5 food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

6 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
8 not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition
10 and Home Economics for conducting, either independently
11 or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the
12 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food,
13 clothing, and other uses in the home, with special sugges-
14 tions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization
15 of such products for these purposes, and such economic in-
16 vestigations, including housing and household buying, as
17 have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home,
18 and for disseminating useful information on this subject,
19 \$850,000.

20 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
22 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
23 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
24 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
25 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and

1 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867,
2 of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the De-
3 partment of the Interior for control of white pine blister
4 rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction
5 of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
6 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
7 United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest
8 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
9 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of
10 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
11 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
12 program, method development, and for operations conducted
13 under its direction for such control, including, but not con-
14 fined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities
15 and private agencies in the control of white pine blister
16 rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
21 \$820,861 for departmental personal services in the District
22 of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experiment
23 and to make and continue investigations and report on
24 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
25 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-

1 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
2 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
3 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber
4 and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preserva-
5 tive treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and
6 the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for
7 the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*,
8 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
9 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
10 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
11 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon
12 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
13 \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, pur-
14 chased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more,
15 may be improved out of the appropriations made under this
16 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed
17 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
18 Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national
19 forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent
20 erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
21 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the
22 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to
23 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the
24 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
25 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investi-

1 gations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks,
2 reference and technical books, and technical journals for
3 officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washing-
4 ton: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be
5 expended for the contribution of the United States to the
6 cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union
7 of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber
8 Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

9 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
10 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
11 the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary
12 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
13 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
14 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District
15 of Columbia, \$542,000.

16 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
17 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
18 development of the national forests, including the establish-
19 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
20 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
21 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
22 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
23 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight;
24 the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
25 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the

1 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
2 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
3 areas under Forest Service administration, except that where,
4 in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more
5 economical than construction, improvements may be pur-
6 chased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any
7 one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and
8 recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree
9 diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development
10 and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
11 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting
12 on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and
13 appraising of timber and other resources and development
14 and application of plans for their effective management, sale,
15 and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal
16 of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law
17 and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests
18 that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under
19 the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912
20 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March
21 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment
22 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
23 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
24 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
25 the administration and public use of the national forests;

1 and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, im-
2 provement, protection, and general administration of the
3 national forests, \$16,349,100.

4 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
5 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
6 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
7 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
8 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
9 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

10 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
11 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
12 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
13 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
14 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
15 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
16 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricul-
17 tural production, and to secure the correlation and the most
18 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
19 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
20 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related sub-
21 jects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
22 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

23 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and
24 other forest investigations and experiments under said sec-

tion 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$520,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$325,000.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,001,380.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,584 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for

1 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
2 District of Columbia.

3 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

4 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
5 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
6 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
7 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
8 \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to ex-
9 ceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the
10 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
11 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for
12 the extension of national forests, and for other purposes,
13 in order to promote the continuous production of timber
14 on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
15 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
16 thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate
17 with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-
18 using industries or other appropriate agencies in the applica-
19 tion of forest management principles to federally owned
20 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to
21 attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the
22 timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the
23 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of
24 forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed

1 \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the pur-
3 chase of reference books and technical journals; not to
4 exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase
5 of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*,
6 That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Coopera-
7 tive Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall
8 be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the
9 establishment of such new nurseries.

10 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

11 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Fed-
12 eral Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended
13 (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, recon-
14 struction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental
15 areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$4,418,778
16 for forest development roads and trails (including not to
17 exceed \$68,846 for personal services in the District of Colum-
18 bia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for maintenance of forest high-
19 ways, which latter sum is part of the balance of the amount
20 of \$5,714,222 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
21 year 1942 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867,
22 Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all, \$5,918,-
23 778, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
24 able until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
25 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction,

1 or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and
2 repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail con-
3 struction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such
4 building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authori-
5 zation shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any
6 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of
7 which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved within any
8 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
9 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that
10 \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating
11 plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop build-
12 ings in Portland, Oregon.

13 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

14 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
15 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7
16 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding with-
18 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodi-
20 cals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical
21 supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the
22 acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
23 and furnishing to employees daily transportation between
24 points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby con-
25 tinued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act

1 of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobli-
2 gated balances of appropriations made under this head for the
3 fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged
4 with the appropriation made under this head in the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided,*
6 That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed
7 from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other
8 sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such
9 Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into
10 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

11 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
13 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
14 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310,
15 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by
16 transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private
17 agencies and individuals, other personal services in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
19 \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
20 section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public
21 Law 425) ; actual transportation and other necessary ex-
22 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
23 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes
24 in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food
25 Administration, without other compensation from the United

1 States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
2 \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of law-
3 books, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed
4 \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation,
5 and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the
6 District of Columbia; \$13,636,472, including \$275,000 for
7 the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other
8 governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such
9 program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued dur-
10 ing the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That none of the
11 funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulga-
12 tion or execution of orders under which assessments are
13 made against producers or handlers of agricultural products,
14 excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
17 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
18 modity within the area affected participating in a referen-
19 dum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention
20 of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

21 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
23 \$6,562,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
24 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Cor-
25 poration in carrying out its activities as authorized by law,

1 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
2 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-
3 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June
4 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; printing and
5 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed
6 \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of
7 supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of
8 Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses:
9 *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
10 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
11 including other personal services) in connection with the
12 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
13 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
14 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses
15 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
16 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That none of the fund made available by this
18 paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until
19 an appropriate appropriation account shall have been estab-
20 lished therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a
21 covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be ac-
22 counted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
23 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*,
24 That none of the fund made available by this paragraph

1 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
2 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
3 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable
5 price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1,
6 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8) ; and the method
7 that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit
8 Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its
9 equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location
10 used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used
11 for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton
12 at such average location for the purposes of this proviso:
13. *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
14 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity sub-
15 stantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable
16 fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of
17 deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the
18 purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or com-
19 modities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of
20 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or
21 commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct
22 uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing
23 claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresen-
24 tations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such

1 commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall
2 be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn
3 at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in
4 making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or
5 wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area
6 than the United States average parity price of corn.

7 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL
8 LAND RESOURCES

9 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
10 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
12 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
13 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
14 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except
15 the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
16 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services
17 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
18 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including
19 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
20 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
21 reference, periodicals; \$290,000,000, together with \$10,-
22 000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
23 "Parity payments" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
24 priation Act, 1944, in all, \$300,000,000, to remain avail-
25 able until December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs

1 under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
2 of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936,
3 as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 pro-
4 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to
5 December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,-
6 000 for making additional payments on an acreage and
7 pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes
8 determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary
9 for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for
10 making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of
11 December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551): *Provided*, That
12 not to exceed \$21,911,200 of the total sum provided under
13 this head shall be available during the current fiscal year,
14 for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying
15 out such programs; but not more than \$5,382,103 shall
16 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative
17 expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency": *Provided*
18 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or
19 made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural
20 Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No.
21 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sala-
22 ries or expenses of any regional information employees or
23 any State or county information employees, but this shall
24 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of
25 information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That

1 such amount shall be available for salaries and other admin-
2 istrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
3 administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building prac-
4 tices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the
5 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under
6 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;
7 but the payments or grants under such program shall
8 be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
9 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in
10 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
11 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
12 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
13 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
14 and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural
15 Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after
17 the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other
18 administrative expenses except for payment of obligations
19 therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided*
20 *further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from
21 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
22 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
23 of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under
24 this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be
25 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or

1 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and
2 making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in
3 carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in
4 the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of Febru-
5 ary 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of
6 any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War
7 Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation,
8 or other agency constituting a part of such Department
9 or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year
10 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any per-
11 son who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
12 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", ap-
13 proved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
14 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of
15 the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have
16 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
17 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal
18 services or other expenses designed to influence in any
19 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
20 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
21 of any Member or through the proper official channels:
22 *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
23 Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent
24 agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance,
25 or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War

1 Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by
2 letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as
3 a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority
4 certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings
5 on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be
6 held and decision made within thirty days after such charges
7 are filed with him.

8 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

9 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
10 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
11 ance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended
12 by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,-
13 984,900, including personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and
15 periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

16 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

17 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
18 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
19 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
20 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
21 erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried
22 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, includ-
23 ing the employment of persons and means in the Distric
24 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may

1 be expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
2 bia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair,
3 and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the
4 District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees,
5 training of employees, operation and maintenance of air-
6 craft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of
7 permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any
8 building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
9 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
10 and connecting the same with any such building, shall not
11 exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in con-
12 junction with land being purchased for other purposes and
13 except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not
14 to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no
15 money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the
16 construction of any such building on land not owned by the
17 Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Mis-
18 souri where the State has established a central State agency
19 authorized to enter into agreements with the United
20 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
21 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
22 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the
23 agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
24 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
25 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
26 come effective as to such district, as follows:

1 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
2 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
3 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
4 water conservation (including the construction and hy-
5 drologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage);
6 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
7 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
8 tions, \$1,063,000.

9 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
10 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
11 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
12 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
13 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
14 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
15 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
16 \$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
17 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
18 in demonstration projects.

19 Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For re-
20 search and demonstration work in soil conservation control
21 measures, including research and demonstration work in fire
22 control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire
23 hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500:
24 *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these
25 purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a
2 political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

3 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
4 SUBMARGINAL LAND

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title
6 III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
7 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
8 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
9 and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

10 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

11 Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by
12 and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of
13 August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used
14 during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption
15 by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under
16 and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, process-
17 ing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural com-
18 modities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-
19 ments to such schools and centers or agencies having
20 control thereof in connection with the purchase and dis-
21 tribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed
22 form and, when desirable, for the processing and ex-
23 change of such commodities and their products; or (c)
24 by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch

1 program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States,
2 Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in ac-
3 cordance with school enrollment and need, as determined
4 by the Secretary, except that if program participation
5 in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
6 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the
7 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such
8 other States, Territories, possessions, or the District
9 of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may
10 determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of
11 this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other
12 sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the
13 agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by
14 the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies
15 as established by certificates executed by the author-
16 ized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided*
17 *further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts
18 and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodi-
19 ties or products furnished in the program and that such ac-
20 counts and records shall be available for audit by representa-
21 tives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
22 That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
23 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodi-
24 ties and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
25 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other in-

1 cidental costs and expenses without regard to the provi-
2 sions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without
3 regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in
4 said section 32: *Provided further*, that not more than 2 per
5 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
6 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
7 child-care centers. The amount of funds available here-
8 under for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
9 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
10 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
11 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
12 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession,
13 or District of Columbia including the value of donated services
14 and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care
15 centers, or agencies having control thereof.

16 SUGAR ACT

17 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
18 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
19 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
20 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
21 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,-
23 446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

24 MARKETING SERVICE

25 For the employment of such persons and means in the

1 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
2 \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting
4 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either in-
5 dependently or in cooperation with public or private agencies,
6 organizations, or individuals, as follows:

7 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
8 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
9 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
10 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
11 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
12 dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts
13 and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds,
14 and other agricultural products, independently and in coop-
15 eration with other branches of the Government, State
16 agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and
17 persons engaged in the production, transportation, market-
18 ing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,114,900.

19 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
20 Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other
21 branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and
22 consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of com-
23 merce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organiza-
24 tions, and persons or corporations engaged in the production,
25 transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food

1 products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to
2 investigate and certify to shippers and other interested
3 parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco,
4 fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or other-
5 wise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable
6 farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when
7 received at such important central markets as the Secretary
8 may from time to time designate, or at points which may
9 be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
10 regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such
11 fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
12 cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

13 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
14 among the people of the United States useful information
15 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
16 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food
17 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
18 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
19 and food products throughout the world, and for making
20 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
21 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,000.

22 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
23 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
24 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
25 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for

1 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
2 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and
3 publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of
4 Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
5 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the ex-
6 portation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental
7 purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
8 \$1,000,000.

9 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
10 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
11 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricul-
12 tural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as
13 amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent
14 the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other
15 purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
16 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
17 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix stand-
18 ards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
19 fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May
20 ,21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$181,600.

21 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:
22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
23 of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
24 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
25 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.

1 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
2 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
3 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
4 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
5 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
6 51-65), \$1,042,000.

7 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the
8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
9 States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

10 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
12 house Act, \$507,000.

13 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
14 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
15 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
16 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
17 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
18 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
19 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*,
20 That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for
21 meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of
22 the International Seed Testing Congress.

23 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
24 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved

1 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

3 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
5 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

6 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into
7 effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C.
8 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture,
9 sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris
10 greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides,
11 and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes",
12 \$186,800.

13 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
14 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
15 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

16 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provi-
17 sions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of
18 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
19 1291), \$84,200.

20 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

21 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
22 istration to continue to provide assistance through rural
23 rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United
24 States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans
25 to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and

1 servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws,
2 (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as ex-
3 peditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects
4 under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and
5 (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the pro-
6 visions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as
7 amended, \$22,357,264, together with not to exceed \$198,000
8 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made to carry
9 out the provisions of said Act, which sums shall be
10 also available for necessary administrative expenses incident
11 to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of
12 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for em-
13 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
14 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425);
15 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
16 not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and bind-
17 ing: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall trans-
18 mit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with re-
19 spect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects,
20 under his supervision, showing by name and by States all
21 dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with
22 the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of
23 liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.
24 In making any grant payments under this Act, the
25 Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-

1 ments the performance of work on useful public projects,
2 Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public
3 land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources,
4 and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5
5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death
6 compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons per-
7 forming such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not
8 apply to any case coming within the purview of the work-
9 men's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession,
10 or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to
11 receive similar benefits for injury or death.

12 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
13 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are un-
14 able to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
15 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
16 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
17 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
18 aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such
19 advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to ex-
20 ceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semi-
21 annually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to
22 the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Sec-
23 retary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not ex-
24 ceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of
25 the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such

1 other terms and conditions, and with such maturities as the
2 Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the
3 Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys col-
4 lected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made
5 from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obliga-
6 tions held by the Corporation as security for such advances,
7 until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes,
8 debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corpo-
9 ration is authorized and empowered to issue and to have out-
10 standing at any one time under the provisions of law in force
11 on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an
12 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

13 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
14 ized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-
15 tion", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land
16 or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing
17 program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective
18 farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promo-
19 tion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing
20 associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative
21 land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant pur-
22 chasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possi-
23 ble of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the
24 making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
25 \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative

1 association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment
2 of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in
3 any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or
4 hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that
5 deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for
6 the production of agricultural commodities.

7 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
8 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
9 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
10 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
11 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
12 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust
13 funds by the Secretary.

14 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
15 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
16 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
17 this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be
18 supplemented by funds from any source.

19 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
20 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
21 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
22 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

23 FARM TENANCY

24 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
25 istration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the

1 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
2 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
4 nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-
5 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
6 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due
7 the United States on account of loans heretofore made under
8 the provisions of said Act, including the employment of
9 persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
10 exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said
11 Act, \$2,000,000.

12 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
13 with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
14 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and
15 section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
16 of 1944 (Public Law 346), \$40,000,000, including
17 \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may be
18 distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4
19 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the
20 States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to
21 make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the
22 Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of
23 not to exceed 3 per centum per annum; and the Reconstruc-
24 tion Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed
25 to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any

1 obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provi-
2 sions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
3 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) : *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance
5 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
6 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
7 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
8 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
9 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
10 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
11 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
12 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
13 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
14 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
15 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an
16 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

17 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID

18 AREAS

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
20 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conserva-
21 tion in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by
22 aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and
23 utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28,
24 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5),

1 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
4 PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
6 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to
7 carry into effect the functions of the Department under the
8 Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
9 amended relating to the construction, operation, and main-
10 tenance of water conservation and utilization projects,
11 \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
12 able until expended, which sum shall be merged with the
13 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or
14 transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act,
15 including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
16 chase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling or
17 otherwise preparing such lands for the utilization of irrigation
18 water, irrespective of ownership.

19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
21 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
22 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
24 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports

1 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
2 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
4 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
5 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$3,150,000.

7 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
8 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
9 thereof, \$60,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from
10 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
11 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

12 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
15 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
16 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed
17 \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending
18 meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which
19 matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Ad-
20 ministration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books
21 of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-
22 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
23 which issue publications to members only or to members
24 at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be

1 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
2 authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944
3 (Public Law 425) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
4 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in
6 the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation
7 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
8 diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away
9 from their homes, without other compensation from the United
10 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Admin-
11 istration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
12 \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection
13 with the making of loans under the provisions of the
14 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
15 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
16 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act
17 and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Admin-
18 istration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
19 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
20 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
21 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with
22 not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available
23 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
24 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

1 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of Sep-
2 tember 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made avail-
3 able to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining
4 and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and
5 other organizations as provided in said section.

6 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
7 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12
8 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts
9 of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939
10 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
11 July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public
12 Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and
13 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance
14 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available
15 for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
16 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and har-
17 vesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropria-
18 tion Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public
19 Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February
20 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public
21 Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1,
22 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674),
23 July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944
24 (Public Law 367), is hereby made available, together with

1 all collections of principal and interest on loans hereto-
2 fore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937
3 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

4 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

5 Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal
6 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of Jan-
7 uary 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available
8 during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses
9 of the Corporation, including personal services in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers
11 and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the
12 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of
13 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing
14 and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
15 \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic
16 reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
17 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
18 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only
19 for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; pay-
20 ment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses
21 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of per-
22 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
23 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
24 to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis

1 of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of spe-
2 cial services, including legal services; use of the services and
3 facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associa-
4 tions, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government
5 as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other
6 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for
7 the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the
8 restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
9 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
10 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
11 of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
12 1016-1020h).

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
16 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
17 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
18 agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation,
19 institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or
20 approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or em-
21 ployee of the Department or of any such bureau, office,
22 agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to
23 make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the pro-
24 visions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2,
25 issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under

1 the Food Production Administration, Production Loans
2 Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the
3 applicant represents in writing and it is administratively
4 determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the
5 production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
6 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
7 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
8 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he
9 could not use the other credit available to the extent neces-
10 sary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock
11 specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to
12 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional
13 Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity
14 of the crops or livestock specified in the application would
15 be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made
16 than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or ad-
17 vance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emer-
18 gency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
19 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under
20 bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions
21 specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which
22 loans or advances had been made under said section 201
23 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932
24 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any
25 region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have desig-

1 nated as a region in which the making of such loans or
2 advances is necessary in order to finance the production of
3 crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in
4 such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided
5 for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or
6 advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of
7 financing the completion of production undertaken before
8 July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving
9 the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation
10 of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

11 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
12 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Depart-
13 ment shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
14 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in
15 the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
16 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
17 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
18 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
19 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by
20 the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
21 tures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
23 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
24 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
25 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks

1 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
2 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the
3 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and
4 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*,
5 That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment
6 Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
7 ation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of
8 Columbia.

9 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
10 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tempo-
11 rary employment of translators when competent citizen
12 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
13 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
14 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment
15 on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the
16 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
17 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
18 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
19 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

20 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
22 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
23 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
24 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
25 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima

1 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
2 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such adminis-
5 trative or supervisory employees of the Department as may
6 be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
7 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affi-
8 davits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee
9 for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advo-
10 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
14 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
18 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
20 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
21 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
22 loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment
23 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from ap-
24 plicable appropriations for services rendered in such emer-

1 gency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
2 this section.

3 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
4 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2689

[Report No. 347]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TARVER

MARCH 19, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 53

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 21, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, March 20, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 2689 (H. Rept. 347) (pp. 2523, 2551-2).

Representatives of bureaus and offices have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the Budget estimates; copies of the bill, report, and hearings, will be distributed as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has already been worked out with the bureaus and offices. Except in case of unavoidable emergency, copies should be obtained through the bureau budget offices rather than from this office. General debate on the bill is expected to begin on the floor of the House today, Mar. 21. The table on the next page contains a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the Budget estimates and with appropriations, 1945 (with overtime excluded from individual items).

Committee actions of special significance include (1) restoration of grass and legume seed program under "Conservation and use" at its 1945 level of \$12,500,000; (2) removal of limitation on amount of 1946 AAA program from the language of the bill; (3) provision of \$29,750,000 for flax program, and an additional increase for the regular AAA program of \$10,000,000, making in all for "Conservation and use" \$342,250,000 none of which is to be composed of transfers or reappropriations from Section 32 funds; (4) provision for loan authorizations in the following amounts with corresponding reductions in administrative expenses for these programs: (a) Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation \$67,500,000 (as against \$125,000,000 carried in the Budget); (b) Farm tenancy \$40,000,000 (as against \$50,000,000 carried in the Budget) of which \$25,000,000 is earmarked, in both the Budget and the Bill, for loans to veterans; (c) rural electrification loans, \$60,000,000 (as against \$150,000,000

House Committee Action on 1946 Budget Estimates

	1945	Budget	Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-),
	Appropriations:	Estimates:	Bill,	Committee Bill compared with
	1/	1946	1946	1945 : Budget
				Appropriations : Estimates
Direct appropriations.....	\$673,102,985	\$550,570,736	\$699,754,386	+\$26,651,401;\$149,183,650
Reappropriations.....	51,771,811	140,752,232	39,869,232	-11,902,579;-100,883,000
Special authorizations applicable to a permanent appropriation included in direct appropriations above.....				
Total permanent appropriations included in direct appropriations above (not carried in Bill but available under permanent statutes).....	[50,000,000]	[82,300,000]	[50,000,000]	[--] :[-32,300,000]
Overtime applicable to above items.....	[129,025,272]	[123,321,686]	[123,321,686]	[-5,703,586] : [--]
Total appropriations and reappropriations.....	749,088,897	691,322,968	739,623,618	-9,465,279: +48,300,650
Administrative expenses authorized from Corporation funds.....	14,667,447	13,015,000	13,012,000	-1,655,447: -3,000
Overtime applicable to administrative expense authorizations.....	741,079	--	--	-741,079: --
Borrowings authorized from EFC for loan activities (FSA and REA).....	107,500,000	325,000,000	167,500,000	+60,000,000:-157,500,000
Grand totals, above items.....	871,997,423	1,029,337,968	920,135,618	+48,138,195:-109,202,350

1/ Individual items exclude estimated costs of overtime pay, shown in later one-line entries.

(Item 1 - Cont'd) carried in the Budget); (5) increase of \$3,636,472 over Budget estimate for War Food Administration, salaries and expenses, distributed as follows: Extension Service, \$2,708,530; food requirements and allocations and civilian food requirements \$329,000, farm equipment \$323,942, and wage-stabilization program, \$275,000 (with language authorizing the continuation of the program in 1946 and ameliorating the present restriction so as to require request for intervention by a majority of the producers participating in a referendum or meeting; (6) restoration of language under "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," thereby again rendering funds under that head not available for paying the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws; (7) elimination of proposed language under "Rural electrification loans" which would have made receipts derived from the operation or lease of any property purchased or acquired pursuant to section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 available for expenses of operation of such property; (8) provision of authority under Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Forest Service for the purchase, maintenance, and

operation of airplanes; (9) deletion under the new appropriation item "Water conservation and utilization projects" of the proposed authority for the construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants within water conservation and utilization project areas with corresponding reduction of \$334,934 in the funds; (10) insertion of language under Agricultural Research Administration requiring that the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor; (11) elimination, under "Forest roads and trails," of the proposed increase from \$7,500 to \$10,000 in the limitation on the total cost of any building purchased, altered, or constructed under this item for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, and reduction of funds under this item from estimate of \$10,133,000 to \$5,918,778; (12) elimination of proposed increase of \$1,000,000 under "National forest protection and management" for aerial mapping of the national forests; (13) reduction of proposed increase of \$2,326,133 under "White pine blister rust control" to \$1,000,000, making \$2,923,867 available under this item for 1946; (14) reduction of penalty-mail estimate by 10% (from \$3,598,600 to \$3,238,740); (15) disapproval of Budget program of plowing under of 10,000 acres of guayule, with provision of \$4,817,000 for the emergency rubber project for 1946; (16) inclusion of entire increase of \$1,034,880 requested under "Forest fire cooperation"; (17) elimination of increases totaling \$546,292 requested for payments to States for agricultural experiment stations.

~~ALIEN EMPLOYMENT. Agreed to Rep. Springer's (Ind.) request to recommit for further study and consideration H. R. 2378, to relieve disbursing officers for payments made in good faith to non-citizen employees after fiscal year 1942 (p. 2528).~~

~~FOOD PRICES; DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Sabath, Ill., criticized "high" food prices, stating that prices "now are 116 per cent of parity...[and] Still you come in and demand an increase in prices." Other members discussed this with him. (pp. 2533-5.) Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized the new "cheese" products offered for sale and urged OPA to do something "to stop these substitutes" (p. 2536).~~

~~PUBLIC LANDS. Agreed without amendment to H.Res. 96, continuing the Public Lands Committee study of public-lands administration (pp. 2533, 2535, 2536-8).~~

~~FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Sundstrom, N.J., announced the 2nd meeting of Congressmen and Senators with members of Government agencies and the meat industry to be held Thurs., Mar. 22 at 10:00 A.M. (p. 2521).~~

~~PETROLEUM INVESTIGATION. Agreed without amendment to H.Res. 187, authorizing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to continue the investigation begun under H.Res. 290, 76th Cong. (pp. 2538-9).~~

~~TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Rankin, Miss., commended TVA's part in preventing "another disastrous overflow on the lower Mississippi" (p. 2523).~~

~~WAR CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2126 (p. 2543). (For provisions of interest see Digest 46.)~~

~~FARM LABOR. During Rep. Dickstein's (N.Y.) speech favoring naturalization of Filipinos, Rep. DeLacy, Wash., spoke of the part the Filipinos play in food production and processing on the west coast (p. 2545).~~

~~APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President the budget of the War Manpower Commission containing estimates of appropriations amounting to \$93,872,900 (H.Doc. 119). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2551.)~~

10. FORESTRY. Received a Tucson City Council (Ariz.) petition requesting the U.S. to limit and control the location of mining claims in the Coronado National Forest (p. 2552).
11. COOPERATIVES; TAXATION. Received a Gregory (S.Dak.) Farmers' Union Cooperative petition opposing legislation to subject cooperative associations to additional income taxes (p. 2552).
12. EXPENDITURES. Received an Oreg. Legislature petition favoring S.J.Res. 8, to establish a procedure by which Federal spending and Federal income would be balanced except in specified emergencies (p. 2552).

SENATE

13. R.E.A. NOMINATION. Continued debate on the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator (pp. 2494, 2497-519). Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a joint National Grange, Farm Bureau, and National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation letter opposing the nomination (p. 2494).
14. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Overton, La. announced that the Commerce subcommittee would conduct hearings on S. 555, to establish a MVA, from April 16 to 27 (p. 2491-2).
15. CROP INSURANCE. Received a Puerto Rico Legislature resolution urging extension of crop insurance to P.R. (p. 2492).
16. EXPENDITURES. Received an Iowa Legislature memorial favoring S.J.Res. 8, to establish a procedure by which Federal spending and income would be balanced except in specified emergencies (p. 2492).
17. GRAZING. Received a Nev. Legislature resolution opposing grazing fee increases (p. 2492-5).
18. SMALL BUSINESS. Committee submitted a report, "Two Years of Progress Under the Federal Reports Act" (S.Rept. 47, pt. 2) (p. 2496).
19. FARM LABOR. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., urged that immediate action be taken to clarify the Tydings farm-labor deferment amendment, stating, "If action is not taken now, we will have a worse food shortage than we have today" (pp. 2496-7).

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. FORESTRY. H.R. 2691, Wyo., to provide for the administration of all public lands in the Jackson Hole National Monument by the U.S. Forest Service. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 2552.)
21. SMALL BUSINESS; VETERANS. H.R. 2692, by Rep. Ervin, N.C., to assist veterans to establish small business enterprises by providing reasonable exemptions from priorities, allocations, and rationing restrictions. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 2552.)
22. VETERANS. H.R. 2695.
23. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. H.R. 2673 (see Digest 52), the Flannagan school-lunch bill, (1) authorizes appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in providing school lunches, (2) provides that funds shall be apportioned by the Secretary for expenditure with respect to the several States on the basis

was stretching it a little. I am inclined to think he was, because I think they will get salt pork and I think they will work. They will work either with salt pork or without, for that is the kind of people they are—determined, resourceful, and patriotic. I hope it is not quite as bad as was pictured. But, nevertheless, the situation was so bad and food was so short that he said unless some of these administrative agencies—and you will understand, coming from Mississippi, that he does not belong to the minority party, nor was he a chronic critic—he said that unless some of these agencies mix a little common sense with their doings there would be legislation which would restrict them—deprive them of some of their authority. That gentleman took a chance with some of the spreaders of disunity when he expressed the thought that we should first feed America.

Now, after all, we know that even a cornered rat will fight, and there is ground for the belief that if we keep on telling, as the Secretary of the Treasury did tell—and if I am wrong someone on the majority side can correct me—that we are going to continue to fight until Germany and her people were made an agricultural nation and farmers all, stripped of industrial production—if that is so, there is ground for the belief that such a policy will cost American lives. And the additional lives lost will not be those of politicians or policy makers. I want to leave this thought with you, that the lives it is going to cost will not be our lives—your life nor mine; it will be the lives of those fine young men who either enlist because of their patriotism or who are taken by Uncle Sam and put into the service. I do not like to lecture. I get enough of that from the gentlemen on the other side, and I welcome it. I want to take this occasion to thank you on the right for the good words of advice you have given me, even though sometimes it comes in unpleasant form. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, and I hope to profit by it. However, I do want to suggest that it might be well for some of us who are all the time saying, "Let's lick 'em; let's kill 'em," until we do some of the fighting, we speak in softer terms and not be so insistent upon bloodshed. Some folks have acquired the habit of spending other people's earnings—let us not let them get the habit of wasting other people's lives.

EXPLANATION

Mr. HEALY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEALY. Mr. Speaker, when H. R. 32, an act to provide trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation, was called on the Consent Calendar, its objection was objected to. My name was not included as one of those who objected. I am speaking now so that the RECORD will show that I was one of the

many who did rise to object to the consideration of H. R. 32.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 197. An act to establish the grade of general in the Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 242. An act for the relief of Ruben M. Herren;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Charles R. Hooper;

H. R. 256. An act for the relief of Dr. Luther J. Head;

H. R. 257. An act for the relief of the estate of Dr. David O. Clements, deceased;

H. R. 687. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions;

H. R. 946. An act for the relief of the estates of Robert C. Meals and Bessie Mae Morgret, Mrs. Margaret J. Meals, Donald Meals (a minor), and Betty Wrightstone (a minor);

H. R. 987. An act for the relief of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.;

H. R. 1149. An act for the relief of Dane D. Morgan;

H. R. 1429. An act to permit the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, and the United States Maritime Commission, during the national emergency, to pay the tax imposed under section 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 1485. An act for the relief of Henry B. Tucker;

H. R. 1646. An act to establish the grade of admiral in the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2506. An act to amend an act regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, approved June 1, 1910, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 21, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, March 21, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, March 21, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Thursday, March 22, 1945)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will continue hearings on Thursday, March 22, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the committee room, room 247 House Office Building, on H. R. 128, a bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection

for pensionable purposes for service rendered between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Thursday, March 22, 1945)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet in executive session at 10:30 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, March 22, 1945, in the committee room, room 356, House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

336. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies, pursuant to the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380); to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

337. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the budget for the Solid Fuels Administration for War for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount \$3,730,000 (H. Doc. No. 117); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

338. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$4,480,000 for the Department of the Interior, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 118); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

339. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the budget for the War Manpower Commission of the Office for Emergency Management for the fiscal year 1945, containing estimates of appropriations amounting to \$93,872,900, and proposed provisions effecting said estimates (H. Doc. No. 119); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 390. A bill to amend section 28 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924; without amendment (Rept. No. 346). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. TARVER: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2689. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 347). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 533. A bill authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.; with amendment (Rept. No. 348). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 1184. A bill to authorize Slater Branch Bridge and Road Club to construct, maintain, and operate a free suspension bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, W. Va.; with amendment (Rept. No. 349). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PATRICK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 1652. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La.; without amendment (Rept. No. 350). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 1659. A bill authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River; without amendment (Rept. No. 351). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 2690. A bill to amend the Bonneville Project Act; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 2691. A bill to provide for the administration of all public lands in the Jackson Hole National Monument by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ERVIN:

H. R. 2692. A bill to assist veterans to establish small business enterprises by providing for reasonable exemptions from priorities, allocations, and rationing restrictions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 2693. A bill to amend the Bonneville Project Act; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 2694. A bill to provide for the retirement of certain officers and former officers of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 2695. A bill to amend section 3 of the act approved August 12, 1935, entitled "An act to safeguard the estates of veterans derived from payments of pension, compensation, emergency officers' retirement pay and insurance, and for other purposes," as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROWAN:

H. R. 2696. A bill to establish the methods of advancement for post-office employees in the field service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. J. Res. 132. Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution creating a commission to investigate ways and means of improving post-war economic conditions in the bituminous-coal-producing industry of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TARVER:

H. Res. 194. Resolution waiving points of order against the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 2697. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Ida Londinsky; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 2698. A bill for the relief of Lucas H. Roark; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2699. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jabez Fenton Jackson and Mrs. Narcissa Wilmans Jackson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 2700. A bill for the relief of Alice Walker; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2701. A bill for the relief of Margaret J. Pow; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 2702. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn K. Chelf; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

215. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Mrs. James E. Work and 42 other citizens of Fort Morgan, Colo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

216. By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of the mayor and Council of the City of Tucson, Ariz., in their Resolution 1995 of March

12, 1945, requesting the United States of America to limit and control the location of mining claims on certain lands in the Coronado National Forest; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

217. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Petition of the War Parents of America, Lexington, Mass., asking for united action and effort in winning the war; that we all show the same quality of courage as our sons who are fighting and dying on the battle fronts; to the Committee on Rules.

218. By Mr. WELCH: California Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, relating to claim of ownership of lands by the sovereign State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

219. By Mr. WALTER: Petition of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, memorializing Congress, the Honorable Jesse H. Jones and the Honorable James C. Caft to the end that publication may be made of the various censuses of the United States from 1800 to 1860, inclusive, and that publication be made first of the 1850 census, because of its evident importance; to the Committee on Printing.

220. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Petition of Thomas A. Laproth, president; Paul Voelzke, secretary; and the members of the board of directors, Rosebud Farmers Union Cooperative, Gregory, S. Dak., urging that each Member of Congress oppose and vote against any and all proposed legislation to subject cooperative associations to additional income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

221. Also, petition of James Valley Cooperative Union, Huron, S. Dak., urging Members of Congress to oppose and vote against any and all proposed legislation to subject cooperative associations to additional income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

222. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of 30 signatures of citizens of New York State in opposition to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

223. By Mr. SADOWSKI: Petition of the Common Council of the City of Hamtramck, Mich.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

224. By Mr. MOTT: Petition of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, petitioning and requesting the Congress of the United States of America to consider favorably and adopt Senate Joint Resolution 8; to the Committee on Appropriations.

225. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, petitioning the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to the Peterson bill, H. R. 5477, known as the seamen's bill of rights; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

merce, and I told him we had no disposition to invade the jurisdiction of his committee. For that reason, we struck out the Senate amendment in reporting the bill.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. The subject matter of the section which has been eliminated from the Senate bill by the House Committee on Banking and Currency is clearly a matter over which the Banking and Currency Committee of the House did not have original jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of such matter is within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Furthermore, I am of the opinion that the committee that reported the original housing bill in the Senate had no jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in the Senate amendment. It was one of those happenings which so often occur in the Senate where at the last moment, when a bill is under consideration on the floor of the Senate, an amendment is offered and adopted that has no relationship whatsoever to the bill to which it is attached. The Senate amendment eliminated by the House committee from this bill does not have any relationship to the subject matter of the bill.

The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] has introduced in the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses a bill which seeks to do what the Senate amendment contemplates. That measure, H. R. 280, is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is contemplated to hold hearings on such bill at an early date. In view of the above facts I think the House committee has acted properly and justifiably in the action it has taken.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) striking out "\$1,700,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,800,000,000"; and (2) striking out of the third proviso "1945" in each place where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "1946."

SEC. 2. Section 608 (g) of such act, as amended, is amended by adding before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "and to insure under this title any mortgage executed in connection with the sale by him of any property acquired under this title without regard to any limit as to time or aggregate amount contained in this title."

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$100,000" where it appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$300,000."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) striking out '\$1,700,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$1,800,000,000'; and (2) striking out of the third proviso '1945'

in each place where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof '1946.'

"SEC. 2. Section 608 (g) of such act, as amended, is amended by adding before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'and to insure under this title any mortgage executed in connection with the sale by him of any property acquired under this title without regard to any limit as to time or aggregate amount contained in this title.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the T. V. A. has prevented another disastrous overflow on the lower Mississippi River.

Again the T. V. A. has probably saved hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property as well as hundreds of human lives by protecting the people of the lower Mississippi from the disasters that have been experienced along the Ohio, the Missouri, and other streams emptying into the Mississippi.

Not only have those dams held back the floodwaters in the Tennessee and prevented such disasters as we had along the lower Mississippi in 1927, but the T. V. A. has also given us a navigation channel all the way up to Knoxville, Tenn.; and has provided approximately 12,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year that is now being used for war purposes, preparing the implements of war with which to carry on this conflict, and at the same time it has made that great T. V. A. area the coming section of the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from the Accounting Review by E. L. Kohler on the control of expenditures in the United States Government.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on five different subjects and include certain letters.

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a petition from the Nebraska State Legislature to the Nebraska delegation in Congress and their reply thereto.

NEW YORK AND THE CURFEW

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is quite right in his statement that some of us from the Middle West do not understand the people of New York nor the conditions that exist in New York. If the gentleman is right in saying that at night the subways and all the systems of transportation are crowded and the people cannot get home, I can understand very well why they need have some place where they can go and be sheltered from the storms and wind and rain or whatever may come in the way of weather, because some of the folks up there probably need protection from the elements. I say further to the gentleman that nobody doubts the patriotism of the people of New York. If you are going to be without employment, as some of the hearings that were held before the Smith committee disclosed, if Government workers are going to be out of jobs, up in the country out on the farm where the air is clean and pure and the people are fine and friendly and you will not find any gasoline smells to bother you, no soot in the air, where everything is lovely, where it is now springtime, where you can see the sun come up every morning and go down at night over the lake, I say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] have your folks come out and help us do a little farming.

There is plenty of room and you can help grow food for your neighbors back in the city.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, May 3, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any other special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 2 hours.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2689), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 347), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Union Calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there may be published in the Appendix of the Record a letter from Dr. C. W. Warburton,

deputy governor, Farm Credit Administration, regarding the statements of Mr. A. C. Utterback, a supervising examiner of Farm Credit Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

H. W. PARISIUS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the hearings on the Agriculture appropriation bill there was furnished to our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations a statement by Mr. H. W. Parisius, Director of the Office of Food Programs, Foreign Economic Administration, relative to the shipment of farm machinery to certain other countries in the world. The information was furnished us with the request that it be considered confidential. We did not accept it with any agreement on our part to so consider it. We did not include it in our hearings, but submitted to the full Committee on Appropriations today the question of whether or not the information should be publicized.

By the direction of the full Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent that this information—the letter of Mr. Parisius and statistical information accompanying it—may be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the individual bills on the Private Calendar.

GEORGE A. CARDEN and ANDERSON T. HERD

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar (H. R. 1270) to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Court of Claims in a suit instituted by George A. Carden and Anderson T. Herd.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, is there any way that this bill might be passed over without prejudice rather than be objected to? The Rules Committee is to consider it at 2:15 p. m. this afternoon for a rule.

The SPEAKER. That does not prevent the Committee on Rules from considering the bill.

Mr. CRAVENS. As I understand it, this bill will now have to go back to the committee and then come back to the House; is that correct?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas may ask unanimous consent, if the gentlemen will withdraw their objections, that the bill be passed over without prejudice in view of this situation.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlemen who objected will withhold their objections, in view of the fact that if the objections stand this bill will have to go back to committee, while, as a matter of fact, a rule is to be considered in connection with this bill by the Rules Committee with the idea of bringing it up under a rule and avoid the delay of sending it back to the Committee on the Judiciary for further consideration, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, in view of that situation, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to explain what this bill is. This bill involves millions of dollars. It was considered in this House under a rule and was defeated on a roll call vote. It is the only private bill that I know of that the Committee on Rules has ever voted out a rule on. If the House wants to consider it again, it is all right with me, but I hope the House will look into this bill, so when it comes up under a rule the Members will understand it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

FILIP NICOLA LAZAREVICH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 268), for the relief of Filip Nicola Lazarevich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

MORRIS BURSTEIN and JENNIE BURSTEIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 816, for the relief of Morris Burstein and Jennie Burstein.

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. DOLLIVER objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

ELEANOR McCLOSKEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 271), for the relief of Eleanor McCloskey, also known as Evelyn Mary Mikalauskas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation against Eleanor McCloskey, also known as Evelyn Mary Mikalauskas, heretofore issued on the ground that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained, and that she shall hereafter be deemed to have been law-

fully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of entry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOBY LENA ROSENBERG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 840), for the relief of Toby Lena Rosenberg, alias Maria Louisa Nasco, alias Alejandro Nasco Echegaray.

Mr. BARDEN and Mr. TRIMBLE objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

MICHAEL SOLDO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 846) for the relief of the alien, Michael Soldo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien, Michael Soldo, of West Palm Beach, Fla., whose wife and minor child are citizens and residents of the United States, shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted, at Detroit, Mich., on February 11, 1942, to the United States for permanent residence. The Attorney General is directed to cancel forthwith the bond filed by the said Michael Soldo at the time of his admission to the United States on a temporary basis, and conditioned upon his return to the Dominion of Canada.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "February 11, 1942", and insert "October 15, 1936."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the balance of the page, down to and including the period on line 12.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN BASQUE ALIENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of certain Basque aliens.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Only one objection is heard. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cancel deportation proceedings in the cases of Cirilo Olavarri, Theodoro Asia, Antonio Urteaga, and Joe Buera, all of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Vidal Mezo, Marcial Aguirregoitia, Geronimo Bilbao, Juan Tomas Mendiola, and Alejo Yraguen, all of eastern Nevada, legally admitted as seamen, but who have remained in the United States longer than permitted by law and regulations, and that these aliens shall be considered as having been admitted for permanent entry as of the date of their actual entry on the payment of the visa fees of \$10 and head taxes of \$8 per person.

Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct nine numbers from the Spanish quota for the first year that the said Spanish quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session }

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1946

MARCH 20, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget on pages 212-335, and 669-671, and in House Documents Nos. 64 and 108 of the present session.

The bill as reported represents a reduction of \$141,499,350 under the Budget total for all purposes of \$975,301,282. This total embraces direct appropriations, reappropriations, loans, and the transfers, proposed by the Budget, of funds from a permanent appropriation to annual appropriation items carried in this bill.

The bill provides a net over-all increase, for all purposes of \$56,-958,207 over the total appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$776,843,725.

The increases and decreases above referred to are set out in the following statement:

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Direct appropriations.....	\$567,096,508	\$427,249,050	\$576,432,700	+\$9,336,192	+\$149,183,650
Reappropriations.....	52,247,217	140,752,232	39,869,232	-12,377,985	-100,883,000
Transfer of funds.....	50,000,000	82,300,000	50,000,000		-32,300,000
Loan authorizations.....	107,500,000	325,000,000	167,500,000	+60,000,000	-157,500,000
Grand total.....	776,843,725	975,301,282	833,801,932	+56,958,207	-141,499,350

The increase over the Budget of \$149,183,650 in direct appropriations is offset by decreases totaling \$133,183,000 in the Budget proposed reappropriations and transfers. These consist of a proposed reappropriation of \$100,700,000 of unexpended former year balances of the permanent appropriation known as the "30 percent fund," and a direct diversion of \$32,300,000 from that fund for the fiscal year 1946. These Budget proposals were disapproved by the committee and in their stead the direct appropriations have been increased by the amount of the disallowance.

The decrease of \$157,500,000 under the Budget total of \$325,000,000 for loans, represents a reduction of \$90,000,000 (from \$150,000,000 to \$60,000,000) in R. E. A. loans, of \$57,500,000 (from \$125,000,000 to \$67,500,000) for rural rehabilitation loans, and of \$10,000,000 (from \$50,000,000 to \$40,000,000) for farm tenant loans. The Budget proposal of \$25,000,000 for G. I. loans under the farm tenant act remains, however, in the bill.

The increase, provided by the bill, of \$56,958,207 above the total for the current year of \$776,843,725 is accounted for as follows:

The combined total of direct appropriations and reappropriations provided in the bill represents a net reduction of \$3,041,793 under the similar total for the current year; while the amount in the bill for loans is an increase of \$60,000,000 over 1945. This increase in loans comprises a \$25,000,000 item for G. I. loans under the Farm Tenant Act, carried this year for the first time, and an increase of \$35,000,000 (from \$25,000,000 to \$60,000,000) for Rural Electrification Administration loans.

OVERTIME PAYMENTS

An important consideration in comparing the bill and the Budget for 1946 with the current appropriations, is the fact that the Budget estimates and the bill do not carry money for overtime pay under the Overtime Pay Act, which expires on June 30 of this year, whereas the 1945 appropriations include \$23,494,201 for such overtime pay. It is presumed that in the event the Congress takes some action respecting overtime pay which requires additional appropriation for 1946 the Budget will submit estimates appropriate to such action and that such estimates will be given due consideration.

TABLE OF ITEMS WITH OVERTIME OMITTED

The following table shows for each appropriation paragraph of the bill the 1945 appropriation less overtime pay, the 1946 Budget estimate, and the amounts carried in the bill for 1946. These figures are truly comparable.

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost ¹	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses -----	\$1,467,817	\$1,467,000	\$1,450,000
Penalty mail ² -----	3,161,650	3,598,600	3,238,740
Office of Solicitor: Salaries and expenses -----	1,664,155	1,708,500	1,680,000
Office of Information:			
Salaries and expenses -----	440,098	460,000	450,000
Printing and binding -----	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total -----	1,540,098	1,460,000	1,450,000
Library: Salaries and expenses -----	466,270	467,900	467,900
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Economic investigations -----	2,058,236	2,110,000	2,010,000
Crop and livestock estimates -----	1,505,320	1,670,000	1,520,000
Total -----	3,563,556	3,780,000	3,530,000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: Salaries and expenses -----	418,188	500,000	500,000
Extension Service:			
Payments to States:			
Capper-Ketchum Act -----	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000
Bankhead-Jones Act -----	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Additional extension work -----	555,000	555,000	555,000
Alaska -----	23,950	23,950	23,950
Puerto Rico -----	140,000	140,000	140,000
Total, payments to States -----	14,198,950	14,198,950	14,198,950
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work -----	691,258	697,900	697,900
Total -----	14,890,208	14,896,850	14,896,850
Agricultural Research Administration:			
Office of Administrator:			
Salaries and expenses -----	282,237	285,200	285,200
Special Research Fund -----	1,088,256	1,088,000	1,088,000
Office of Experiment Stations:			
Payments to States:			
Hatch Act -----	720,000	720,000	720,000
Adams Act -----	720,000	720,000	720,000
Purnell Act -----	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000
Bankhead-Jones Act -----	2,463,708	3,000,000	2,463,708
Hawaii -----	90,000	90,000	90,000
Alaska -----	37,500	47,500	37,500
Puerto Rico -----	90,000	90,000	90,000
Total, payments to States -----	7,001,208	7,547,500	7,001,208
Salaries and expenses:			
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States -----	153,672	153,600	153,600
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico -----	99,375	160,000	99,375
Total, salaries and expenses -----	253,047	313,600	252,975
Total -----	7,254,255	7,861,100	7,254,183

¹ Figures adjusted for comparability on basis of appropriation set up in the 1946 Budget estimates.

² For purposes of sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.			
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Animal husbandry.....	\$825, 176	\$855, 000	\$840, 00
Diseases of animals.....	708, 976	708, 900	708, 90
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.....	³ 5, 392, 551	⁴ 5, 848, 000	⁴ 5, 848, 00
Inspection and quarantine ⁵	984, 662	999, 600	999, 60
Meat inspection.....	7, 800, 689	7, 800, 000	7, 800, 00
Virus Serum Toxin Act.....	243, 435	243, 400	243, 40
Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum ⁶	[31, 940]	[31, 940]	[31, 94]
Total.....	15, 955, 489	16, 454, 900	16, 439, 900
Bureau of Dairy Industry: Salaries and expenses.....			
	722, 300	742, 300	722, 300
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (Salaries and expenses):			
Field crops.....	1, 936, 400	1, 971, 400	1, 971, 400
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.....	1, 537, 000	1, 572, 000	1, 572, 000
Forest diseases.....	232, 700	232, 700	252, 700
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.....	779, 340	913, 000	913, 000
Agricultural engineering.....	415, 580	528, 000	333, 000
National Arboretum.....	26, 800	26, 800	26, 800
[General administrative expenses] ⁷	[191, 764]	[191, 764]	[191, 764]
[Cereal crops and diseases] ⁷	[568, 000]	[568, 000]	[568, 000]
[Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases] ⁷	[401, 860]	[401, 860]	[401, 860]
[Drug and related plants] ⁷	[62, 824]	[62, 824]	[62, 824]
[Dry-land agriculture] ⁷	[223, 185]	[223, 185]	[223, 185]
[Forage crops and diseases] ⁷	[287, 230]	[322, 230]	[322, 230]
[Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases] ⁷	[1, 269, 214]	[1, 304, 214]	[1, 304, 214]
[Irrigation agriculture] ⁷	[125, 544]	[259, 204]	[259, 204]
[Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys] ⁷	[257, 163]	[257, 163]	[257, 163]
[Plant Industry Experiment Farm] ⁷	[48, 360]	[51, 323]	[51, 323]
[Soil and fertilizer investigations] ⁷	[301, 414]	[301, 414]	[301, 414]
[Soil survey] ⁷	[141, 869]	[141, 869]	[141, 869]
[Sugar-plant investigations] ⁷	[322, 270]	[322, 270]	[322, 270]
[Tobacco investigations] ⁷	[131, 020]	[131, 020]	[131, 020]
Total.....	4, 927, 820	5, 243, 900	5, 068, 900
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (salaries and expenses):			
Insect investigations.....	2, 020, 140	2, 072, 000	2, 082, 000
Insect and plant disease control.....	2, 225, 835	2, 225, 800	2, 235, 800
Foreign plant quarantines.....	820, 107	1, 027, 000	1, 027, 000
[General administrative expenses] ⁷	[139, 120]	[139, 120]	[139, 120]
[Fruit insects] ⁷	[399, 830]	[399, 830]	[399, 830]
[Japanese beetle control] ⁷	[345, 643]	[345, 643]	[345, 643]
[Sweetpotato weevil control] ⁷	[67, 995]	[67, 995]	[67, 995]
[Mexican fruitfly control] ⁷	[146, 791]	[146, 791]	[146, 791]
[Gypsy and browntail moth control] ⁷	[349, 789]	[349, 754]	[349, 754]
[Dutch elm disease control] ⁷	[254, 929]	[254, 929]	[254, 929]
[Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication] ⁷	[87, 034]	[87, 034]	[97, 034]
[Forest insects] ⁷	[200, 570]	[202, 430]	[212, 430]
[Truck crop and garden insects] ⁷	[283, 598]	[283, 598]	[283, 598]
[Cereal and forage insects] ⁷	[351, 150]	[351, 150]	[351, 150]
[Barberry eradication] ⁷	[247, 183]	[247, 183]	[247, 183]
[Cotton insects] ⁷	[141, 051]	[141, 051]	[141, 051]
[Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control] ⁷	[647, 751]	[647, 751]	[647, 751]
[Bee culture] ⁷	[79, 705]	[79, 705]	[79, 705]
[Insects affecting man and animals] ⁷	[155, 976]	[155, 976]	[155, 976]
[Insect-pest survey and identification] ⁷	[124, 472]	[124, 472]	[124, 472]
[Foreign parasites] ⁷	[22, 155]	[22, 155]	[22, 155]
[Control investigations] ⁷	[67, 075]	[117, 075]	[117, 075]
[Insecticide and fungicide investigations] ⁷	[115, 288]	[115, 288]	[115, 288]
[Transit inspection] ⁷	[38, 770]	[38, 770]	[38, 770]
[Certification of exports] ⁷	[29, 440]	[29, 440]	[29, 440]
Total, salaries and expenses.....	5, 066, 082	5, 324, 800	5, 344, 800
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	2, 476, 300	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000
Total.....	7, 542, 382	8, 024, 800	8, 044, 800

³ Including \$343,959 reappropriation.⁴ Including \$800,000 reappropriation.⁵ Includes "Hog-cholera control."⁶ Funds to carry out this activity transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."⁷ Items in brackets [] show the existing appropriations which are consolidated with and estimated for in the Budget estimates under other appropriation items.

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.			
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (Salaries and expenses):			
Agricultural chemical investigations.....	\$326, 171	\$335, 000	\$350, 000
Naval stores investigations.....	116, 795	125, 000	125, 000
Regional research laboratories.....	3, 746, 746	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Total.....	4, 189, 712	4, 460, 000	4, 475, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: Salaries and expenses.....	722, 350	850, 000	850, 000
White pine blister rust control:			
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	712, 800	2, 032, 000	1, 397, 963
Forest Service.....	1, 040, 320	1, 840, 300	1, 266, 066
Department of the Interior.....	170, 747	377, 700	259, 838
Total.....	1, 923, 867	4, 250, 000	2, 923, 867
Forest Service:			
General administrative expenses.....	542, 275	542, 000	542, 000
National forest protection and management.....	15, 774, 286	17, 349, 100	16, 349, 100
Fighting forest fires.....	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000
Forest management.....	520, 992	520, 900	520, 900
Range investigations.....	250, 000	250, 000	325, 000
Forest products.....	1, 001, 380	1, 228, 900	1, 001, 380
Forest resources investigations.....	214, 600	204, 600	204, 600
Forest fire cooperation.....	6, 265, 120	7, 300, 000	7, 300, 000
Farm and other private forestry cooperation.....	732, 537	732, 500	732, 500
Acquisition of lands for national forests.....	64, 150		
Total.....	25, 465, 340	28, 228, 000	27, 075, 480
Forest roads and trails.....	3, 619, 106	10, 133, 000	5, 918, 778
Emergency rubber project (reappropriation).....	5, 190, 296	5, 000, 000	4, 817, 000
War Food Administration (salaries and expenses).....	28, 846, 193	10, 000, 000	13, 636, 472
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds).....	[6, 539, 891]	[6, 565, 000]	[6, 562, 000]
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	301, 381, 855	⁸ 319, 750, 000	⁹ 342, 250, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Act: Administrative and operating expenses (reappropriation in 1945).....	3, 207, 884	¹⁰ 7, 984, 900	7, 984, 900
Soil Conservation Service:			
Soil conservation research.....	1, 063, 200	1, 063, 000	1, 063, 00
Soil conservation operations.....	24, 375, 300	28, 636, 800	28, 636, 80
Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida.....	63, 872	54, 500	54, 500
Total.....	25, 502, 372	29, 754, 300	29, 754, 300
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act).....	1, 087, 300	1, 087, 300	1, 087, 300
School lunch program.....	¹¹ 50, 000, 000	¹¹ 50, 000, 000	¹¹ 50, 000, 000
Sugar Act.....	52, 402, 370	48, 446, 000	48, 446, 000
Marketing service:			
Market news service.....	1, 114, 943	1, 114, 900	1, 114, 900
Market inspection of farm products.....	474, 150	474, 000	474, 000
Marketing farm products.....	388, 250	388, 000	388, 000
Tobacco Acts.....	812, 530	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Produce Agency and Standard Container Acts.....	181, 605	181, 600	181, 600
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Act.....	1, 042, 425	1, 042, 000	1, 042, 000
United States Grain Standards Act.....	741, 000	741, 000	741, 000
United States Warehouse Act.....	464, 115	507, 000	507, 000
Federal Seed Act.....	102, 473	102, 400	102, 400
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	363, 530	363, 500	363, 500
Naval Stores Act.....	30, 128	30, 100	30, 100
Insecticide Act.....	186, 800	186, 800	186, 800
Commodity Exchange Act.....	300, 000	400, 000	300, 000

⁸ Includes \$176,750,000 direct appropriation, transfer to this item of \$32,300,000 of 1946 appropriation under sec. 32 of the act of Aug. 24, 1935, reappropriation of \$10,000,000 from "Parity payments," and reappropriation of \$100,700,000 of prior-year balances of sec. 32 funds.

⁹ Includes \$332,250,000 direct appropriation and reappropriation of \$10,000,000 from "Parity payments."

¹⁰ H. Doc. No. 108.

¹¹ Transfer from permanent appropriation, "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities."

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Marketing service—Continued			
Freight rates for farm products-----	\$69,267	\$69,200	\$84,200
Total-----	6,271,216	6,600,500	6,515,500
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:			
Appropriated funds-----	22,357,264	¹² 23,198,000	¹² 22,555,264
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	67,500,000	125,000,000	67,500,000
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):			
Salaries and expenses-----	1,312,737	2,500,000	2,000,000
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	15,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	994,741	1,000,000	1,000,000
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	(¹³)	1,500,000	1,165,066
Flood and windstorm loans and grants (reappropriation)-----	12,748,960		
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Administrative expenses-----	2,849,301	3,400,000	3,150,000
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	25,000,000	150,000,000	60,000,000
Farm Credit Administration:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Direct appropriation-----	551,267	526,000	526,000
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans-----	[3,839,877]	[3,845,209]	[3,845,209]
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration-----	[3,036,837]	[2,705,019]	[2,705,019]
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans (reappropriations):			
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	12,362,712	5,821,232	5,821,232
Estimated collections to be available-----	17,918,000	18,233,000	18,233,000
Total-----	30,280,712	24,054,232	24,054,232
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Administrative expenses from Corporation funds-----	[8,127,556]	[6,450,000]	[6,450,000]
Total:			
Direct appropriations-----	544,077,713	427,249,050	576,432,700
Reappropriations-----	51,771,811	140,752,232	39,869,232
Transfer of funds-----	50,000,000	82,300,000	50,000,000
Loan authorizations-----	107,500,000	325,000,000	167,500,000
Grand total-----	753,349,524	975,301,282	833,801,932

¹² Including \$198,000 reappropriation.

¹³ Unobligated balance of \$1,298,821 available in 1945 from transfers made from the Department of the Interior.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a discussion of the committee's recommendations respecting the more important individual items in the bill. On page 23 will be found a table showing a minute break-down of the committee's actions respecting increases or decreases under the various individual projects. The amounts expressed in this table are exclusive of overtime and represent the true measure of the work affected.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The office of the Secretary constitutes the general staff for the activities of the entire Department. The entire Budget estimate, involving an actual decrease of \$68,830,308 in appropriations and reappropriations and an increase of \$217,500,000 in loans, includes a decrease of but \$817 in the direct appropriation for this office and

of \$36,033 in amounts to be transferred to the Secretary's office from other appropriations in the bill. The committee, having reduced the entire bill under the Budget by \$141,499,350, is of the opinion the reduction will result in some lessening of the administrative load on the Secretary's office and has, therefore, reduced the Budget estimate by \$17,000.

PENALTY MAIL

Following the committee procedure as to other bills thus far reported, the Budget estimate for penalty mail has been reduced by 10 percent, leaving a total of \$3,238,740 of direct appropriation for the Department as a whole and \$27,000 of administrative funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Budget estimate for the Solicitor's Office, including an increase of \$44,500 on account of the revived crop-insurance program, amounts to \$1,708,500. Here, again, the committee feels that its drastic reduction in the over-all program of the Department justifies some reduction in this office and has, therefore, cut the Budget estimate by \$28,500.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and administrative expenses.—The committee has reduced the Budget estimate of \$450,000 for this item in the sum of \$15,000, but has at the same time provided an increase of \$5,000 for the preparation of plans looking to the publication of the Yearbook of Agriculture as soon after the war as is practicable. The committee believes that the outlook upon agriculture will be very materially modified as a result of the war and the changing conditions which will inevitably be ushered in by the peace and that resumption of the publication of this important document should not be unduly delayed. The action of the committee makes a net decrease of but \$10,000 in this paragraph.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—One of the important functions exercised under this appropriation is the supplying, during the interim between agricultural censuses, of statistical data from estimates based on the information shown in the most recent census and from deductions based thereon and on current samplings. In view of the fact the results of the pending census will become available shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year 1946, the committee believes this appropriation can stand some reduction this year, and has, therefore, cut the Budget estimate of \$2,110,000 to \$2,010,000, or a reduction of \$100,000.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The Budget estimate of \$1,670,000 includes \$100,000 allowed by the committee for work to be done under this head on account of the revived Federal crop insurance program.

The First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, provided \$235,000 for initiating the collection of data on farm wages and wage rates, a study incident to the program for guiding the reconversion of

productive enterprises, including agriculture, from a wartime to a peacetime basis. The regular 1946 Budget includes \$119,000 to carry on this work during 1946. While the bill was under consideration by the committee the Budget submitted a supplemental estimate for an additional \$150,000 for this project. The committee has disallowed this sum for the reason the testimony indicates the supplemental estimate was not predicated on any information not presented at the time the original estimate of \$119,000 was approved.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Bankhead-Jones Act.—The Budget has proposed an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for work under the Bankhead-Jones Act, an increase of \$536,292 over the current appropriation. The committee does not believe the proposed increase in this item will result in any direct contribution to the war effort and has disallowed the Budget increase, restoring the item to the \$2,400,000 step under the authorizing statute, with an additional amount of \$63,708 for the purpose of preventing reductions in allotments to any State as the result of the 1940 census. It is a well-known fact that the relative financial position of the States is now decidedly better than that of the Federal Government and the committee believes the States should now more and more resume their responsibility in connection with appropriations involving cooperation between the States and the Federal Government. The committee does not doubt the value of the work being carried on at the State experiment stations and is confident that any needed immediate expansion of the work at any of these stations can very readily be taken care of out of State appropriations.

Alaska.—The committee has also disallowed the Budget increase of \$10,000 for the Alaska Experiment Station, in the belief that there is nothing new in the Alaska situation justifying an increase at this time.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico.—The Budget increase of \$60,625 for the replacement of old structures with seven new dwellings and other construction at this station was disallowed. Pictures presented to the committee of the old buildings proposed to be replaced failed to demonstrate the present plant would not adequately serve until after the war.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The Budget carries an increase of \$29,824 for this item. There has been a marked increase in cost of plant maintenance for this activity which has heretofore been met from savings due to vacancies. The Budget increase is predicated on returned servicemen becoming available in the fiscal year 1946, but the committee feels and the Bureau concedes that such an occurrence is not now predictable. The committee has, therefore, reduced the amount by \$15,000.

Swamp fever investigations.—Several years ago the committee provided a small increase in the appropriation for diseases of animals for work on a disease of horses and mules, prevalent in the South, known as swamp fever. Although this item has been carried year after year the Bureau's report on results is disappointing. The committee has noted with disfavor that most of this work is carried on at Belts-

ville, Md., and believes that better results would accrue if the work is transferred to the field, where the disease exists.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The Budget estimate of \$5,048,000 together with reappropriation of \$800,000 has been approved. This represents a net increase of \$455,449 over the current appropriation, occasioned by the need for making a large number of retests which are overdue. Unless these retests are made promptly, greatly increased losses are sustained by farmers on account of the larger number of cattle condemned for slaughter. The increase of undulant fever among humans, due to the prevalence of Bang's disease in milk cattle, indicates the importance of stepping up this work.

Meat inspection.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$7,800,000, which is substantially the amount of the 1945 appropriation. For a number of years the committee has felt that there is a substantial amount of duplication of this work on the part of the military forces. The attention of the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the matter is directed to this situation with the suggestion that steps be considered to bring about action to abolish such duplication.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Increase of herd at Beltsville.—The committee has disapproved the Budget increase of \$20,000 for increasing the size of the Holstein herd at Beltsville, Md. The purpose of the proposed increase is represented to be that of determining the correctness of a theory of breeding, designed to increase milk-producing capacities without resort to the dangerous practice of close in-breeding. As set forth in the Bureau's justification, the theory of breeding sought to be demonstrated is of such a highly speculative character that the committee does not believe the expenditure is good policy at this time and has, therefore, disapproved the item.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Soybean diseases, field crops.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$35,000 for developing control measures for soybean diseases. The losses from these diseases is on the increase and threatens the production of this vitally important wartime crop, the acreage devoted to which has increased from 3,500,000 acres in 1930 to more than 15,000,000 acres, with a present annual production value of \$500,000,000. Losses from leaf diseases and "bud blight" in 1944 amounted to more than 11,000,000 bushels. Many fields suffered reductions in yield of as much as 50 percent. Several other diseases have been severe. The committee believes the increase granted is fully justified as a war security measure.

DDT investigations (fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops).—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$25,000 to investigate the effects of DDT on plant growth, its compatibility with fungicides, and its removal as a spray residue. These problems constitute limiting factors in the use of this highly potential newly discovered insecticide, now being employed so effectively by the armed services. The insecticidal aspects of this problem will be studied by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under a Budget increase of \$50,000 included in the bill under the appropriation for "Insect investigations."

Muscadine grape investigations.—The appropriation, "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops" contains a Budget increase of \$10,000 for developing improved varieties and better propagation and cultural practices for muscadine grape production in the Southeastern States. The end of the war is expected to bring about a considerably decreased acreage in the production of oil crops and it is essential to have ready a suitable peacetime crop to which southern agriculture can turn when this period of adjustment arrives. The entire Coastal Plain, from southern Virginia to Texas, is believed to be suitable for the growing of muscadine grapes and it should provide a high-income post-war cash crop.

Elm-tree diseases.—For many years the bill has carried money for investigations of the causes of the Dutch-elm disease and of the means of its spread, as well as appropriations looking toward its control and possible eradication. Meanwhile, there has developed another disease affecting the elm, known as the phloem necrosis of elm, which seriously threatens the elm-tree population in many sections of the country. The present allotment for studies of both these diseases is \$26,570. In view of the widespread importance of this tree, the committee has increased the amount for studies of diseases affecting it in the sum of \$20,000.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$133,660 to conduct researches in irrigation practice, drainage, and salinity control on newly irrigated lands and lands soon to be brought under irrigation in the lower Colorado and Columbia Basins. Immense sums of Federal money have already been expended on the dams for the impoundment of, and distribution channels for, the water needed for the irrigation of these lands, and it is anticipated that approximately 20,000 farm families will be settled thereon.

The success of these farm operations and the security of large investments incident thereto will depend upon the proper solution of the many problems in irrigation, drainage, and salinity control, many of which will be peculiar to lands involved.

Agricultural engineering.—The Budget includes an increase of \$170,000 over \$47,100 now allotted for additional research relating to farm structures. This request was upon an estimated annual expenditure by farmers of not less than \$1,300,000,000 for replacements of old and construction of new farm buildings in the decade following the war. The committee believes that the farmer knows how to construct his farm buildings or how to have them built by local builders and that he will not require any technical helps respecting design which are not already available. Consequently, the committee has disallowed the increase.

The Budget also includes an increase of \$25,000 in this item to develop and adapt electrical equipment and devices for income-producing uses on the farm. The committee feels that such problems can be met adequately by the Rural Electrification Administration and has, therefore, disapproved the Budget increase.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Spruce budworm investigations.—The Budget increase of \$1,860 for this item has been further increased by the committee so as to provide a total of \$62,100 for 1946. This work, carried on under the general

paragraph entitled "Insect investigations" was initiated by the committee last year with a view to the taking of security measures against the threat of an invasion of this destructive pest from the forests of Canada, where an infestation had recently occurred. An outbreak in Maine from 1910 to 1920 is reported to have resulted in a loss of 225,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The present outbreak in Canada threatens a reinvasion of Maine and other Northeastern States, and a severe and extensive outbreak is reported now in progress in Colorado, Wyoming, and other Rocky Mountain areas where there is much valuable timber susceptible to attack.

The purpose for which the increase is granted is to conduct large-scale experiments in the application of sprays, especially DDT by airplane, to determine the effect upon the spruce budworm, its effect upon other insects and upon the trees and upon wildlife.

DDT investigations (insect investigations).—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$50,000 for intensification of research on DDT. This insecticide is now being widely used by the military forces against disease-carrying insects wherever the services are located with seemingly miraculous results.

The study of its usefulness in combating plant-destroying insects is highly important and its insecticidal potentialities as well as the techniques of its application to plant life suffering from insect attacks should be developed now so that it may be effectively employed as soon as military needs will permit. The investigation will be closely correlated with studies by the Bureau of Plant Industry, provided for in the appropriations for that Bureau, to determine the effect of DDT upon plant life and to study spray removal aspects of the problem.

Insect and plant disease control, phony peach and peach mosaic.—The bill includes an increase of \$10,000 above the Budget and above the 1945 appropriation for phony peach and peach mosaic eradication, for which the current allotment is \$89,400. These virus diseases of peach trees are causing tremendous annual losses. With funds heretofore provided they have been completely eradicated from seven States. However, there remain a number of States which produce peaches in notable quantities and where losses continue to occur. The committee is convinced increased appropriations are needed to cope adequately with these diseases with a view to their eradication in the States where they still exist, to the prevention of their recurrence in States from which they have been banished, and to the prevention of their spread to new States. However, the committee believes the States and private interests should make relatively greater contributions toward the stamping out of these diseases, and believes the Secretary should exercise his discretion to that end.

Foreign plant quarantines.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$206,893 for foreign plant quarantines to provide additional inspection at airports of entry to care for greatly expanded imports flowing through these air terminals. The expansion of plane transportation resulting from the war and the increase of incoming parcel-post packages from members of the armed forces serving overseas have thrown such a burden upon the plant inspection service that the increase granted is seriously needed.

Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.—The bill carries the Budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for this activity, which is even

with the amount of the current appropriation. There is no way of estimating in advance what are to be the needs for this appropriation with respect to any insect pest. A very heavy infestation of the chinch bugs is indicated by the number of overwintering insects, corresponding to that of 1934, but a period of rainy weather in the spring could easily ameliorate the danger from this source.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural chemical investigations.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$8,829 and has given an increase of \$15,000 above the Budget for additional research on citrus products at the Weslaco, Tex., station.

Naval stores investigations.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$8,205 for this item.

Regional research laboratories.—The Budget estimate of \$4,000,000 for the 4 regional research laboratories has been approved, which is an increase of \$253,254 above the current appropriation and is the full amount originally authorized. These laboratories were established under a provision contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for the purposes of developing "new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof."

Five years ago, the committee's report on this bill for the fiscal year 1941 contained the following paragraph under the caption "Regional laboratories":

At the hearings the Department representatives were challenged to achieve results within 10 years which will consume sufficient surpluses and be of sufficient commercial advantage to justify the expenditures under this head and if not to discontinue the laboratories. This challenge was accepted both by the Bureau Chief in charge of the work and by Dr. Jardine, Director of Research for the Department.

At this year's hearings, Dr. O. E. May, the present Chief of the Bureau expressed the belief that the Bureau has already met that challenge. His very extensive report of new developments contained such a large number of discoveries of outstanding promise, many of which are already being produced commercially, that no attempt will be made to enumerate them here. Attention is called to pages 546-593 of part 1 of the hearings for a detailed description.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee has approved the Budget amount of \$850,000 for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics which includes an increase of \$75,000 for studies of consumption levels of farm families and their adjustments to different incomes and \$52,650 for developing basic information on functional requirements of farm and rural dwellings.

WHITE-PINE-BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The Budget has recommended \$4,250,000 for white-pine-blister rust control which represents an increase of \$2,326,133 in this program. The committee recognizes the importance of this work but this is a

project involving large amounts of manpower and, in view of the wartime shortage of workers, the committee feels that the Department would have difficulty in recruiting the necessary personnel to expend the appropriation requested. It has, therefore, reduced the Budget estimate by \$1,000,000, leaving the appropriation at \$2,923,867.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management.—Military requirements have sharply increased the demand for products of the forests and, since approximately one-third of the forest area of the United States is either in Federal ownership or Federal control, the administration of such a vast domain requires very substantial appropriations. The amount of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945, less overtime, is \$15,774,286; the Budget estimate for 1946 is \$17,349,100, or an increase of \$1,574,814. The committee has approved the following Budget increases: \$81,521 for maintenance of improvements other than roads and trails; \$331,286 for timber and forest products sales; \$118,764 for intensification of range inspection and management and to resume range-inventory program; \$43,243 for more adequate enforcement of measures for safeguarding health and safety of national forest users. The Budget increase of \$1,000,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national forest areas has been disapproved.

One of the matters falling within the province of the work under this appropriation is the regulation of grazing on national forest ranges and the fixing of grazing fees therefor. The committee, from evidence presented, was impressed with the need for revising grazing fees upward in view of the increased value to stock raisers of the grazing privilege. Such an upward revision would be more in keeping with the present price levels of livestock and livestock products.

Forest management.—The Budget requested no increase in this appropriation, and none was granted by the committee. However, an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 was sought by a large delegation of State foresters and like officials, as well as Members of the House, from Southeastern States. The purpose of the increase requested was the creation of experimental forest areas throughout the Southeast for the purpose of determining the principles of forest management applicable to the several regions and of inducing public and private owners of timberland to follow the determined practices in the management and the cropping of their forests with a view to a long-time conservation of forest resources. Requests of this nature were also entertained from other sections of the country. The committee is impressed with the need for work of this kind but believes such a vast enterprise should not be initiated until a very carefully studied program has been worked out—one which will provide for State and private contributions commensurate with the local benefits. The committee suggests that the Department give careful study to this matter with a view to the formulation of a definite program for consideration next year.

Forest products.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$227,520 for forest products. The need for this increase was represented to be in connection with the war requirements and much interesting evidence was presented on the uses of the products of the forests on the part of both the Army and the Navy. However, it was noted that both the Army and the Navy have advanced to this laboratory very substantial sums of money for research on products in which they are interested and the committee believes the same sources can be relied upon for any sums needed in the future for these purposes.

Forest fire cooperation.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$7,300,000 for forest-fire cooperation, which represents the full amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1946 and which is an increase of \$1,034,880 above the amount for the present year.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Budget estimate of \$10,133,000 for forest roads and trails consists of \$4,418,778 for forest development roads and trails and \$5,714,222 for forest highways. The latter figure consists of \$1,500,000 for maintenance of forest highways and \$4,214,222 for construction of such highways. The committee has disallowed the amount for construction and has approved the balance of the Budget estimate. This will provide a total of \$5,918,778 for this item, which is \$1,757,282 above the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1945.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

The Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the emergency rubber project contemplated the plowing under of 10,000 acres now in guayule and the restoration of the land to its owners. This would be in pursuance of a policy of immediate liquidation proposed last year by the House, disagreed to by the Senate, and finally rejected as a result of the House concurring in the Senate action. The committee has decided to adhere for the present to the policy adopted by Congress a year ago and has, therefore, disapproved the Budget program of the plowing under of 10,000 acres this year. The saving thus effected in the cost of plowing under amounts to \$183,000 and that much has been deducted from the Budget estimate so that the bill carries but \$4,817,000 for this work. In addition to the present saving of \$183,000 the retention of the 10,000 acres referred to will result in the production of additional amounts of rubber. The saving in rubber production thus achieved is variously estimated at some 3,000 to 8,000 tons, depending upon what time in the future final and complete liquidation is had.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, represents a net reduction of \$18,846,193 under the 1945 appropriation less overtime. This is a reduction to almost one-third of the amount for the current year and inasmuch as the work of this office is so closely interwoven with the war effort and represents such a large sector of the home front, the committee looked upon the reduction with some dubiety. Neither the War Food Administrator nor any of his assistants was able to supply the

committee with sound reasons for the reduction. On the other hand, it was evident that they shared the doubts of the committee. Consequently, representatives of the Budget Bureau responsible for this reduction were requested to appear before the committee to justify the Budget action in this case. Interrogation of the Budget representatives convinced the committee that some of the reductions should be restored and restorations in the total sum of \$3,636,472 were made as follows: Extension service, \$2,708,530; civilian requirements, \$329,000; farm equipment, \$323,942; wage stabilization, \$275,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The bill includes an authorization of \$6,562,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for its administrative expenses. The Budget estimate was \$6,565,000, of which \$30,000 was earmarked for penalty mail. In pursuance of the policy adopted for other activities in the bill, the allowance for penalty mail was cut by 10 percent, resulting in the reduction by \$3,000 of the amount of the Budget estimate. The bill includes the House prohibition against the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price but has provided certain modifications in the exceptions to the prohibition. The act for 1945 excepts perishable fruits and vegetables where there is danger of deterioration or of accumulation of stocks. To this there has been added by the committee as proposed by the Budget animal products subject to the same danger of deterioration or accumulation of stocks. There has also been excepted commodities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. This provision is inserted to avoid conflict with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act which authorizes the disposal of commodities at competitive world prices and which would be barred by the general prohibition in this bill unless specifically exempted, as provided. There was added to the exceptions from the general prohibition commodities sold for the purpose of establishing claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such commodities. This provision is essential to the protection of the interest of the Government and will not involve the sale of any material quantity of any commodity.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Under the appropriation entitled "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" which implements the agricultural program involving soil conservation and domestic allotment payments as well as incentive payments in the case of one or two specific crops, the Budget has proposed the following: (1) To hold the general program at the present level of \$290,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000 as authorized by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945; (2) to provide the \$290,000,000 fund by a direct appropriation of \$147,000,000 a reappropriation of \$10,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for parity payments, a reappropriation of \$100,700,000 of the unobligated balances of the permanent appropriation known as the 30 percent fund for the fiscal years 1943, 1944, and 1945, and a direct transfer of \$32,300,000 of the 30 percent fund

for the fiscal year 1946; (3) the discontinuance of the incentive payments for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes, carried in the current appropriation act in the sum of \$12,500,000; and (4) the appropriation of \$29,750,000 for incentive payments in connection with the production of flax.

The committee looks with disfavor upon diverting funds either by reappropriation or direct transfer from the so-called 30 percent fund appropriation and has increased the Budget estimate for direct appropriation by the amount of \$133,000,000 in lieu of the reappropriation and the transfer provided by the Budget, making a total direct appropriation for the general program of \$290,000,000. The committee has approved the Budget proposal for the reappropriation of \$10,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for parity payments, in view of the fact that parity payments is not now a going program. This makes a total of \$300,000,000 from all sources for the general program, instead of \$290,000,000 as proposed by the Budget. The committee has restored the Budget cut of \$12,500,000 for incentive payments for the harvesting of seeds of grasses and legumes and has approved the Budget estimate of an additional \$29,750,000 for incentive payments in connection with the flax program. Altogether then, for the entire program, there is in the bill an aggregate total of \$342,250,000.

Agricultural program for the crop year 1946.—The current appropriation act for the fiscal year 1945 prescribes a limitation of \$300,000,000 for the general farm program for the 1945 crop year, the program for which the present appropriation is being made. The Budget has proposed a limitation of \$200,000,000 for the 1946 crop program in lieu of the \$300,000,000 ceiling for the program of the current year. In view of the fact that the ceiling for this program is fixed by basic law the committee has come to the conclusion that the fixing of a limitation in the annual appropriation bill different from that provided in the statute is of doubtful propriety, and disagrees as well with the wisdom of fixing a ceiling as low as \$200,000,000. Consequently, the committee has stricken from the bill any provision establishing a program ceiling for any subsequent year and believes that if the provisions of the basic statute in regard to this matter are to be changed by the Congress it should be done as a result of a bill emanating from the proper legislative committee.

The Budget proposes to omit from the bill the provision heretofore carried authorizing the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, and other farming materials or the furnishing of soil-terracing services to aid the farmers in carrying out the practices prescribed by the Secretary in connection with the farm program. The Budget proposes in lieu thereof to include a prohibition against the purchasing of such materials or the furnishing of such services beyond the 1946 crop year program. The committee has rejected the Budget proposals. It has restored the authority to purchase farming materials and to furnish soil-conserving services and has stricken the Budget proposal prohibiting such expenditures after the 1946 crop year.

The committee has approved the Budget reduction from \$24,250,000 to \$21,911,200 in the amount authorized for salaries and other administrative expenses, including expenses of county agricultural conservation associations, for carrying out such program and has also approved

the Budget reduction from \$7,917,360 to \$5,332,103 in the amount of the fund for administrative expenses which may be available for such expenses on the part of the Department.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Two years ago in connection with the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944 this committee included an item, the substance of which was adopted by the Congress, providing an appropriation the use of which was limited to the liquidation of the Federal crop-insurance program. The bill for last year included a reappropriation of an unexpended balance of the funds provided the year before for the purpose of completing the liquidation. When the Budget for 1946 was submitted to the Congress it included no money whatever for the administration of the Federal Crop Insurance Act. However, there was pending at the time legislation which eventuated in the act approved December 23, 1944, amending the original Federal Crop Insurance Act and authorizing the resumption of the program on a somewhat modified basis. During the hearings on the bill there was received from the Budget Bureau a supplemental estimate to carry out the provisions of the new act in the sum of \$7,984,900. The issues concerning the revival of this program were thoroughly discussed and disposed of by the Congress during the consideration of the legislation culminating in the law now known as Public Law 551, Seventy-eighth Congress. A restatement of the issues involved in the controversy over the enactment of that legislation need not be repeated here. It is not inappropriate to say, however, that the committee has not materially modified its views respecting the possible success of any Federal crop-insurance program. However, since the Congress enacted the new law fully cognizant of the arguments pro and con, the committee believed it had no choice but to make the appropriation in the amount and in the language submitted by the Budget, in order that the Department and the friends of the program may have unrestricted opportunity to demonstrate the wisdom of the revival of this activity. Accordingly, the bill includes the amount of the Budget estimate for this program, namely \$7,984,900.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil conservation operations.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$4,261,500 for soil conservation operations. This increase is the net result of a decrease of \$238,500 for cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, due to incorporation within conservation districts of areas outside districts where funds were heretofore expended in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, and an increase of \$4,500,000 for operations in conservation districts organized under State laws. As of June 15, 1944, 1,114 conservation districts had been organized in the United States. The present trend indicates that by June 15, 1945, 1,310 districts will actually have been organized, whereas the 1945 Budget estimate was predicated on an estimated 1,190 districts. The same trend indicates that by June 15, 1946, 1,492 districts will have been organized. It is obvious that the amount of this appropriation must keep pace with the

increase in the number of State districts requiring assistance. Otherwise, the whole soil conservation program as represented by the work of the Soil Conservation Service and as supplemented by the farm program payments predicated upon compliance with prescribed soil-conserving practices will suffer serious set-backs. Consequently, the committee has approved the entire amount of the Budget increase and the bill carries an appropriation of \$28,636,800 for these operations. While the amount of the 1945 act for this item is in the sum of \$28,340,000, that appropriation contains \$3,964,700 for overtime payments while the amount carried in the bill is exclusive of such payments and represents an increase, on a comparable basis, of \$4,261,500.

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida.—The amount carried in the bill for this item represents a decrease of \$9,372 under the comparable amount for 1945. This decrease is due to the completion of the survey of geologic rock formations underlying the Everglades project area and to the partial completion of topographic surveys being made of that area.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The committee has approved the Budget estimate providing \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the act of August 24, 1935, generally known as the 30-percent fund, to be used for the continuance during the fiscal year 1946 of the school-lunch program. This is the same amount, from the same source, as the program for the current fiscal year under substantially the same conditions. Many of the commodities included in the school-lunch program are no longer in surplus and for that reason are not authorized for inclusion in the general program carried on under the permanent appropriation. This has resulted in the inclusion of a specific provision in the bill authorizing the use of these moneys for the school-lunch program. However, there are still some surpluses for which the school-lunch program constitutes an outlet. These surpluses may be of temporary character, yet while they exist they constitute serious problems in maintaining a well-balanced market for the output of the American farm. The school-lunch program, therefore, is of double utility and one which apparently commands the favor of a very substantial majority of Members of both Houses of the Congress. The committee has included the item in response to the apparent will of the House and if the House grants a special rule waiving points of order on the bill, opportunity will be afforded to consider the item under the regular rules of the House.

MARKETING SERVICE

This activity is one of administering the various regulatory statutes and of carrying on the inspections authorized by Congress in connection with the marketing of agricultural products. Most of the items under this unit were presented by the Budget in the same amount as for the current year with three important exceptions, as follows:

Tobacco acts.—The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000 which includes an increase of \$187,470 to extend tobacco

inspection and grading to 35 additional flue-cured auction markets, which have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for free and mandatory inspection. This action will provide inspection service for all markets except four in Maryland which have only recently been established and which have not yet qualified for inspection through the holding of referenda. The committee believes that whereas inspection has been accorded to some of these markets it should be extended to all on a comparable basis and has, therefore, approved this increase.

United States Warehouse Act.—The Budget estimate of \$507,000 for this item includes an increase of \$2,885 to extend the advantages of the United States Warehouse Act to depositors of cotton in Louisiana and Texas. The demand on the part of the warehouses to qualify under the Warehouse Act exceeds the ability of the Marketing Service to supply the requisite examining and licensing. The greatest demand at the present time emanates from cotton warehousemen in Texas and Louisiana where additional storage facilities of approximately 1,000,000 bales are needed. In view of the importance of proper storage, the orderly marketing and the financing of this tremendous quantity of cotton, constituting about one-twelfth of the entire crop, the committee has approved this Budget increase.

Commodity Exchange Act.—The Budget estimate of \$400,000 includes an increase of \$100,000 to provide for supervision over futures trading in agricultural commodities. The committee is of the opinion that the increase requested is not essential at the present time and has, therefore, provided in the bill the amount of the current appropriation, namely, \$300,000.

Freight rates for farm products.—The committee has included in the bill an increase of \$15,000 above the current appropriation and above the Budget estimate of \$69,200 for work on freight rates for farm products authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. As it was presented to the committee indications are that the sums appropriated or allowed for this activity have been extremely fruitful. In connection with the petition by the railroads for authority to increase their freight rates generally 10 percent, to offset increased wages granted railroad employees by the President's Emergency Labor Board, the Department intervened under the provisions of the act referred to with the result that the order authorizing the increase in rates was suspended from time to time and the amount of savings to agriculture in freight during the period of these suspensions approximates an annual rate of \$75,000,000. This is but one example of the many helpful results of this work, evidence of which was presented to the committee. The committee was apprised of the need for intervention by the Department under this act in connection with tidewater freight rates and has given an increase of \$15,000 above the Budget for that purpose.

RURAL REHABILITATION LOANS

Loans.—The Budget estimate for rural-rehabilitation loans is in the sum of \$125,000,000, an increase of \$57,500,000 over the amount provided in the current act. This increase was predicated on an expected increase in the demand for these loans. Among other

things it was suggested that returning veterans would apply for these loans in very large numbers. The committee does not believe that Congress would desire that the returning veterans, even though needy, be compelled to look to this type of loan for relief. In the event such need becomes evident, it is believed that the Congress would prefer to provide for such need through appropriate amendments to the so-called G. I. Act. The committee also believes that present war conditions and the demand for labor in the war industries will preclude any expansion in the number of persons needing rural-rehabilitation loans. Consequently, the committee has reduced the Budget estimate to \$67,500,000, being the amount of the loan authorization for the current year.

Assistance, grants, and administrative expenses.—Pursuant to the committee's action in reducing the loan amount to the current level the committee has reduced the Budget estimate for this item to \$22,357,264, which is the same amount on a comparable basis as contained in the current appropriation act.

The committee wishes to express its commendation of the work of the present Administrator, the Honorable Frank Hancock. It is apparent that he has labored conscientiously and diligently to put the program on a sound basis and to conform to the directives of the Congress with respect to the modification of the character of many portions of the program as originally set up.

FARM TENANCY

Loans.—The Budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for loans under the Farm Tenant Act includes \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans under the authority of section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346). The committee has allowed the full amount of \$25,000,000 for loans to veterans but the remaining \$25,000,000 for regular loans under the Farm Tenant Act, being \$10,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized for the current year, has been reduced to \$15,000,000, thus providing a total of \$40,000,000 under the head of "Loans."

Salaries and expenses.—The Budget estimate of \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses has been reduced by the committee to \$2,000,000 pursuant to the formula set out in the basic Farm Tenant Act which authorizes an appropriation for salaries and expenses of not to exceed 5 percent of the amount set up for loans for any given fiscal year.

The committee believes that in this period when land prices have risen to abnormal levels the number of provident loans that can be made to nonveterans under this act is definitely limited and that \$15,000,000, the amount available for the current year, is all that can be wisely put out during the coming year.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

The program for the fiscal year 1946 under this appropriation contemplates the making of 15 additional water-facility loans to individuals. This will increase the level of loans for next year by \$10,000. However, a decrease of \$4,741 in salaries and expenses reduces the

amount of the necessary increase in direct appropriations to a net figure of \$5,259, which has been allowed by the committee.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

The program carried on under this appropriation is known as the Wheeler-Case program, which has heretofore been financed from appropriations made for the Department of the Interior. The work for the current year is being prosecuted under an allotment of \$1,298,821 received from the latter Department. The Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 contemplates an actual increase of \$276,581. The Budget for 1946 contemplates the expenditure of \$307,824 for the construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and \$27,110 for roads for the use of project occupants. These two items have been disallowed by the committee, constituting a total cut in the Budget estimate of \$334,934, or a total appropriation as carried in the bill of \$1,165,066.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The Budget estimate for loans is in the sum of \$150,000,000, an increase of \$125,000,000 above the \$25,000,000 amount provided in the 1945 appropriation act. This increase is very largely for allotment to applicants for new projects or the expansion of existing projects, the materials for which are not now available under war priorities and whose availability during the fiscal year 1946 is highly speculative. The committee feels that the Rural Electrification Administration should have all the money under loan funds for which there is available material but does not see the wisdom of providing funds on the contingent basis on which a very large portion of the Budget estimate is predicated. Should military events make available materials and manpower sufficient to take up loan funds above the amounts provided in the bill they could be readily and promptly obtained under a supplemental or deficiency estimate when so needed. The committee has therefore reduced the Budget estimates for the Rural Electrification Administration loans by \$90,000,000 and has included in the bill the sum of \$60,000,000, which represents an increase of \$35,000,000 above the amount provided in the current year.

Salaries and expenses.—Pursuant to the committee's action in reducing the amount for Rural Electrification Administration loans it has reduced the Budget estimate of \$3,400,000 for salaries and expenses to \$3,150,000, or a reduction of \$250,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the Budget estimate for a direct appropriation of \$526,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of \$25,267 below the comparable appropriation for 1945. However, this agency draws additional funds for its administrative expenses as a result of assessments against corporations, banks, etc., within the Farm Credit Administration structure, totaling for 1946 an estimated \$2,705,019 and there is also provided a transfer of re-appropriated funds from the crop production loan fund item of

\$3,845,209. Consequently the total amount provided in the Budget from all sources for salaries and expenses is \$7,076,228. This is a reduction of \$351,753 under the comparable amount provided in the current appropriation act. The general reduction of \$351,753 in the total amount before indicated is represented to be due to savings and economies in operations. Among other things, the Farm Credit Administration has discontinued for the duration of the war all services and programs not absolutely essential to the war effort and has delegated as much of its supervisory functions as possible to the district units.

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.—The farmers' crop production and harvesting loan program has been continued. The bill includes the Budget provision reappropriating unobligated balances from prior years in an estimated amount of \$5,821,232 and authorizes the use of collections for new loans in the estimated amount of \$18,233,000, thus there is provided by the bill for the fiscal year 1946 a total sum of \$24,054,232 which is the same amount provided in the act for 1945. However, \$3,845,209 of this amount is set up for salaries and expenses and has been transferred to the general appropriation, "Salaries and expenses."

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$6,450,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for 1946. This is a decrease of \$1,750,000 under the comparable amount for the current year. The greater portion of this decrease, namely \$1,440,786, is due to the expiration on July 1, 1945, of the authority to make Land Bank Commissioner loans and to the consequent reduction of administrative expenses incident thereto.

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 45, line 6, in connection with appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Food Administration:

including \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued during the current fiscal year

On page 70, line 12, in connection with the authorization for loans for the Rural Electrification Administration:

Provided, That hereafter all receipts derived from the operation or lease of any property purchased or acquired pursuant to said section 7 shall be available for expenses of operation of such property.

On page 72, line 3, in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses for the Farm Credit Administration:

Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made available to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other organizations as provided in said section.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the 1945 figure stripped of overtime pay. Decreases due solely to changes to round off appropriation totals not shown]

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in direct appropriation..		Reduction under Budget of \$17,000 imposed.
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.): For cost of handling penalty mail weighing 4 pounds and under.	+ \$436,950	Budget increase reduced by \$359,860, which is 10 percent of the Budget estimate.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Salaries and expenses: Increase in direct appropriation, for legal expenses in connection with new crop-insurance program.	+44,345	Allowed, but a general cut of \$28,500 under the Budget is imposed.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses: Increase in direct appropriation..	+19,902	Increase reduced by \$10,000 and \$5,000 of the appropriation earmarked in the report for planning the Yearbook of Agriculture to follow the conclusion of the war.
Printing and binding: Decrease in direct appropriation..	—100,000	Decrease approved.
LIBRARY		
Salaries and expenses.....	+1,630	Approved.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations: Increase in direct appropriation to offset elimination of recurring annual transfer from Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$52,444, offset in part by decrease to round off appropriation total.	+51,764	General cut imposed of \$100,000 under the Budget.
Crop and livestock estimates: To continue the collection, analysis, and publication of data on agricultural wages and wage rates.	+64,680	Disallowed, and further cut of \$85,320 imposed, or a total cut of \$150,000 under Budget for this project.
For expenses of collecting and analyzing detailed data required in connection with new crop-insurance program.	+100,000	Approved.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
Salaries and expenses: For expanding work of receiving, analyzing, and disseminating foreign agricultural information.	+81,812	Do.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Salaries and expenses: For meeting on full-year basis costs of shipping bulk penalty mail.	+6,642	Do.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR		
Salaries and expenses.....	+2,963	Do.
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico: Bankhead-Jones Act (title I, June 29, 1935).	+536,292	Disapproved.
Alaska Station Act (June 20, 1936).....	+10,000	Do.
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: For replacing dilapidated buildings and constructing other urgently needed facilities.	+60,625	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (-), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Animal husbandry: For continuing important research work without further reducing valuable herds and flocks to meet increased maintenance costs.	+\$29,824	General cut of \$15,000 imposed under the total Budget estimate. Approved.
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For expenses and indemnity payments incident to overdue retests of cattle.	+455,449	
Inspection and quarantine: For testing of cattle for export.	+14,938	Do.
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY		
Salaries and expenses: For increasing the size of the experimental herd at Agricultural Research Center.	+20,000	Disapproved.
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
Field crops: For developing control measures for soybean diseases.	+35,000	Approved.
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:		
For investigating effects and uses of DDT insecticide on plants, etc.	+25,000	Do.
For developing improved varieties and better propagation and cultural practices for muscadine grape production in the Southeastern States.	+10,000	Do.
Forest diseases.....		Bill includes \$20,000 above the Budget for additional studies of diseases of the elm tree. Approved.
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For obtaining information to guide development and insure permanency of production on newly irrigated lands of the lower Colorado and Columbia Basins.	+133,660	
Agricultural engineering:		
For developing basic information needed for design and construction of improved farm houses and buildings.	+170,000	Disapproved.
For developing and adapting electrical equipment for income producing uses on the farm.	+25,000	Do.
Elimination of nonoccurring item for replacement of cotton ginning laboratory and equipment at Stoneville, Miss.	-82,580	Approved.
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
Insect investigations:		
For developing methods of controlling spruce budworm.	+1,860	Approved and an additional \$10,000 above the Budget provided, making in all for spruce budworm for 1946, \$62,100. Approved.
For intensifying research on DDT insecticide for insect-control purposes.	+50,000	
Insect and plant disease control.....		Bill includes \$10,000 above the Budget for phony peach and peach mosaic eradication. Do.
Foreign plant quarantines: To provide for minimum essential plant quarantine safeguards against entry of foreign plant pests.	+206,893	
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: Apparent increase to offset elimination of overtime funds, so as to maintain the fund at its approximate annual average.	+223,700	Do.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY		
Agricultural chemical investigations.....	+8,829	Approved and additional increase of \$15,000 above Budget for additional research granted on citrus products at the Weslaco, Tex., station.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY—continued		
Naval stores investigations.....	+ \$8,205	Approved.
Regional research laboratories: For intensifying research on development of new uses and markets for agricultural commodities.	+253,254	Do.
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS		
Salaries and expenses:		
For studies of consumption levels of farm families and their adjustments to different incomes.	+75,000	Do.
For developing basic information on functional requirements of farm and rural dwellings.	+52,650	Do.
WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL		
For expansion of the control program.....	+2,326,133	Budget increase reduced by \$1,326,133, leaving net increase of \$1,000,000.
FOREST SERVICE		
National forest protection and management:		
Maintenance of improvements other than roads and trails.	+81,521	Approved.
Timber and forest products sales (timber surveys, appraisals, management plans, and increasing volume of timber sales).	+331,286	Do.
For intensification of range inspection and management and to resume range inventory program.	+118,764	Do.
For more adequate enforcement of measures for safeguarding health and safety of national forest users.	+43,243	Do.
Land-use management on national forests (for aerial photography and mapping of national forest areas).	+1,000,000	Disapproved.
Range investigations: Range reseeding.....		Committee granted increase above the Budget, of \$75,000.
Forest products: For research to improve and broaden the utilization of forest products.	+227,520	Disapproved.
Forest resources investigations: Decrease due to the completion of economic study in the anthracite forest region.	—10,000	Approved.
Forest fire cooperation: Increased assistance through cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression.	+1,034,880	Approved, making a total for this purpose of \$7,300,000.
Acquisition of lands for national forests: Elimination of entire item due to prior cessation of acquisition program.	—64,150	Approved.
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS		
Major repairs and construction work on forest highways.	+5,714,222	Disapproved \$4,214,222 earmarked for construction, leaving \$1,500,000 for maintenance only.
Forest road development maintenance.....	+799,672	Approved, making, in all, for this project, \$4,418,778.
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT		
Curtailment in operations and research work.....	—190,296	Approved, and further cut of \$183,000 imposed, being the saving which will be effected under the committee's decision to continue the maintenance of 10,000 acres in guayule which, under the Budget would be plowed under and the land restored to owners.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (-), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION		
(Salaries and expenses)		
General reduction in certain war food activities, including (1) food order administration, (2) determination of food requirements and allocations, (3) local assistance to farmers on rationing tires, etc., (4) payments to State extension services for emergency production and conservation activities, (5) farm wage stabilization, and (6) assisting in assuring adequate supply of farm processing machinery, materials, and facilities; partly offset by increased provision for service to farmers in procurement of equipment and supplies.	—\$18,846,193	\$3,636,472 of the cut restored, as follows: Extension service, \$2,708,530; civilian requirements, \$329,000; farm equipment, \$323,942; and wage stabilization program, \$275,000.
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
Administrative expenses from corporation funds: Increase resulting from an inadvertence in not deducting full amount of overtime cost in arriving at the 1946 estimate.	+25,109	Approved, less a reduction of \$3,000 for penalty mail costs.
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES		
Direct appropriation:		In lieu of the several Budget proposals, the committee has provided a direct appropriation of \$290,000,000 (plus a re-appropriation of \$10,000,000) for the general program, a direct appropriation of \$29,750,000 for the flax program, and a direct appropriation of \$12,500,000 for the grass and legume seeds program. Action of committee provides a total for all items of \$342,250,000.
Elimination of special seed-production program provided in 1945 act.	—12,500,000	
Further reduction in direct appropriation	—141,881,855	
Transfer from 1946 sec. 32 funds (act Aug. 24, 1935 funds)	+32,300,000	
Reappropriation from 1943, 1944, and 1945 unobligated balances of sec. 32 funds.	+100,700,000	
Reappropriation from "Parity payments" unobligated balances.	+10,000,000	
Increase to provide for special payments to encourage increased production of flax in 1945 pursuant to sec. 5, Public Law 551, 78th Cong.	+29,750,000	
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT		
Administrative and operating expenses: For expenses under the new crop insurance program inaugurated in 1945 pursuant to Public Law 551, approved Dec. 23, 1944.	+4,777,016	Approved, making, in all, for this item \$7,934,900.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
Soil conservation operations: To expand operations through increased assistance to districts, including specialized services in connection with drainage and irrigation systems.	+4,261,500	Approved.
Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: Reduction due to completion of survey of geological rock formations and partial completion of topographic surveys of the area.	—9,372	Do.
SUGAR ACT		
Conditional payments to sugar producers	—3,951,971	Do.
Transfers to other agencies	—4,399	Do.
MARKETING SERVICE		
Tobacco acts: Increase to extend tobacco inspection and grading to 35 additional flue-cured auction markets.	+187,470	Do.
United States Warehouse Act: To extend warehouse inspection services to depositors of cotton in Louisiana and Texas.	+42,885	Do.
Commodity Exchange Act: To provide for supervising increased volume of futures trading.	+100,000	Disapproved.
Freight rates for farm products		Increase of \$15,000 above the Budget allowed for work on tidewater rates.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
Salaries and expenses: Increase for expenses of making and servicing additional original loans, offset in part by decrease in amount available for collecting, assisting, and servicing outstanding loans, as follows:		
Making loans, assisting and servicing original loans.	+ \$2,766,900	General cut imposed of \$642,736 below the Budget estimate, reducing the total for salaries and expenses to \$22,357,264. ¹
Collecting, assisting, and servicing outstanding loans.	—1,897,400	
Grants.....	-----	
Rural rehabilitation projects.....	—17,500	Disapproved, leaving the same amount as provided for 1945, namely, \$67,500,000.
Transfers to Treasury Department.....	—11,264	
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for making approximately 64,000 additional original loans).	+57,500,000	
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):		
Salaries and expenses: For expenses of making additional loans.	+1,187,263	Budget increase reduced by \$500,000, leaving total of \$2,000,000 for this item.
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for making approximately 5,835 additional loans).	+35,000,000	Increase reduced by \$10,000,000, leaving total of \$40,000,000 for the item.
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas: Net increase for making a few additional loans.	+5,259	Approved, making total of \$1,000,000 for this item.
Water conservation and utilization projects:		
Apparent increase to provide a direct appropriation for work heretofore financed by transfers from Interior Department (actual increase in working funds is \$276,581 for slight expansion of work), as follows:		
Investigations and surveys.....	+100,000	Approved.
Settlement and technical guidance.....	+137,741	Do.
Land acquisition.....	+181,531	Do.
Improvement of land:		
Land development.....	+660,794	Do.
Farm buildings.....	+307,824	Disapproved.
Roads.....	+27,110	Do.
Administration.....	+75,000	Approved.
Transfer to office of Solicitor.....	+10,000	Do.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: Additional expenses in connection with proposed expanded loan program.	+550,699	Increase of \$300,699 approved, leaving, in all, for salaries and expenses, \$3,150,000.
Loans: Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to provide for initiation of an expanded program of rural electrification.	+125,000,000	Reduced by \$90,000,000, leaving, in all, for loans, \$69,000,000.
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: Net reduction resulting from economies in operations, affecting the following sources of funds as indicated:		
Direct appropriation.....	—25,267	Approved.
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.	+5,332	Do.
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.	—331,818	Do.
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:		
Prior year funds available for reappropriation.....	—6,541,480	Do.
Collections to be available.....	+315,000	Do.
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, administrative expenses from Corporation funds: Decrease due principally to expiration on July 1, 1945, of authority to make land-bank commissioner loans.	—1,677,556	Do.

¹ In addition, reappropriation of \$198,000.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1945, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1946, AND
THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1946

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and ex- penses-----	\$1,700,000	\$1,467,000	\$1,450,000	—\$250,000	—\$17,000
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.)-----	3,161,650	3,598,600	3,238,740	+77,090	—359,860
Office of Solicitor: Salaries and expenses-----	1,930,632	1,708,500	1,680,000	—250,632	—28,500
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses-----	514,002	460,000	450,000	—64,002	—10,000
Printing and binding-----	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—100,000	-----
Total-----	1,614,002	1,460,000	1,450,000	—164,002	—10,000
Library: Salaries and expenses-----	550,171	467,900	467,900	—82,271	-----
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	2,375,236	2,110,000	2,010,000	—365,236	—100,000
Crop and livestock estimates-----	1,735,000	1,670,000	1,520,000	—215,000	—150,000
Total-----	4,110,236	3,780,000	3,530,000	—580,236	—250,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: Salaries and expenses-----	481, 505	500, 000	500, 000	+ 18, 495
Extension Service:				
Payments to States:				
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	
Additional extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000	
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950	
Puerto Rico-----	140, 000	140, 000	140, 000	
Total, payments to States-----	14, 198, 950	14, 198, 950	14, 198, 950	
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work--	785, 843	697, 900	697, 900	- 87, 943
Total-----	² 14, 984, 793	² 14, 896, 850	² 14, 896, 850	- 87, 943
Agricultural Research Administration:				
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses-----	324, 392	285, 200	285, 200	- 39, 192
Special Research Fund-----	1, 226, 364	1, 088, 000	1, 088, 000	- 138, 364

¹ Figures adjusted for comparability on basis of appropriation set up in the 1946 Budget estimates.

² In addition, permanent annual appropriation, \$4,704,710. See table, post, p. 40.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act-----	\$720, 000	\$720, 000	\$720, 000		
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000		
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000		
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 463, 708	3, 000, 000	2, 463, 708		—\$536, 292
Hawaii-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000		
Alaska-----	37, 500	47, 500	37, 500		—10, 000
Puerto Rico-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000		
Total, payments to States--	7, 001, 208	7, 547, 500	7, 001, 208		—546, 292
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States-----	176, 169	153, 600	153, 600		—\$22, 569

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico-----	107, 074	160, 000	99, 375	-7, 699	-60, 625
Total, salaries and expenses-----	283, 243	313, 600	252, 975	-30, 268	-60, 625
Total-----	7, 284, 451	7, 861, 100	7, 254, 183	-30, 268	-606, 917
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Animal husbandry-----	928, 500	855, 000	840, 000	-88, 500	-15, 000
Diseases of animals-----	781, 118	708, 900	708, 900	-72, 218	-----
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:					
Direct appropriation-----	5, 488, 232	5, 048, 000	5, 048, 000	-440, 232	-----
Reappropriation-----	[343, 959]	[800, 000]	[800, 000]	[+456, 041]	[-----]
Total, including re- appropriation-----	5, 832, 191	5, 848, 000	5, 848, 000	+15, 809	-----
Inspection and quarantine-----	1, 150, 770	999, 600	999, 600	-151, 170	-----
Meat inspection-----	9, 406, 124	7, 800, 000	7, 800, 000	-1, 606, 124	-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	287, 228	243, 400	243, 400	-43, 828	-----
Marketing agreements, hog- cholera virus and serum ³ -----	[38, 444]	[31, 940]	[31, 940]	[-6, 504]	-----
Total ⁴ -----	18, 041, 972	15, 654, 900	15, 639, 900	-2, 402, 072	-15, 000
Bureau of Dairy Industry: Salaries and expenses-----	812, 958	742, 300	722, 300	-90, 658	-20, 000

³ Funds to carry out this activity transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

⁴ Excluding reappropriation under "Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease."

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):					
Field crops-----	\$2, 211, 600	\$1, 971, 400	\$1, 971, 400	—\$240, 200	-----
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops--	1, 774, 000	1, 572, 000	1, 572, 000	—202, 000	-----
Forest diseases-----	266, 000	232, 700	252, 700	—13, 300	+\$20, 000
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----	897, 424	913, 000	913, 000	+15, 576	-----
Agricultural engineering-----	461, 532	528, 000	333, 000	—128, 532	—195, 000
National Arboretum-----	31, 500	26, 800	26, 800	—4, 700	-----
Total-----	5, 642, 056	5, 243, 900	5, 068, 900	—573, 156	—175, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (salaries and expenses):					
Insect investigations-----	2, 313, 495	2, 072, 000	2, 082, 000	—231, 495	+10, 000
Insect and plant disease control----	2, 571, 530	2, 225, 800	2, 235, 800	—335, 730	+10, 000
Foreign plant quarantines-----	957, 180	1, 027, 000	1, 027, 000	+69, 820	-----
Total, salaries and expenses----	5, 842, 205	\$5, 324, 800	5, 344, 800	—497, 405	+\$20, 000

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	-----	-----
Total-----	8, 542, 205	8, 024, 800	8, 044, 800	-497, 405	+20, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (salaries and expenses):					
Agricultural chemical investigations-----	375, 101	335, 000	350, 000	-25, 101	+15, 000
Naval stores investigations-----	132, 660	125, 000	125, 000	-7, 660	-----
Regional research laboratories-----	4, 244, 600	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-244, 600	-----
Total-----	4, 752, 361	4, 460, 000	4, 475, 000	-277, 361	+15, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:					
Salaries and expenses-----	806, 630	850, 000	850, 000	+43, 370	-----
White pine blister rust control:					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	840, 953	2, 032, 000	1, 397, 963	+557, 010	-634, 037
Forest Service-----	1, 219, 900	1, 840, 300	1, 266, 066	+46, 166	-574, 234
Department of the Interior-----	203, 173	377, 700	259, 838	+56, 665	-117, 862
Total-----	2, 264, 026	4, 250, 000	2, 923, 867	+659, 841	-1, 326, 133
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses--	625, 000	542, 000	542, 000	-83, 000	-----
National forest protection and management-----	18, 325, 426	17, 349, 100	16, 349, 100	-1, 976, 326	-1, 000, 000

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Forest service—Continued.					
Salaries and expenses—Continued.					
Fighting forest fires-----	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	-----	-----
Forest management-----	593, 110	520, 900	520, 900	-\$72, 210	-----
Range investigations-----	288, 475	250, 000	325, 000	+36, 525	+\$75, 000
Forest products-----	1, 147, 519	1, 228, 900	1, 001, 380	-146, 139	-227, 520
Forest-resources investigations-----	240, 264	204, 600	204, 600	-35, 664	-----
Forest fire cooperation-----	6, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	+1, 000, 000	-----
Farm and other private forestry co-operation-----	781, 466	732, 500	732, 500	-48, 966	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests	75, 000	-----	-----	-75, 000	-----
Total-----	\$ 28, 476, 260	\$ 28, 228, 000	\$ 27, 075, 480	-1, 400, 780	-1, 152, 520
Forest roads and trails-----	4, 161, 496	10, 133, 000	5, 918, 778	+1, 757, 282	-4, 214, 222
Emergency rubber project-----	\$ [5, 420, 000]	\$ [5, 000, 000]	\$ [4, 817, 000]	[-603, 000]	[-183, 000]

War Food Administration (salaries and expenses)-----	30, 700, 000	10, 000, 000	13, 636, 472	-17, 063, 528	+3, 636, 472
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds) -	[7, 208, 526]	[6, 565, 000]	[6, 562, 000]	[-646, 526]	[-3, 000]
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:					
Direct appropriation-----	302, 500, 000	176, 750, 000	332, 250, 000	+29, 750, 000	+155, 500, 000
Reappropriation-----	-----	[110, 700, 000]	[10, 000, 000]	[+10, 000, 000]	[-100, 700, 000]
Transfer of appropriation from section 32 fund for 1946-----	-----	[32, 300, 000]	-----	-----	[-32, 300, 000]
Total, conservation and use-----	302, 500, 000	319, 750, 000	342, 250, 000	+39, 750, 000	+22, 500, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Act:					
For liquidation (reappropriation)-----	[350, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-350, 000]	[-----]
For reestablishing:					
Capital fund (in pending deficiency bill for Treasury Department)-----	[30, 000, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-30, 000, 000]	[-----]
Administration:					
Reappropriation-----	[3, 000, 000]	[-----]	[-----]	[-3, 000, 000]	[-----]
Direct appropriation-----	-----	7 7, 984, 900	7, 984, 900	+7, 984, 900	-----

⁵ In addition, see table of permanent appropriations, post, p. 40.

⁶ Reappropriation. (See table of reappropriations, post, p. 41.)

⁷ H. Doc. No. 108.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Soil Conservation Service:					
Soil conservation research-----	\$1, 225, 000	\$1, 063, 000	\$1, 063, 000	—\$162, 000	-----
Soil conservation operations-----	28, 340, 000	28, 636, 800	28, 636, 800	+ 296, 800	-----
Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida-----	72, 248	54, 500	54, 500	— 17, 748	-----
Total-----	29, 637, 248	29, 754, 300	29, 754, 300	+ 117, 052	-----
Land utilization and retirement of sub-marginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 250, 000	1, 087, 300	1, 087, 300	— 162, 700	-----
School-lunch program ^s -----	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	-----	-----
Sugar Act-----	52, 510, 203	48, 446, 000	48, 446, 000	— 4, 064, 203	-----
Marketing service:					
Market news service-----	1, 271, 290	1, 114, 900	1, 114, 900	— 156, 390	-----
Market inspection of farm products---	547, 679	474, 000	474, 000	— 73, 679	-----
Marketing farm products-----	451, 500	388, 000	388, 000	— 63, 500	-----
Tobacco Acts-----	933, 500	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 66, 500	-----

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency and Standard Con- tainer Acts.....	210, 000	181, 600	181, 600	-28, 400	-----
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts.....	1, 210, 783	1, 042, 000	1, 042, 000	-168, 783	-----
United States Grain Standards Act.....	860, 999	741, 000	741, 000	-119, 999	-----
United States Warehouse Act.....	533, 930	507, 000	507, 000	-26, 930	-----
Federal Seed Act.....	117, 700	102, 400	102, 400	-15, 300	-----
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	418, 700	363, 500	363, 500	-55, 200	-----
Naval Stores Act.....	34, 728	30, 100	30, 100	-4, 628	-----
Insecticide Act.....	215, 208	186, 800	186, 800	-28, 408	-----
Commodity Exchange Act.....	348, 797	400, 000	300, 000	-48, 797	-\$100, 000
Freight rates for farm products.....	78, 762	69, 200	84, 200	+5, 438	+15, 000
Total.....	7, 233, 576	6, 600, 500	6, 515, 500	-718, 076	-85, 000
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:					
Administration:					
Direct appropriation.....	26, 000, 000	23, 000, 000	22, 357, 264	-3, 642, 736	-642, 736
Reappropriation of an unexpended balance.....	[-----]	[198, 000]	[198, 000]	[+198, 000]	[-----]
Loans (R. F. C. funds)	[67, 500, 000]	[125, 000, 000]	[67, 500, 000]	[-----]	[-57, 500, 000]

* Transfer from permanent appropriation, "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities."

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	+\$500,000	—\$500,000
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	[15,000,000]	[50,000,000]	[40,000,000]	[+25,000,000]	[—10,000,000]
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	1,025,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—25,000	-----
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	(⁹)	1,500,000	1,165,066	+1,165,066	—334,934
Flood and windstorm loans and grants (reappropriation)-----	[12,852,546]	-----	-----	[—12,852,546]	-----
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	3,246,000	3,400,000	3,150,000	—96,000	—250,000
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	[25,000,000]	[150,000,000]	[60,000,000]	[+35,000,000]	[—90,000,000]

Farm Credit Administration:

Salaries and expenses:

Direct appropriation-----

Transfer from farmers' crop pro-
duction and harvesting loans-----

Amounts chargeable against ac-
tivities administered by Farm
Credit Administration-----

Farmers' crop production and harvest-
ing loans-----

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Ad-
ministrative expenses from Corporation
funds-----

Total:

Direct appropriations-----

Reappropriations-----

Transfer of funds ¹¹-----

Loan authorizations-----

Grand total-----

Permanent appropriations, excluding
transfers ¹²-----

	626, 321	526, 000	526, 000	-100, 321	-----
	[4, 459, 480]	[3, 845, 209]	[3, 845, 209]	[-614, 271]	-----
	[3, 444, 025]	[2, 705, 019]	[2, 705, 019]	[-739, 006]	-----
	¹⁰ [30, 280, 712]	¹⁰ [24, 054, 232]	¹⁰ [24, 054, 232]	[-6, 226, 480]	-----
	[8, 200, 000]	[6, 450, 000]	[6, 450, 000]	[-1, 750, 000]	-----
	567, 096, 508	427, 249, 050	576, 432, 700	+9, 336, 192	+149, 183, 650
	52, 247, 217	140, 752, 232	39, 869, 232	-12, 377, 985	-100, 883, 000
	50, 000, 000	82, 300, 000	50, 000, 000	-----	-32, 300, 000
	107, 500, 000	325, 000, 000	167, 500, 000	+60, 000, 000	-157, 500, 000
	776, 843, 725	975, 301, 282	833, 801, 932	+56, 958, 207	-141, 499, 350
	79, 745, 172	41, 021, 686	73, 321, 686	-6, 423, 486	+32, 300, 000

⁹ Unobligated balance of \$1,298,821 available in 1945 from transfers made from the Department of the Interior.

¹⁰ See table of reappropriations, post p. 41.

¹¹ Amounts shown are transfers from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and Domestic Consumption of Agricultural Commodities", usually referred to as the 30% fund.

¹² For details, see next page.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

PERMANENT ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Extension Service-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----	-----
Forest Service-----	5, 489, 476	5, 489, 476	5, 489, 476	-----	-----
Payments to counties from submarginal- land program-----	243, 878	127, 500	127, 500	-----\$116, 378	-----
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32, act Aug. 24, 1935)-----	¹³ 119, 307, 108	¹⁴ 113, 000, 000	¹⁴ 113, 000, 000	-----6, 307, 108	-----
Total, permanent appropriations-----	129, 745, 172	123, 321, 686	123, 321, 686	-----6, 423, 486	-----
Less transfers to:					
School-lunch program-----	—50, 000, 000	—50, 000, 000	—50, 000, 000	-----	-----
Conservation and use-----	-----	—32, 300, 000	-----	-----	+ 32, 300, 000
Net total, excluding transfers-----	79, 745, 172	41, 021, 686	73, 321, 686	—6, 423, 486	+ 32, 300, 000

REAPPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Animal Industry: Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-----	\$343, 959	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	+\$456, 041	-----
Emergency rubber project-----	¹⁵ 5, 420, 000	¹⁶ 5, 000, 000	¹⁷ 4, 817, 000	— 603, 000	— \$183, 000
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	-----	110, 700, 000	10, 000, 000	+ 10, 000, 000	— 100, 700, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Act (administrative and operating expenses)-----	3, 350, 000	-----	-----	— 3, 350, 000	-----
Flood and windstorm loans and grants-----	12, 852, 546	-----	-----	— 12, 852, 546	-----
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation-----	-----	198, 000	198, 000	+ 198, 000	-----
Farm Credit Administration:					
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	12, 362, 712	5, 821, 232	5, 821, 232	— 6, 541, 480	-----
Estimated collections to be available-----	17, 918, 000	18, 233, 000	18, 233, 000	+ 315, 000	-----
Total, reappropriations-----	52, 247, 217	140, 752, 232	39, 869, 232	— 12, 377, 985	— 100, 883, 000

¹³ Of this amount \$50,000,000 was made available for the "School lunch program."

¹⁴ Estimated appropriation. Of this amount, Budget estimate proposed transfer of \$32,300,000 to "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," and \$50,000,000 to the "School lunch program." The bill approved the transfer of \$50,000,000 for the school lunch program, but has disallowed the transfer of \$32,300,000 to "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," and has provided a direct appropriation in its place.

¹⁵ Includes \$2,399,015 of the 1944 appropriation which is available until expended; in addition \$563,338 is estimated to be available for future years, and is included in the figure shown as the Budget estimate for 1946.

¹⁶ Consists of proposed reappropriation of \$4,436,662 from 1942-43 balances, and \$563,338 balance of 1944 appropriation available until expended. (See footnote 13 above.)

¹⁷ Consists of proposed reappropriation of \$4,253,662 from 1942-43 balances, and \$563,338 balance of 1944 appropriation available until expended. (See footnote 13 above.)

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOAN FUNDS AND CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

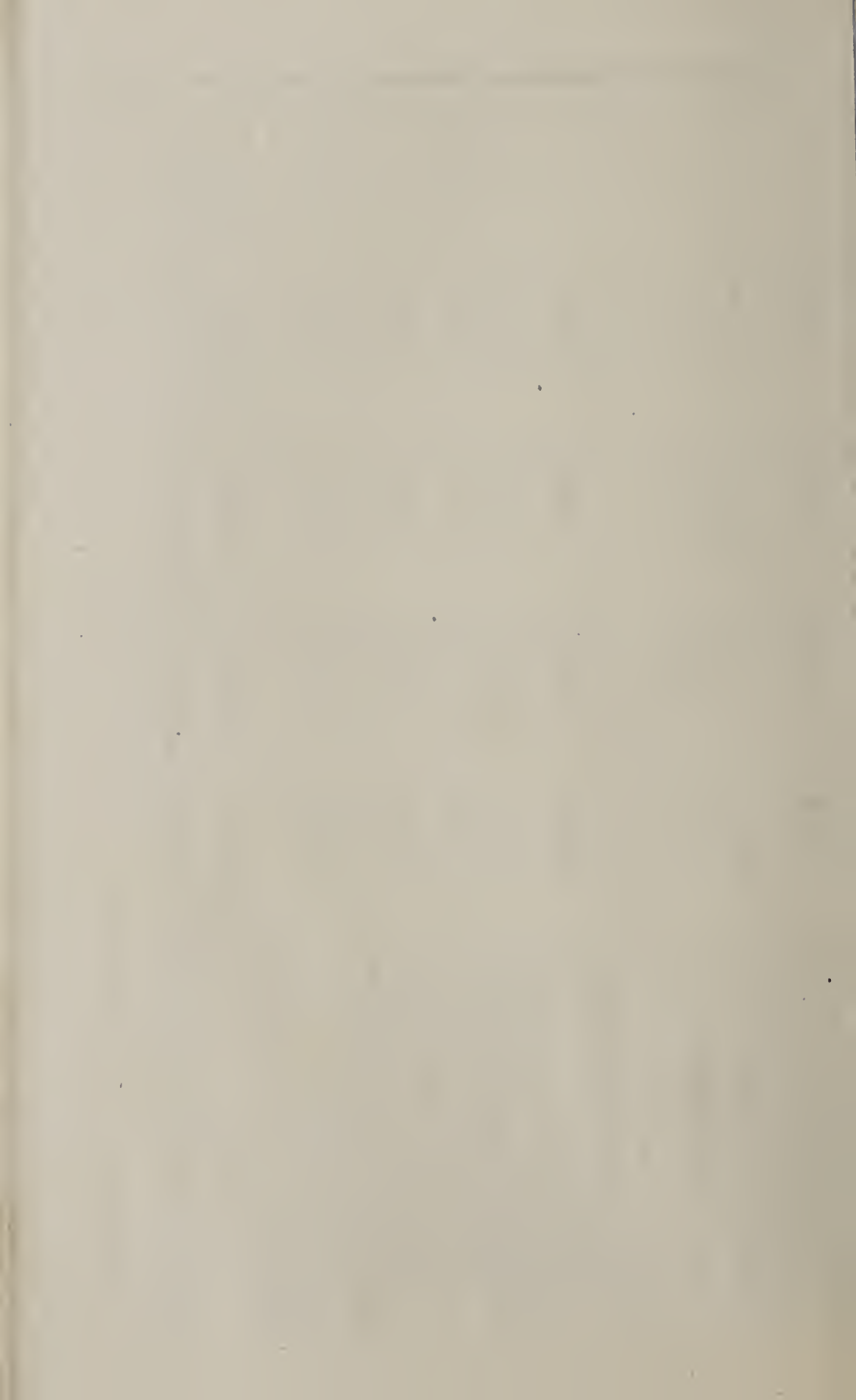
Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with estimates, 1946
Rural electrification loans-----	\$25, 000, 000	\$150, 000, 000	\$60, 000, 000	+\$35, 000, 000	—\$90, 000, 000
Rural rehabilitation loans-----	67, 500, 000	125, 000, 000	67, 500, 000	-----	—57, 500, 000
Farm tenancy loans-----	15, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000
Total borrowings authorized from Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	107, 500, 000	325, 000, 000	167, 500, 000	+60, 000, 000	—157, 500, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses-----	7, 208, 526	6, 565, 000	6, 562, 000	—646, 526	—3, 000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Administrative expenses-----	8, 200, 000	6, 450, 000	6, 450, 000	—1, 750, 000	-----
Total corporate administrative expenses (from Corporation funds)-----	15, 408, 526	13, 015, 000	13, 012, 000	—2, 396, 526	—3, 000

TRUST FUNDS ¹³

Cooperative work, Forest Service-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-----	-----
Agricultural Adjustment Agency:					
Moisture content and grade determinations for Commodity Credit Corporation-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----

Indemnity fund, county associations-----	15, 000				-\$15, 000	-----
Undistributed cotton price-adjustment payments-----	2, 000	1, 000		1, 000	-1, 000	-----
Marketing Service:						
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	5, 000, 000	4, 400, 000		4, 400, 000	-600, 000	-----
Grading of agricultural commodities for Commodity Credit Corporation--	541, 000	623, 168		623, 168	+82, 168	-----
Farm Security Administration:						
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of resettlement projects-----	600, 000	150, 000		150, 000	-450, 000	-----
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000		5, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	-----
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase agreements-----	200	50		50	-150	-----
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	154, 000	120, 000		120, 000	-34, 000	-----
Return of excess deposits for reproductions of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	750	750		750		-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	125, 000	100, 000		100, 000	-25, 000	-----
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	100	100		100		-----
Total, trust funds-----	15, 438, 050	13, 395, 068		13, 395, 068	-2, 042, 982	-----

¹⁸ Not Government funds. Money belonging to others, to be paid to or expended on behalf of the respective owners, as required by law in each case.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1946

MARCH 20, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2689]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget on pages 212-335, and 669-671, and in House Documents Nos. 64 and 108 of the present session.

The bill as reported represents a reduction of \$141,499,350 under the Budget total for all purposes of \$975,301,282. This total embraces direct appropriations, reappropriations, loans, and the transfers, proposed by the Budget, of funds from a permanent appropriation to annual appropriation items carried in this bill.

The bill provides a net over-all increase, for all purposes of \$56,-958,207 over the total appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$776,843,725.

The increases and decreases above referred to are set out in the following statement:

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Direct appropriations.....	\$567,096,508	\$427,249,050	\$576,432,700	+\$9,336,192	+\$149,183,650
Reappropriations.....	52,247,217	140,752,232	39,869,232	-12,377,985	-100,883,000
Transfer of funds.....	50,000,000	82,300,000	50,000,000		-32,300,000
Loan authorizations.....	107,500,000	325,000,000	167,500,000	+60,000,000	-157,500,000
Grand total.....	776,843,725	975,301,282	833,801,932	+56,958,207	-141,499,350

The increase over the Budget of \$149,183,650 in direct appropriations is offset by decreases totaling \$133,183,000 in the Budget proposed reappropriations and transfers. These consist of a proposed reappropriation of \$100,700,000 of unexpended former year balances of the permanent appropriation known as the "30 percent fund," and a direct diversion of \$32,300,000 from that fund for the fiscal year 1946. These Budget proposals were disapproved by the committee and in their stead the direct appropriations have been increased by the amount of the disallowance.

The decrease of \$157,500,000 under the Budget total of \$325,000,000 for loans, represents a reduction of \$90,000,000 (from \$150,000,000 to \$60,000,000) in R. E. A. loans, of \$57,500,000 (from \$125,000,000 to \$67,500,000) for rural rehabilitation loans, and of \$10,000,000 (from \$50,000,000 to \$40,000,000) for farm tenant loans. The Budget proposal of \$25,000,000 for G. I. loans under the farm tenant act remains, however, in the bill.

The increase, provided by the bill, of \$56,958,207 above the total for the current year of \$776,843,725 is accounted for as follows:

The combined total of direct appropriations and reappropriations provided in the bill represents a net reduction of \$3,041,793 under the similar total for the current year; while the amount in the bill for loans is an increase of \$60,000,000 over 1945. This increase in loans comprises a \$25,000,000 item for G. I. loans under the Farm Tenant Act, carried this year for the first time, and an increase of \$35,000,000 (from \$25,000,000 to \$60,000,000) for Rural Electrification Administration loans.

OVERTIME PAYMENTS

An important consideration in comparing the bill and the Budget for 1946 with the current appropriations, is the fact that the Budget estimates and the bill do not carry money for overtime pay under the Overtime Pay Act, which expires on June 30 of this year, whereas the 1945 appropriations include \$23,494,201 for such overtime pay. It is presumed that in the event the Congress takes some action respecting overtime pay which requires additional appropriation for 1946 the Budget will submit estimates appropriate to such action and that such estimates will be given due consideration.

TABLE OF ITEMS WITH OVERTIME OMITTED

The following table shows for each appropriation paragraph of the bill the 1945 appropriation less overtime pay, the 1946 Budget estimate, and the amounts carried in the bill for 1946. These figures are truly comparable.

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost ¹	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,467,817	\$1,467,000	\$1,450,000
Penalty mail ²	3,161,650	3,598,600	3,238,740
Office of Solicitor: Salaries and expenses.....	1,664,155	1,708,500	1,680,000
Office of Information:			
Salaries and expenses.....	440,098	460,000	450,000
Printing and binding.....	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,540,098	1,460,000	1,450,000
Library: Salaries and expenses.....	466,270	467,900	467,900
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Economic investigations.....	2,058,236	2,110,000	2,010,000
Crop and livestock estimates.....	1,505,320	1,670,000	1,520,000
Total.....	3,563,556	3,780,000	3,530,000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: Salaries and expenses.....	418,188	500,000	500,000
Extension Service:			
Payments to States:			
Capper-Ketchum Act.....	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000
Bankhead-Jones Act.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Additional extension work.....	555,000	555,000	555,000
Alaska.....	23,950	23,950	23,950
Puerto Rico.....	140,000	140,000	140,000
Total, payments to States.....	14,198,950	14,198,950	14,198,950
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work.....	691,258	697,900	697,900
Total.....	14,890,208	14,896,850	14,896,850
Agricultural Research Administration:			
Office of Administrator:			
Salaries and expenses.....	282,237	285,200	285,200
Special Research Fund.....	1,088,256	1,088,000	1,088,000
Office of Experiment Stations:			
Payments to States:			
Hatch Act.....	720,000	720,000	720,000
Adams Act.....	720,000	720,000	720,000
Purnell Act.....	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000
Bankhead-Jones Act.....	2,463,708	3,000,000	2,463,708
Hawaii.....	90,000	90,000	90,000
Alaska.....	37,500	47,500	37,500
Puerto Rico.....	90,000	90,000	90,000
Total, payments to States.....	7,001,208	7,547,500	7,001,208
Salaries and expenses:			
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States.....	153,672	153,600	153,600
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico.....	99,375	160,000	99,375
Total, salaries and expenses.....	253,047	313,600	252,975
Total.....	7,254,255	7,861,100	7,254,183

¹ Figures adjusted for comparability on basis of appropriation set up in the 1946 Budget estimates.

² For purposes of sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.			
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Animal husbandry.....	\$825, 176	\$855, 000	\$840, 000
Diseases of animals.....	708, 976	708, 900	708, 900
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.....	³ 5, 392, 551	⁴ 5, 848, 000	⁴ 5, 848, 000
Inspection and quarantine ⁵	984, 662	999, 600	999, 600
Meat inspection.....	7, 800, 689	7, 800, 000	7, 800, 000
Virus Serum Toxin Act.....	243, 435	243, 400	243, 400
Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum ⁶	[31, 940]	[31, 940]	[31, 940]
Total.....	15, 955, 489	16, 454, 900	16, 439, 900
Bureau of Dairy Industry: Salaries and expenses.....			
	722, 300	742, 300	722, 300
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (Salaries and expenses):			
Field crops.....	1, 936, 400	1, 971, 400	1, 971, 400
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.....	1, 537, 000	1, 572, 000	1, 572, 000
Forest diseases.....	232, 700	232, 700	252, 700
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.....	779, 340	913, 000	913, 000
Agricultural engineering.....	415, 580	528, 000	333, 000
National Arboretum.....	26, 800	26, 800	26, 800
[General administrative expenses] ⁷	[191, 764]	[191, 764]	[191, 764]
[Cereal crops and diseases] ⁷	[568, 000]	[568, 000]	[568, 000]
[Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases] ⁷	[401, 860]	[401, 860]	[401, 860]
[Drug and related plants] ⁷	[62, 824]	[62, 824]	[62, 824]
[Dry-land agriculture] ⁷	[223, 185]	[223, 185]	[223, 185]
[Forage crops and diseases] ⁷	[287, 230]	[322, 230]	[322, 230]
[Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases] ⁷	[1, 269, 214]	[1, 304, 214]	[1, 304, 214]
[Irrigation agriculture] ⁷	[125, 544]	[259, 204]	[259, 204]
[Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys] ⁷	[257, 163]	[257, 163]	[257, 163]
[Plant Industry Experiment Farm] ⁷	[48, 360]	[51, 323]	[51, 323]
[Soil and fertilizer investigations] ⁷	[301, 414]	[301, 414]	[301, 414]
[Soil survey] ⁷	[141, 869]	[141, 869]	[141, 869]
[Sugar-plant investigations] ⁷	[322, 270]	[322, 270]	[322, 270]
[Tobacco investigations] ⁷	[131, 020]	[131, 020]	[131, 020]
Total.....	4, 927, 820	5, 243, 900	5, 068, 900
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (salaries and expenses):			
Insect investigations.....	2, 020, 140	2, 072, 000	2, 082, 000
Insect and plant disease control.....	2, 225, 835	2, 225, 800	2, 225, 800
Foreign plant quarantines.....	820, 107	1, 027, 000	1, 027, 000
[General administrative expenses] ⁷	[139, 120]	[139, 120]	[139, 120]
[Fruit insects] ⁷	[399, 830]	[399, 830]	[399, 830]
[Japanese beetle control] ⁷	[345, 643]	[345, 643]	[345, 643]
[Sweetpotato weevil control] ⁷	[67, 995]	[67, 995]	[67, 995]
[Mexican fruitfly control] ⁷	[146, 791]	[146, 791]	[146, 791]
[Gypsy and browntail moth control] ⁷	[349, 789]	[349, 754]	[349, 754]
[Dutch elm disease control] ⁷	[254, 929]	[254, 929]	[254, 929]
[Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication] ⁷	[87, 034]	[87, 034]	[97, 034]
[Forest insects] ⁷	[200, 570]	[202, 430]	[212, 430]
[Truck crop and garden insects] ⁷	[283, 598]	[283, 598]	[283, 598]
[Cereal and forage insects] ⁷	[351, 150]	[351, 150]	[351, 150]
[Barberry eradication] ⁷	[247, 183]	[247, 183]	[247, 183]
[Cotton insects] ⁷	[141, 051]	[141, 051]	[141, 051]
[Pink hollworm and Thurberia weevil control] ⁷	[647, 751]	[647, 751]	[647, 751]
[Bee culture] ⁷	[79, 705]	[79, 705]	[79, 705]
[Insects affecting man and animals] ⁷	[155, 976]	[155, 976]	[155, 976]
[Insect-pest survey and identification] ⁷	[124, 472]	[124, 472]	[124, 472]
[Foreign parasites] ⁷	[22, 155]	[22, 155]	[22, 155]
[Control investigations] ⁷	[67, 075]	[117, 075]	[117, 075]
[Insecticide and fungicide investigations] ⁷	[115, 288]	[115, 288]	[115, 288]
[Transit inspection] ⁷	[38, 770]	[38, 770]	[38, 770]
[Certification of exports] ⁷	[29, 440]	[29, 440]	[29, 440]
Total, salaries and expenses.....	5, 066, 082	5, 324, 800	5, 344, 800
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	2, 476, 300	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000
Total.....	7, 542, 382	8, 024, 800	8, 044, 800

³ Including \$343,959 reappropriation.⁴ Including \$800,000 reappropriation.⁵ Includes "Hog-cholera control."⁶ Funds to carry out this activity transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."⁷ Items in brackets [] show the existing appropriations which are consolidated with and estimated for in the Budget estimates under other appropriation items.

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.			
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (Salaries and expenses):			
Agricultural chemical investigations.....	\$326,171	\$335,000	\$350,000
Naval stores investigations.....	116,795	125,000	125,000
Regional research laboratories.....	3,746,746	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total.....	4,189,712	4,460,000	4,475,000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics: Salaries and expenses.....			
	722,350	850,000	850,000
White pine blister rust control:			
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	712,800	2,032,000	1,397,963
Forest Service.....	1,040,320	1,840,300	1,266,066
Department of the Interior.....	170,747	377,700	259,838
Total.....	1,923,867	4,250,000	2,923,867
Forest Service:			
General administrative expenses.....	542,275	542,000	542,000
National forest protection and management.....	15,774,286	17,349,100	16,349,100
Fighting forest fires.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Forest management.....	520,992	520,900	520,900
Range investigations.....	250,000	250,000	325,000
Forest products.....	1,001,380	1,228,900	1,001,380
Forest resources investigations.....	214,600	204,600	204,600
Forest fire cooperation.....	6,265,120	7,300,000	7,300,000
Farm and other private forestry cooperation.....	732,537	732,500	732,500
Acquisition of lands for national forests.....	64,150		
Total.....	25,465,340	28,228,000	27,075,480
Forest roads and trails.....	3,619,106	10,133,000	5,918,778
Emergency rubber project (reappropriation).....	5,190,296	5,000,000	4,817,000
War Food Administration (salaries and expenses).....	28,846,193	10,000,000	13,636,472
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds).....	[6,539,891]	[6,565,000]	[6,562,000]
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	301,381,855	\$ 319,750,000	\$ 342,250,000
Federal Crop Insurance Act: Administrative and operating expenses (reappropriation in 1945).....	3,207,884	¹⁰ 7,984,900	7,984,900
Soil Conservation Service:			
Soil conservation research.....	1,063,200	1,063,000	1,063,000
Soil conservation operations.....	24,375,300	28,636,800	28,636,800
Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida.....	63,872	54,500	54,500
Total.....	25,502,372	29,754,300	29,754,300
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act).....	1,087,300	1,087,300	1,087,300
School lunch program.....	¹¹ 50,000,000	¹¹ 50,000,000	¹¹ 50,000,000
Sugar Act.....	52,402,370	48,446,000	48,446,000
Marketing service:			
Market news service.....	1,114,943	1,114,900	1,114,900
Market inspection of farm products.....	474,150	474,000	474,000
Marketing farm products.....	388,250	388,000	388,000
Tobacco Acts.....	812,530	1,000,000	1,000,000
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Produce Agency and Standard Container Acts.....	181,605	181,600	181,600
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Act.....	1,042,425	1,042,000	1,042,000
United States Grain Standards Act.....	741,000	741,000	741,000
United States Warehouse Act.....	464,115	507,000	507,000
Federal Seed Act.....	102,473	102,400	102,400
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	363,530	363,500	363,500
Naval Stores Act.....	30,128	30,100	30,100
Insecticide Act.....	186,800	186,800	186,800
Commodity Exchange Act.....	300,000	400,000	300,000

⁸ Includes \$176,750,000 direct appropriation, transfer to this item of \$32,300,000 of 1946 appropriation under sec. 32 of the act of Aug. 24, 1935, reappropriation of \$10,000,000 from "Parity payments," and reappropriation of \$100,700,000 of prior-year balances of sec. 32 funds.

⁹ Includes \$332,250,000 direct appropriation and reappropriation of \$10,000,000 from "Parity payments."

¹⁰ H. Doc. No. 108.

¹¹ Transfer from permanent appropriation, "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities."

Item	Appropriations, 1945, excluding overtime cost	Budget estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
Marketing service—Continued			
Freight rates for farm products.....	\$69, 267	\$69, 200	\$84, 200
Total.....	6, 271, 216	6, 600, 500	6, 515, 500
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:			
Appropriated funds.....	22, 357, 264	¹² 23, 198, 000	¹³ 22, 555, 264
Loans (R. F. C. funds).....	67, 500, 000	125, 000, 000	67, 500, 000
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):			
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 312, 737	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000
Loans (R. F. C. funds).....	15, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	40, 000, 000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.....	994, 741	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	(¹³)	1, 500, 000	1, 165, 066
Flood and windstorm loans and grants (reappropriation).....	12, 748, 960		
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Administrative expenses.....	2, 849, 301	3, 400, 000	3, 150, 000
Loans (R. F. C. funds).....	25, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	60, 000, 000
Farm Credit Administration:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Direct appropriation.....	551, 267	526, 000	526, 000
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.....	[3, 839, 877]	[3, 845, 209]	[3, 845, 209]
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.....	[3, 036, 837]	[2, 705, 019]	[2, 705, 019]
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans (reappropriations):			
Unobligated balances from prior years.....	12, 362, 712	5, 821, 232	5, 821, 232
Estimated collections to be available.....	17, 918, 000	18, 233, 000	18, 233, 000
Total.....	30, 280, 712	24, 054, 232	24, 054, 232
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Administrative expenses from Corporation funds.....	[8, 127, 556]	[6, 450, 000]	[6, 450, 000]
Total:			
Direct appropriations.....	544, 077, 713	427, 249, 050	576, 432, 700
Reappropriations.....	51, 771, 811	140, 752, 232	39, 869, 232
Transfer of funds.....	50, 000, 000	82, 300, 000	50, 000, 000
Loan authorizations.....	107, 500, 000	325, 000, 060	167, 500, 000
Grand total.....	753, 349, 524	975, 301, 282	833, 801, 932

¹² Including \$198,000 reappropriation.

¹³ Unobligated balance of \$1,298,821 available in 1945 from transfers made from the Department of the Interior.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a discussion of the committee's recommendations respecting the more important individual items in the bill. On page 23 will be found a table showing a minute break-down of the committee's actions respecting increases or decreases under the various individual projects. The amounts expressed in this table are exclusive of overtime and represent the true measure of the work affected.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The office of the Secretary constitutes the general staff for the activities of the entire Department. The entire Budget estimate, involving an actual decrease of \$68,830,308 in appropriations and reappropriations and an increase of \$217,500,000 in loans, includes a decrease of but \$817 in the direct appropriation for this office and

of \$36,033 in amounts to be transferred to the Secretary's office from other appropriations in the bill. The committee, having reduced the entire bill under the Budget by \$141,499,350, is of the opinion the reduction will result in some lessening of the administrative load on the Secretary's office and has, therefore, reduced the Budget estimate by \$17,000.

PENALTY MAIL

Following the committee procedure as to other bills thus far reported, the Budget estimate for penalty mail has been reduced by 10 percent, leaving a total of \$3,238,740 of direct appropriation for the Department as a whole and \$27,000 of administrative funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Budget estimate for the Solicitor's Office, including an increase of \$44,500 on account of the revived crop-insurance program, amounts to \$1,708,500. Here, again, the committee feels that its drastic reduction in the over-all program of the Department justifies some reduction in this office and has, therefore, cut the Budget estimate by \$28,500.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has reduced the Budget estimate of \$460,000 for this item in the sum of \$15,000, but has at the same time provided an increase of \$5,000 for the preparation of plans looking to the publication of the Yearbook of Agriculture as soon after the war as is practicable. The committee believes that the outlook upon agriculture will be very materially modified as a result of the war and the changing conditions which will inevitably be ushered in by the peace and that resumption of the publication of this important document should not be unduly delayed. The action of the committee makes a net decrease of but \$10,000 in this paragraph.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—One of the important functions exercised under this appropriation is the supplying, during the interim between agricultural censuses, of statistical data from estimates based on the information shown in the most recent census and from deductions based thereon and on current samplings. In view of the fact the results of the pending census will become available shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year 1946, the committee believes this appropriation can stand some reduction this year, and has, therefore, cut the Budget estimate of \$2,110,000 to \$2,010,000, or a reduction of \$100,000.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The Budget estimate of \$1,670,000 includes \$100,000 allowed by the committee for work to be done under this head on account of the revived Federal crop insurance program.

The First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, provided \$235,000 for initiating the collection of data on farm wages and wage rates, a study incident to the program for guiding the reconversion of

productive enterprises, including agriculture, from a wartime to a peacetime basis. The regular 1946 Budget includes \$119,000 to carry on this work during 1946. While the bill was under consideration by the committee the Budget submitted a supplemental estimate for an additional \$150,000 for this project. The committee has disallowed this sum for the reason the testimony indicates the supplemental estimate was not predicated on any information not presented at the time the original estimate of \$119,000 was approved.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Bankhead-Jones Act.—The Budget has proposed an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for work under the Bankhead-Jones Act, an increase of \$536,292 over the current appropriation. The committee does not believe the proposed increase in this item will result in any direct contribution to the war effort and has disallowed the Budget increase, restoring the item to the \$2,400,000 step under the authorizing statute, with an additional amount of \$63,708 for the purpose of preventing reductions in allotments to any State as the result of the 1940 census. It is a well-known fact that the relative financial position of the States is now decidedly better than that of the Federal Government and the committee believes the States should now more and more resume their responsibility in connection with appropriations involving cooperation between the States and the Federal Government. The committee does not doubt the value of the work being carried on at the State experiment stations and is confident that any needed immediate expansion of the work at any of these stations can very readily be taken care of out of State appropriations.

Alaska.—The committee has also disallowed the Budget increase of \$10,000 for the Alaska Experiment Station, in the belief that there is nothing new in the Alaska situation justifying an increase at this time.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico.—The Budget increase of \$60,625 for the replacement of old structures with seven new dwellings and other construction at this station was disallowed. Pictures presented to the committee of the old buildings proposed to be replaced failed to demonstrate the present plant would not adequately serve until after the war.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The Budget carries an increase of \$29,824 for this item. There has been a marked increase in cost of plant maintenance for this activity which has heretofore been met from savings due to vacancies. The Budget increase is predicated on returned servicemen becoming available in the fiscal year 1946, but the committee feels and the Bureau concedes that such an occurrence is not now predictable. The committee has, therefore, reduced the amount by \$15,000.

Swamp fever investigations.—Several years ago the committee provided a small increase in the appropriation for diseases of animals for work on a disease of horses and mules, prevalent in the South, known as swamp fever. Although this item has been carried year after year the Bureau's report on results is disappointing. The committee has noted with disfavor that most of this work is carried on at Belts-

ville, Md., and believes that better results would accrue if the work is transferred to the field, where the disease exists.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The Budget estimate of \$5,048,000 together with reappropriation of \$800,000 has been approved. This represents a net increase of \$455,449 over the current appropriation, occasioned by the need for making a large number of retests which are overdue. Unless these retests are made promptly, greatly increased losses are sustained by farmers on account of the larger number of cattle condemned for slaughter. The increase of undulant fever among humans, due to the prevalence of Bang's disease in milk cattle, indicates the importance of stepping up this work.

Meat inspection.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$7,800,000, which is substantially the amount of the 1945 appropriation. For a number of years the committee has felt that there is a substantial amount of duplication of this work on the part of the military forces. The attention of the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the matter is directed to this situation with the suggestion that steps be considered to bring about action to abolish such duplication.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Increase of herd at Beltsville.—The committee has disapproved the Budget increase of \$20,000 for increasing the size of the Holstein herd at Beltsville, Md. The purpose of the proposed increase is represented to be that of determining the correctness of a theory of breeding, designed to increase milk-producing capacities without resort to the dangerous practice of close in-breeding. As set forth in the Bureau's justification, the theory of breeding sought to be demonstrated is of such a highly speculative character that the committee does not believe the expenditure is good policy at this time and has, therefore, disapproved the item.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Soybean diseases, field crops.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$35,000 for developing control measures for soybean diseases. The losses from these diseases is on the increase and threatens the production of this vitally important wartime crop, the acreage devoted to which has increased from 3,500,000 acres in 1930 to more than 15,000,000 acres, with a present annual production value of \$500,000,000. Losses from leaf diseases and "bud blight" in 1944 amounted to more than 11,000,000 bushels. Many fields suffered reductions in yield of as much as 50 percent. Several other diseases have been severe. The committee believes the increase granted is fully justified as a war security measure.

DDT investigations (fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops).—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$25,000 to investigate the effects of DDT on plant growth, its compatibility with fungicides, and its removal as a spray residue. These problems constitute limiting factors in the use of this highly potential newly discovered insecticide, now being employed so effectively by the armed services. The insecticidal aspects of this problem will be studied by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under a Budget increase of \$50,000 included in the bill under the appropriation for "Insect investigations."

Muscadine grape investigations.—The appropriation, "Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops" contains a Budget increase of \$10,000 for developing improved varieties and better propagation and cultural practices for muscadine grape production in the Southeastern States. The end of the war is expected to bring about a considerably decreased acreage in the production of oil crops and it is essential to have ready a suitable peacetime crop to which southern agriculture can turn when this period of adjustment arrives. The entire Coastal Plain, from southern Virginia to Texas, is believed to be suitable for the growing of muscadine grapes and it should provide a high-income post-war cash crop.

Elm-tree diseases.—For many years the bill has carried money for investigations of the causes of the Dutch-elm disease and of the means of its spread, as well as appropriations looking toward its control and possible eradication. Meanwhile, there has developed another disease affecting the elm, known as the phloem necrosis of elm, which seriously threatens the elm-tree population in many sections of the country. The present allotment for studies of both these diseases is \$26,570. In view of the widespread importance of this tree, the committee has increased the amount for studies of diseases affecting it in the sum of \$20,000.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$133,660 to conduct researches in irrigation practice, drainage, and salinity control on newly irrigated lands and lands soon to be brought under irrigation in the lower Colorado and Columbia Basins. Immense sums of Federal money have already been expended on the dams for the impoundment of, and distribution channels for, the water needed for the irrigation of these lands, and it is anticipated that approximately 20,000 farm families will be settled thereon.

The success of these farm operations and the security of large investments incident thereto will depend upon the proper solution of the many problems in irrigation, drainage, and salinity control, many of which will be peculiar to lands involved.

Agricultural engineering.—The Budget includes an increase of \$170,000 over \$47,100 now allotted for additional research relating to farm structures. This request was based upon an estimated annual expenditure by farmers of not less than \$1,300,000,000 for replacements of old and construction of new farm buildings in the decade following the war. The committee believes that the farmer knows how to construct his farm buildings or how to have them built by local builders and that he will not require any technical helps respecting design which are not already available. Consequently, the committee has disallowed the increase.

The Budget also includes an increase of \$25,000 in this item to develop and adapt electrical equipment and devices for income-producing uses on the farm. The committee feels that such problems can be met adequately by the Rural Electrification Administration and has, therefore, disapproved the Budget increase.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Spruce budworm investigations.—The Budget increase of \$1,860 for this item has been further increased by the committee so as to provide a total of \$62,100 for 1946. This work, carried on under the general

paragraph entitled "Insect investigations" was initiated by the committee last year with a view to the taking of security measures against the threat of an invasion of this destructive pest from the forests of Canada, where an infestation had recently occurred. An outbreak in Maine from 1910 to 1920 is reported to have resulted in a loss of 225,000,000 cords of pulpwood. The present outbreak in Canada threatens a reinvasion of Maine and other Northeastern States, and a severe and extensive outbreak is reported now in progress in Colorado, Wyoming, and other Rocky Mountain areas where there is much valuable timber susceptible to attack.

The purpose for which the increase is granted is to conduct large-scale experiments in the application of sprays, especially DDT by airplane, to determine the effect upon the spruce budworm, its effect upon other insects and upon the trees and upon wildlife.

DDT investigations (insect investigations).—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$50,000 for intensification of research on DDT. This insecticide is now being widely used by the military forces against disease-carrying insects wherever the services are located with seemingly miraculous results.

The study of its usefulness in combating plant-destroying insects is highly important and its insecticidal potentialities as well as the techniques of its application to plant life suffering from insect attacks should be developed now so that it may be effectively employed as soon as military needs will permit. The investigation will be closely correlated with studies by the Bureau of Plant Industry, provided for in the appropriations for that Bureau, to determine the effect of DDT upon plant life and to study spray removal aspects of the problem.

Insect and plant disease control, phony peach and peach mosaic.—The bill includes an increase of \$10,000 above the Budget and above the 1945 appropriation for phony peach and peach mosaic eradication, for which the current allotment is \$89,400. These virus diseases of peach trees are causing tremendous annual losses. With funds heretofore provided they have been completely eradicated from seven States. However, there remain a number of States which produce peaches in notable quantities and where losses continue to occur. The committee is convinced increased appropriations are needed to cope adequately with these diseases with a view to their eradication in the States where they still exist, to the prevention of their recurrence in States from which they have been banished, and to the prevention of their spread to new States. However, the committee believes the States and private interests should make relatively greater contributions toward the stamping out of these diseases, and believes the Secretary should exercise his discretion to that end.

Foreign plant quarantines.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$206,893 for foreign plant quarantines to provide additional inspection at airports of entry to care for greatly expanded imports flowing through these air terminals. The expansion of plane transportation resulting from the war and the increase of incoming parcel-post packages from members of the armed forces serving overseas have thrown such a burden upon the plant inspection service that the increase granted is seriously needed.

Emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.—The bill carries the Budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for this activity, which is even

with the amount of the current appropriation. There is no way of estimating in advance what are to be the needs for this appropriation with respect to any insect pest. A very heavy infestation of the chinch bugs is indicated by the number of overwintering insects, corresponding to that of 1934, but a period of rainy weather in the spring could easily ameliorate the danger from this source.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural chemical investigations.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$8,829 and has given an increase of \$15,000 above the Budget for additional research on citrus products at the Weslaco, Tex., station.

Naval stores investigations.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$8,205 for this item.

Regional research laboratories.—The Budget estimate of \$4,000,000 for the 4 regional research laboratories has been approved, which is an increase of \$253,254 above the current appropriation and is the full amount originally authorized. These laboratories were established under a provision contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for the purposes of developing "new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof."

Five years ago, the committee's report on this bill for the fiscal year 1941 contained the following paragraph under the caption "Regional laboratories":

At the hearings the Department representatives were challenged to achieve results within 10 years which will consume sufficient surpluses and be of sufficient commercial advantage to justify the expenditures under this head and if not to discontinue the laboratories. This challenge was accepted both by the Bureau Chief in charge of the work and by Dr. Jardine, Director of Research for the Department.

At this year's hearings, Dr. O. E. May, the present Chief of the Bureau expressed the belief that the Bureau has already met that challenge. His very extensive report of new developments contained such a large number of discoveries of outstanding promise, many of which are already being produced commercially, that no attempt will be made to enumerate them here. Attention is called to pages 546-593 of part 1 of the hearings for a detailed description.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee has approved the Budget amount of \$850,000 for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics which includes an increase of \$75,000 for studies of consumption levels of farm families and their adjustments to different incomes and \$52,650 for developing basic information on functional requirements of farm and rural dwellings.

WHITE-PINE-BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The Budget has recommended \$4,250,000 for white-pine-blister rust control which represents an increase of \$2,326,133 in this program. The committee recognizes the importance of this work but this is a

project involving large amounts of manpower and, in view of the wartime shortage of workers, the committee feels that the Department would have difficulty in recruiting the necessary personnel to expend the appropriation requested. It has, therefore, reduced the Budget estimate by \$1,326,133, leaving the appropriation at \$2,923,867, or an increase of \$1,000,000 above the 1945 appropriation.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management.—Military requirements have sharply increased the demand for products of the forests and, since approximately one-third of the forest area of the United States is either in Federal ownership or Federal control, the administration of such a vast domain requires very substantial appropriations. The amount of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945, less overtime, is \$15,774,286; the Budget estimate for 1946 is \$17,349,100, or an increase of \$1,574,814. The committee has approved the following Budget increases: \$81,521 for maintenance of improvements other than roads and trails; \$331,286 for timber and forest products sales; \$118,764 for intensification of range inspection and management and to resume range-inventory program; \$43,243 for more adequate enforcement of measures for safeguarding health and safety of national forest users. The Budget increase of \$1,000,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national forest areas has been disapproved.

One of the matters falling within the province of the work under this appropriation is the regulation of grazing on national forest ranges and the fixing of grazing fees therefor. The committee, from evidence presented, was impressed with the need for revising grazing fees upward in view of the increased value to stock raisers of the grazing privilege. Such an upward revision would be more in keeping with the present price levels of livestock and livestock products.

Forest management.—The Budget requested no increase in this appropriation, and none was granted by the committee. However, an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 was sought by a large delegation of State foresters and like officials, as well as Members of the House, from Southeastern States. The purpose of the increase requested was the creation of experimental forest areas throughout the Southeast for the purpose of determining the principles of forest management applicable to the several regions and of inducing public and private owners of timberland to follow the determined practices in the management and the cropping of their forests with a view to a long-time conservation of forest resources. Requests of this nature were also entertained from other sections of the country. The committee is impressed with the need for work of this kind but believes such a vast enterprise should not be initiated until a very carefully studied program has been worked out—one which will provide for State and private contributions commensurate with the local benefits. The committee suggests that the Department give careful study to this matter with a view to the formulation of a definite program for consideration next year.

Forest products.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$227,520 for forest products. The need for this increase was represented to be in connection with the war requirements and much interesting evidence was presented on the uses of the products of the forests on the part of both the Army and the Navy. However, it was noted that both the Army and the Navy have advanced to this laboratory very substantial sums of money for research on products in which they are interested and the committee believes the same sources can be relied upon for any sums needed in the future for these purposes.

Forest fire cooperation.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$7,300,000 for forest-fire cooperation, which represents the full amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1946 and which is an increase of \$1,034,880 above the amount for the present year.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Budget estimate of \$10,133,000 for forest roads and trails consists of \$4,418,778 for forest development roads and trails and \$5,714,222 for forest highways. The latter figure consists of \$1,500,000 for maintenance of forest highways and \$4,214,222 for construction of such highways. The committee has disallowed the amount for construction and has approved the balance of the Budget estimate. This will provide a total of \$5,918,778 for this item, which is \$1,757,282 above the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1945.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

The Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the emergency rubber project contemplated the plowing under of 10,000 acres now in guayule and the restoration of the land to its owners. This would be in pursuance of a policy of immediate liquidation proposed last year by the House, disagreed to by the Senate, and finally rejected as a result of the House concurring in the Senate action. The committee has decided to adhere for the present to the policy adopted by Congress a year ago and has, therefore, disapproved the Budget program of the plowing under of 10,000 acres this year. The saving thus effected in the cost of plowing under amounts to \$183,000 and that much has been deducted from the Budget estimate so that the bill carries but \$4,817,000 for this work. In addition to the present saving of \$183,000 the retention of the 10,000 acres referred to will result in the production of additional amounts of rubber. The saving in rubber production thus achieved is variously estimated at some 3,000 to 8,000 tons, depending upon what time in the future final and complete liquidation is had.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, represents a net reduction of \$18,846,193 under the 1945 appropriation less overtime. This is a reduction to almost one-third of the amount for the current year and inasmuch as the work of this office is so closely interwoven with the war effort and represents such a large sector of the home front, the committee looked upon the reduction with some dubiety. Neither the War Food Administrator nor any of his assistants was able to supply the

committee with sound reasons for the reduction. On the other hand, it was evident that they shared the doubts of the committee. Consequently, representatives of the Budget Bureau responsible for this reduction were requested to appear before the committee to justify the Budget action in this case. Interrogation of the Budget representatives convinced the committee that some of the reductions should be restored and restorations in the total sum of \$3,636,472 were made as follows: Extension service, \$2,708,530; civilian requirements, \$329,000; farm equipment, \$323,942; wage stabilization, \$275,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The bill includes an authorization of \$6,562,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for its administrative expenses. The Budget estimate was \$6,565,000, of which \$30,000 was earmarked for penalty mail. In pursuance of the policy adopted for other activities in the bill, the allowance for penalty mail was cut by 10 percent, resulting in the reduction by \$3,000 of the amount of the Budget estimate. The bill includes the House prohibition against the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price but has provided certain modifications in the exceptions to the prohibition. The act for 1945 excepts perishable fruits and vegetables where there is danger of deterioration or of accumulation of stocks. To this there has been added by the committee as proposed by the Budget animal products subject to the same danger of deterioration or accumulation of stocks. There has also been excepted commodities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. This provision is inserted to avoid conflict with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act which authorizes the disposal of commodities at competitive world prices and which would be barred by the general prohibition in this bill unless specifically exempted, as provided. There was added to the exceptions from the general prohibition commodities sold for the purpose of establishing claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such commodities. This provision is essential to the protection of the interest of the Government and will not involve the sale of any material quantity of any commodity.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Under the appropriation entitled "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" which implements the agricultural program involving soil conservation and domestic allotment payments as well as incentive payments in the case of one or two specific crops, the Budget has proposed the following: (1) To hold the general program at the present level of \$290,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000 as authorized by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945; (2) to provide the \$290,000,000 fund by a direct appropriation of \$147,000,000, a reappropriation of \$10,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for parity payments, a reappropriation of \$100,700,000 of the unobligated balances of the permanent appropriation known as the 30 percent fund for the fiscal years 1943, 1944, and 1945, and a direct transfer of \$32,300,000 of the 30 percent fund

for the fiscal year 1946; (3) the discontinuance of the incentive payments for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes, carried in the current appropriation act in the sum of \$12,500,000; and (4) the appropriation of \$29,750,000 for incentive payments in connection with the production of flax.

The committee looks with disfavor upon diverting funds either by reappropriation or direct transfer from the so-called 30 percent fund appropriation and has increased the Budget estimate for direct appropriation by the amount of \$133,000,000 in lieu of the reappropriation and the transfer provided by the Budget, making a total direct appropriation for the general program of \$290,000,000. The committee has approved the Budget proposal for the reappropriation of \$10,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for parity payments, in view of the fact that parity payments is not now a going program. This makes a total of \$300,000,000 from all sources for the general program, instead of \$290,000,000 as proposed by the Budget. The committee has restored the Budget cut of \$12,500,000 for incentive payments for the harvesting of seeds of grasses and legumes and has approved the Budget estimate of an additional \$29,750,000 for incentive payments in connection with the flax program. Altogether then, for the entire program, there is in the bill an aggregate total of \$342,250,000.

Agricultural program for the crop year 1946.—The current appropriation act for the fiscal year 1945 prescribes a limitation of \$300,000,000 for the general farm program for the 1945 crop year, the program for which the present appropriation is being made. The Budget has proposed a limitation of \$200,000,000 for the 1946 crop program in lieu of the \$300,000,000 ceiling for the program of the current year. In view of the fact that the ceiling for this program is fixed by basic law the committee has come to the conclusion that the fixing of a limitation in the annual appropriation bill different from that provided in the statute is of doubtful propriety, and disagrees as well with the wisdom of fixing a ceiling as low as \$200,000,000. Consequently, the committee has stricken from the bill any provision establishing a program ceiling for any subsequent year and believes that if the provisions of the basic statute in regard to this matter are to be changed by the Congress it should be done as a result of a bill emanating from the proper legislative committee.

The Budget proposes to omit from the bill the provision heretofore carried authorizing the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, and other farming materials or the furnishing of soil-terracing services to aid the farmers in carrying out the practices prescribed by the Secretary in connection with the farm program. The Budget proposes in lieu thereof to include a prohibition against the purchasing of such materials or the furnishing of such services beyond the 1946 crop year program. The committee has rejected the Budget proposals. It has restored the authority to purchase farming materials and to furnish soil-conserving services and has stricken the Budget proposal prohibiting such expenditures after the 1946 crop year.

The committee has approved the Budget reduction from \$24,250,000 to \$21,911,200 in the amount authorized for salaries and other administrative expenses, including expenses of county agricultural conservation associations, for carrying out such program and has also approved

the Budget reduction from \$7,917,360 to \$5,332,103 in the amount of the fund for administrative expenses which may be available for such expenses on the part of the Department.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Two years ago in connection with the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944 this committee included an item, the substance of which was adopted by the Congress, providing an appropriation the use of which was limited to the liquidation of the Federal crop-insurance program. The bill for last year included a reappropriation of an unexpended balance of the funds provided the year before for the purpose of completing the liquidation. When the Budget for 1946 was submitted to the Congress it included no money whatever for the administration of the Federal Crop Insurance Act. However, there was pending at the time legislation which eventuated in the act approved December 23, 1944, amending the original Federal Crop Insurance Act and authorizing the resumption of the program on a somewhat modified basis. During the hearings on the bill there was received from the Budget Bureau a supplemental estimate to carry out the provisions of the new act in the sum of \$7,984,900. The issues concerning the revival of this program were thoroughly discussed and disposed of by the Congress during the consideration of the legislation culminating in the law now known as Public Law 551, Seventy-eighth Congress. A restatement of the issues involved in the controversy over the enactment of that legislation need not be repeated here. It is not inappropriate to say, however, that the committee has not materially modified its views respecting the possible success of any Federal crop-insurance program. However, since the Congress enacted the new law fully cognizant of the arguments pro and con, the committee believed it had no choice but to make the appropriation in the amount and in the language submitted by the Budget, in order that the Department and the friends of the program may have unrestricted opportunity to demonstrate the wisdom of the revival of this activity. Accordingly, the bill includes the amount of the Budget estimate for this program, namely \$7,984,900.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil conservation operations.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$4,261,500 for soil conservation operations. This increase is the net result of a decrease of \$238,500 for cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, due to incorporation within conservation districts of areas outside districts where funds were heretofore expended in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, and an increase of \$4,500,000 for operations in conservation districts organized under State laws. As of June 15, 1944, 1,114 conservation districts had been organized in the United States. The present trend indicates that by June 15, 1945, 1,310 districts will actually have been organized, whereas the 1945 Budget estimate was predicated on an estimated 1,190 districts. The same trend indicates that by June 15, 1946, 1,492 districts will have been organized. It is obvious that the amount of this appropriation must keep pace with the

increase in the number of State districts requiring assistance. Otherwise, the whole soil conservation program as represented by the work of the Soil Conservation Service and as supplemented by the farm program payments predicated upon compliance with prescribed soil-conserving practices will suffer serious set-backs. Consequently, the committee has approved the entire amount of the Budget increase and the bill carries an appropriation of \$28,636,800 for these operations. While the amount of the 1945 act for this item is in the sum of \$28,340,000, that appropriation contains \$3,964,700 for overtime payments while the amount carried in the bill is exclusive of such payments and represents an increase, on a comparable basis, of \$4,261,500.

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida.—The amount carried in the bill for this item represents a decrease of \$9,372 under the comparable amount for 1945. This decrease is due to the completion of the survey of geologic rock formations underlying the Everglades project area and to the partial completion of topographic surveys being made of that area.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The committee has approved the Budget estimate providing \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the act of August 24, 1935, generally known as the 30-percent fund, to be used for the continuance during the fiscal year 1946 of the school-lunch program. This is the same amount, from the same source, as the program for the current fiscal year under substantially the same conditions. Many of the commodities included in the school-lunch program are no longer in surplus and for that reason are not authorized for inclusion in the general program carried on under the permanent appropriation. This has resulted in the inclusion of a specific provision in the bill authorizing the use of these moneys for the school-lunch program. However, there are still some surpluses for which the school-lunch program constitutes an outlet. These surpluses may be of temporary character, yet while they exist they constitute serious problems in maintaining a well-balanced market for the output of the American farm. The school-lunch program, therefore, is of double utility and one which apparently commands the favor of a very substantial majority of Members of both Houses of the Congress. The committee has included the item in response to the apparent will of the House and if the House grants a special rule waiving points of order on the bill, opportunity will be afforded to consider the item under the regular rules of the House.

MARKETING SERVICE

This activity is one of administering the various regulatory statutes and of carrying on the inspections authorized by Congress in connection with the marketing of agricultural products. Most of the items under this unit were presented by the Budget in the same amount as for the current year with three important exceptions, as follows:

Tobacco acts.—The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000 which includes an increase of \$187,470 to extend tobacco

inspection and grading to 35 additional flue-cured auction markets, which have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for free and mandatory inspection. This action will provide inspection service for all markets except four in Maryland which have only recently been established and which have not yet qualified for inspection through the holding of referenda. The committee believes that whereas inspection has been accorded to some of these markets it should be extended to all on a comparable basis and has, therefore, approved this increase.

United States Warehouse Act.—The Budget estimate of \$507,000 for this item includes an increase of \$42,885 to extend the advantages of the United States Warehouse Act to depositors of cotton in Louisiana and Texas. The demand on the part of the warehouses to qualify under the Warehouse Act exceeds the ability of the Marketing Service to supply the requisite examining and licensing. The greatest demand at the present time emanates from cotton warehousemen in Texas and Louisiana where additional storage facilities of approximately 1,000,000 bales are needed. In view of the importance of proper storage, the orderly marketing and the financing of this tremendous quantity of cotton, constituting about one-twelfth of the entire crop, the committee has approved this Budget increase.

Commodity Exchange Act.—The Budget estimate of \$400,000 includes an increase of \$100,000 to provide for supervision over futures trading in agricultural commodities. The committee is of the opinion that the increase requested is not essential at the present time and has, therefore, provided in the bill the amount of the current appropriation, namely, \$300,000.

Freight rates for farm products.—The committee has included in the bill an increase of \$15,000 above the current appropriation and above the Budget estimate of \$69,200 for work on freight rates for farm products authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. As it was presented to the committee indications are that the sums appropriated or allowed for this activity have been extremely fruitful. In connection with the petition by the railroads for authority to increase their freight rates generally 10 percent, to offset increased wages granted railroad employees by the President's Emergency Labor Board, the Department intervened under the provisions of the act referred to with the result that the order authorizing the increase in rates was suspended from time to time and the amount of savings to agriculture in freight during the period of these suspensions approximates an annual rate of \$75,000,000. This is but one example of the many helpful results of this work, evidence of which was presented to the committee. The committee was apprised of the need for intervention by the Department under this act in connection with tidewater freight rates and has given an increase of \$15,000 above the Budget for that purpose.

RURAL REHABILITATION LOANS

Loans.—The Budget estimate for rural-rehabilitation loans is in the sum of \$125,000,000, an increase of \$57,500,000 over the amount provided in the current act. This increase was predicated on an expected increase in the demand for these loans. Among other

things it was suggested that returning veterans would apply for these loans in very large numbers. The committee does not believe that Congress would desire that the returning veterans, even though needy, be compelled to look to this type of loan for relief. In the event such need becomes evident, it is believed that the Congress would prefer to provide for such need through appropriate amendments to the so-called G. I. Act. The committee also believes that present war conditions and the demand for labor in the war industries will preclude any expansion in the number of persons needing rural-rehabilitation loans. Consequently, the committee has reduced the Budget estimate to \$67,500,000, being the amount of the loan authorization for the current year.

Assistance, grants, and administrative expenses.—Pursuant to the committee's action in reducing the loan amount to the current level the committee has reduced the Budget estimate for this item to \$22,357,264, which is the same amount on a comparable basis as contained in the current appropriation act.

The committee wishes to express its commendation of the work of the present Administrator, the Honorable Frank Hancock. It is apparent that he has labored conscientiously and diligently to put the program on a sound basis and to conform to the directives of the Congress with respect to the modification of the character of many portions of the program as originally set up.

FARM TENANCY

Loans.—The Budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for loans under the Farm Tenant Act includes \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans under the authority of section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346). The committee has allowed the full amount of \$25,000,000 for loans to veterans but the remaining \$25,000,000 for regular loans under the Farm Tenant Act, being \$10,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized for the current year, has been reduced to \$15,000,000, thus providing a total of \$40,000,000 under the head of "Loans."

Salaries and expenses.—The Budget estimate of \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses has been reduced by the committee to \$2,000,000 pursuant to the formula set out in the basic Farm Tenant Act which authorizes an appropriation for salaries and expenses of not to exceed 5 percent of the amount set up for loans for any given fiscal year.

The committee believes that in this period when land prices have risen to abnormal levels the number of provident loans that can be made to nonveterans under this act is definitely limited and that \$15,000,000, the amount available for the current year, is all that can be wisely put out during the coming year.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

The program for the fiscal year 1946 under this appropriation contemplates the making of 15 additional water-facility loans to individuals. This will increase the level of loans for next year by \$10,000. However, a decrease of \$4,741 in salaries and expenses reduces the

amount of the necessary increase in direct appropriations to a net figure of \$5,259, which has been allowed by the committee.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

The program carried on under this appropriation is known as the Wheeler-Case program, which has heretofore been financed from appropriations made for the Department of the Interior. The work for the current year is being prosecuted under an allotment of \$1,298,821 received from the latter Department. The Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 contemplates an actual increase of \$276,581. The Budget for 1946 contemplates the expenditure of \$307,824 for the construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and \$27,110 for roads for the use of project occupants. These two items have been disallowed by the committee, constituting a total cut in the Budget estimate of \$334,934, or a total appropriation as carried in the bill of \$1,165,066.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The Budget estimate for loans is in the sum of \$150,000,000, an increase of \$125,000,000 above the \$25,000,000 amount provided in the 1945 appropriation act. This increase is very largely for allotment to applicants for new projects or the expansion of existing projects, the materials for which are not now available under war priorities and whose availability during the fiscal year 1946 is highly speculative. The committee feels that the Rural Electrification Administration should have all the money under loan funds for which there is available material but does not see the wisdom of providing funds on the contingent basis on which a very large portion of the Budget estimate is predicated. Should military events make available materials and manpower sufficient to take up loan funds above the amounts provided in the bill they could be readily and promptly obtained under a supplemental or deficiency estimate when so needed. The committee has therefore reduced the Budget estimates for the Rural Electrification Administration loans by \$90,000,000 and has included in the bill the sum of \$60,000,000, which represents an increase of \$35,000,000 above the amount provided in the current year.

Salaries and expenses.—Pursuant to the committee's action in reducing the amount for Rural Electrification Administration loans it has reduced the Budget estimate of \$3,400,000 for salaries and expenses to \$3,150,000, or a reduction of \$250,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the Budget estimate for a direct appropriation of \$526,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of \$25,267 below the comparable appropriation for 1945. However, this agency draws additional funds for its administrative expenses as a result of assessments against corporations, banks, etc., within the Farm Credit Administration structure, totaling for 1946 an estimated \$2,705,019 and there is also provided a transfer of re-appropriated funds from the crop production loan fund item of

\$3,845,209. Consequently the total amount provided in the Budget from all sources for salaries and expenses is \$7,076,228. This is a reduction of \$351,753 under the comparable amount provided in the current appropriation act. The general reduction of \$351,753 in the total amount before indicated is represented to be due to savings and economies in operations. Among other things, the Farm Credit Administration has discontinued for the duration of the war all services and programs not absolutely essential to the war effort and has delegated as much of its supervisory functions as possible to the district units.

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.—The farmers' crop production and harvesting loan program has been continued. The bill includes the Budget provision reappropriating unobligated balances from prior years in an estimated amount of \$5,821,232 and authorizes the use of collections for new loans in the estimated amount of \$18,233,000, thus there is provided by the bill for the fiscal year 1946 a total sum of \$24,054,232 which is the same amount provided in the act for 1945. However, \$3,845,209 of this amount is set up for salaries and expenses and has been transferred to the general appropriation, "Salaries and expenses."

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$6,450,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for 1946. This is a decrease of \$1,750,000 under the comparable amount for the current year. The greater portion of this decrease, namely \$1,440,786, is due to the expiration on July 1, 1945, of the authority to make Land Bank Commissioner loans and to the consequent reduction of administrative expenses incident thereto.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 45, line 6, in connection with appropriation for salaries and expenses, War Food Administration:

including \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued during the current fiscal year

On page 67, beginning in line 17, in connection with the appropriation for G. I. farm tenant loans:

which may be distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the 1945 figure stripped of overtime pay. Decreases due solely to changes to round off appropriation totals not shown]

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses: Decrease in direct appropriation.....	-----	Reduction under Budget of \$17,000 imposed.
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.): For cost of handling penalty mail weighing 4 pounds and under.	+ \$436,950	Budget increase reduced by \$359,860, which is 10 percent of the Budget estimate.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Salaries and expenses: Increase in direct appropriation, for legal expenses in connection with new crop-insurance program.	+ 44,345	Allowed, but a general cut of \$28,500 under the Budget is imposed.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses: Increase in direct appropriation..	+19,902	Increase reduced by \$10,000 and \$5,000 of the appropriation earmarked in the report for planning the Yearbook of Agriculture to follow the conclusion of the war.
Printing and binding: Decrease in direct appropriation..	—100,000	Decrease approved.
LIBRARY		
Salaries and expenses.....	+1,630	Approved.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations: Increase in direct appropriation to offset elimination of recurring annual transfers from Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$52,444, offset in part by decrease to round off appropriation total.	+51,764	General cut imposed of \$100,000 under the Budget.
Crop and livestock estimates: To continue the collection, analysis, and publication of data on agricultural wages and wage rates.	+64,680	Disallowed, and further cut of \$85,320 imposed, or a total cut of \$150,000 under Budget for this project.
For expenses of collecting and analyzing detailed data required in connection with new crop-insurance program.	+100,000	Approved.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
Salaries and expenses: For expanding work of receiving, analyzing, and disseminating foreign agricultural information.	+81,812	Do.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Salaries and expenses: For meeting on full-year basis costs of shipping bulk penalty mail.	+6,642	Do.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR		
Salaries and expenses.....	+2,963	Do.
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico: Bankhead-Jones Act (title I, June 29, 1935).	+536,292	Disapproved.
Alaska Station Act (June 20, 1936).....	+10,000	Do.
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: For replacing dilapidated buildings and constructing other urgently needed facilities.	+60,625	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Animal husbandry: For continuing important research work without further reducing valuable herds and flocks to meet increased maintenance costs.	+ \$29,824	General cut of \$15,000 imposed under the total Budget estimate. Approved.
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For expenses and indemnity payments incident to overdue retests of cattle.	+455,449	
Inspection and quarantine: For testing of cattle for export.	+14,938	Do.
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY		
Salaries and expenses: For increasing the size of the experimental herd at Agricultural Research Center.	+20,000	Disapproved.
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
Field crops: For developing control measures for soybean diseases.	+35,000	Approved.
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:		
For investigating effects and uses of DDT insecticide on plants, etc.	+25,000	Do.
For developing improved varieties and better propagation and cultural practices for muscadine grape production in the Southeastern States.	+10,000	Do.
Forest diseases		Bill includes \$20,000 above the Budget for additional studies of diseases of the elm tree.
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For obtaining information to guide development and insure permanency of production on newly irrigated lands of the lower Colorado and Columbia Basins.	+133,660	Approved.
Agricultural engineering:		
For developing basic information needed for design and construction of improved farm houses and buildings.	+170,000	Disapproved.
For developing and adapting electrical equipment for income producing uses on the farm.	+25,000	Do.
Elimination of nonrecurring item for replacement of cotton ginning laboratory and equipment at Stoneville, Miss.	-82,580	Approved.
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
Insect investigations:		
For developing methods of controlling spruce budworm.	+1,860	Approved and an additional \$10,000 above the Budget provided, making in all for spruce budworm for 1946, \$62,100.
For intensifying research on DDT insecticide for insect-control purposes.	+50,000	
Insect and plant disease control		Bill includes \$10,000 above the Budget for phony peach and peach mosaic eradication.
Foreign plant quarantines: To provide for minimum essential plant quarantine safeguards against entry of foreign plant pests.	+206,893	Approved.
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: Apparent increase to offset elimination of overtime funds, so as to maintain the fund at its approximate annual average.	+223,700	Do.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY		
Agricultural chemical investigations	+8,829	Approved and additional increase of \$5,000 above Budget for additional research granted on citrus products at the Weslaco, Tex., station.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY—continued		
Naval stores investigations.....	+\$8,205	Approved.
Regional research laboratories: For intensifying research on development of new uses and markets for agricultural commodities.	+253,254	Do.
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS		
Salaries and expenses:		
For studies of consumption levels of farm families and their adjustments to different incomes.	+75,000	Do.
For developing basic information on functional requirements of farm and rural dwellings.	+52,650	Do.
WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL		
For expansion of the control program.....	+2,326,133	Budget increase reduced by \$1,326,133, leaving net increase of \$1,000,000.
FOREST SERVICE		
National forest protection and management:		
Maintenance of improvements other than roads and trails.	+81,521	Approved.
Timber and forest products sales (timber surveys, appraisals, management plans, and increasing volume of timber sales).	+331,286	Do.
For intensification of range inspection and management and to resume range inventory program.	+118,764	Do.
For more adequate enforcement of measures for safeguarding health and safety of national forest users.	+43,243	Do.
Land-use management on national forests (for aerial photography and mapping of national forest areas).	+1,000,000	Disapproved.
Range investigations: Range reseeding.....		Committee granted increase above the Budget, of \$75,000.
Forest products: For research to improve and broaden the utilization of forest products.	+227,520	Disapproved.
Forest resources investigations: Decrease due to the completion of economic study in the anthracite forest region.	—10,000	Approved.
Forest fire cooperation: Increased assistance through cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression.	+1,034,880	Approved, making a total for this purpose of \$7,300,000.
Acquisition of lands for national forests: Elimination of entire item due to prior cessation of acquisition program.	—64,150	Approved.
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS		
Major repairs and construction work on forest highways.	+5,714,222	Disapproved \$4,214,222 earmarked for construction, leaving \$1,500,000 for maintenance only.
Forest road development maintenance.....	+799,672	Approved, making, in all, for this project, \$4,418,778.
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT		
Curtailment in operations and research work.....	—190,296	Approved, and further cut of \$183,000 imposed, being the saving which will be effected under the committee's decision to continue the maintenance of 10,000 acres in guayule which, under the Budget would be plowed under and the land restored to owners.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION		
(Salaries and expenses)		
General reduction in certain war food activities, including (1) food order administration, (2) determination of food requirements and allocations, (3) local assistance to farmers on rationing tires, etc., (4) payments to State extension services for emergency production and conservation activities, (5) farm wage stabilization, and (6) assisting in assuring adequate supply of farm and processing machinery, materials, and facilities; partly offset by increased provision for service to farmers in procurement of equipment and supplies.	—\$18,846,193	\$3,636,472 of the cut restored, as follows: Extension service, \$2,708,530; civilian requirements, \$329,000; farm equipment, \$323,942; and wage stabilization program, \$275,000.
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
Administrative expenses from corporation funds: Increase resulting from an inadvertence in not deducting full amount of overtime cost in arriving at the 1946 estimate.	+25,109	Approved, less a reduction of \$3,000 for penalty mail costs.
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES		
Direct appropriation:		In lieu of the several Budget proposals, the committee has provided a direct appropriation of \$290,000,000 (plus a reappropriation of \$10,000,000) for the general program, a direct appropriation of \$29,750,000 for the flax program, and a direct appropriation of \$12,500,000 for the grass and legume seeds program. Action of committee provides a total for all items of \$342,250,000.
Elimination of special seed-production program provided in 1945 act.	—12,500,000	
Further reduction in direct appropriation.....	—141,881,855	
Transfer from 1946 sec. 32 funds (act Aug. 24, 1935 funds)	+32,300,000	
Reappropriation from 1943, 1944, and 1945 unobligated balances of sec. 32 funds.	+100,700,000	
Reappropriation from "Parity payments" unobligated balances.	+10,000,000	
Increase to provide for special payments to encourage increased production of flax in 1945 pursuant to sec. 5, Public Law 551, 78th Cong.	+29,750,000	
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT		
Administrative and operating expenses: For expenses under the new crop insurance program inaugurated in 1945 pursuant to Public Law 551, approved Dec. 23, 1944.	+4,777,016	Approved, making, in all, for this item \$7,984,900.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
Soil conservation operations: To expand operations through increased assistance to districts, including specialized services in connection with drainage and irrigation systems.	+4,261,500	Approved.
Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: Reduction due to completion of survey of geological rock formations and partial completion of topographic surveys of the area.	—9,372	Do.
SUGAR ACT		
Conditional payments to sugar producers.....	—3,951,971	Do.
Transfers to other agencies.....	—4,399	Do.
MARKETING SERVICE		
Tobacco acts: Increase to extend tobacco inspection and grading to 35 additional flue-cured auction markets.	+187,470	Do.
United States Warehouse Act: To extend warehouse inspection services to depositors of cotton in Louisiana and Texas.	+42,885	Do.
Commodity Exchange Act: To provide for supervising increased volume of futures trading.	+100,000	Disapproved.
Freight rates for farm products.....	-----	Increase of \$15,000 above the Budget allowed for work on tidewater rates.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with 1945 appropriation (excluding estimated cost of overtime)	Recommendation of committee
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
Salaries and expenses: Increase for expenses of making and servicing additional original loans, offset in part by decrease in amount available for collecting, assisting, and servicing outstanding loans, as follows:		
Making loans, assisting and servicing original loans.	+\$2,766,900	General cut imposed of \$642,736 below the Budget estimate, reducing the total for salaries and expenses to \$22,357,264. ¹
Collecting, assisting, and servicing outstanding loans.	–1,897,400	
Grants.....	–17,500	
Rural rehabilitation projects.....	–11,264	
Transfers to Treasury Department.....	–11,264	
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for making approximately 64,000 additional original loans).	+57,500,000	Disapproved, leaving the same amount as provided for 1945, namely, \$67,500,000.
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):		
Salaries and expenses: For expenses of making additional loans.	+1,187,263	Budget increase reduced by \$500,000, leaving total of \$2,000,000 for this item.
Loans (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for making approximately 5,835 additional loans).	+35,000,000	Increase reduced by \$10,000,000, leaving total of \$40,000,000 for the item.
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas: Net increase for making a few additional loans.	+5,259	Approved, making total of \$1,000,000 for this item.
Water conservation and utilization projects:		
Apparent increase to provide a direct appropriation for work heretofore financed by transfers from Interior Department (actual increase in working funds is \$276,581 for slight expansion of work), as follows:		
Investigations and surveys.....	+100,000	Approved.
Settlement and technical guidance.....	+137,741	Do.
Land acquisition.....	+181,531	Do.
Improvement of land:		
Land development.....	+660,794	Do.
Farm buildings.....	+307,824	Disapproved.
Roads.....	+27,110	Do.
Administration.....	+75,000	Approved.
Transfer to office of Solicitor.....	+10,000	Do.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: Additional expenses in connection with proposed expanded loan program.	+550,699	Increase of \$300,699 approved, leaving, in all, for salaries and expenses, \$3,150,000.
Loans: Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to provide for initiation of an expanded program of rural electrification.	+125,000,000	Reduced by \$90,000,000, leaving, in all, for loans, \$60,000,000.
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: Net reduction resulting from economies in operations, affecting the following sources of funds as indicated:		
Direct appropriation.....	–25,267	Approved.
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.	+5,332	Do.
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.	–331,818	Do.
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:		
Prior year funds available for reappropriation.....	–6,541,480	Do.
Collections to be available.....	+315,000	Do.
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, administrative expenses from Corporation funds: Decrease due principally to expiration on July 1, 1945, of authority to make land-bank commissioner loans.	–1,677,556	Do.

¹ In addition, reappropriation of \$198,000.

**A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1945, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1946, AND
THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1946**

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945 ¹	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and ex- penses-----	\$1,700,000	\$1,467,000	\$1,450,000	-\$250,000	-\$17,000
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.)-----	3,161,650	3,598,600	3,238,740	+77,090	-359,860
Office of Solicitor: Salaries and expenses-----	1,930,632	1,708,500	1,680,000	-250,632	-28,500
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses-----	514,002	460,000	450,000	-64,002	-10,000
Printing and binding-----	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-100,000	-----
Total-----	1,614,002	1,460,000	1,450,000	-164,002	-10,000
Library: Salaries and expenses-----	550,171	467,900	467,900	-82,271	-----
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	2,375,236	2,110,000	2,010,000	-365,236	-100,000
Crop and livestock estimates-----	1,735,000	1,670,000	1,520,000	-215,000	-150,000
Total-----	4,110,236	3,780,000	3,530,000	-580,236	-250,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations: Salaries and expenses-----	481, 505	500, 000	500, 000	+18, 495	-----
Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000		-----
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000		-----
Additional extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000		-----
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950		-----
Puerto Rico-----	140, 000	140, 000	140, 000		-----
Total, payments to States-----	14, 198, 950	14, 198, 950	14, 198, 950		-----
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work--	785, 843	697, 900	697, 900	--87, 943	-----
Total-----	² 14, 984, 793	² 14, 896, 850	² 14, 896, 850	--87, 943	-----
Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator, salaries and expenses-----	324, 392	285, 200	285, 200	--39, 192	-----
Special Research Fund-----	1, 226, 364	1, 088, 000	1, 088, 000	--138, 364	-----

¹ Figures adjusted for comparability on basis of appropriation set up in the 1946 Budget estimates.

² In addition, permanent annual appropriation, \$4,704,710. See table, post, p. 40.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act-----	\$720, 000	\$720, 000	\$720, 000		
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000		
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000		
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 463, 708	3, 000, 000	2, 463, 708		—\$536, 292
Hawaii-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000		
Alaska-----	37, 500	47, 500	37, 500		—10, 000
Puerto Rico-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000		
Total, payments to States--	7, 001, 208	7, 547, 500	7, 001, 208		—546, 292
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States-----	176, 169	153, 600	153, 600		—\$22, 569

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico-----	107, 074	160, 000	99, 375	- 7, 699	-60, 625
Total, salaries and expenses	283, 243	313, 600	252, 975	-30, 268	-60, 625
Total-----	7, 284, 451	7, 861, 100	7, 254, 183	-30, 268	-606, 917
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Animal husbandry-----	928, 500	855, 000	840, 000	-88, 500	-15, 000
Diseases of animals-----	781, 118	708, 900	708, 900	-72, 218	-----
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:					
Direct appropriation-----	5, 488, 232	5, 048, 000	5, 048, 000	-440, 232	-----
Reappropriation-----	[343, 959]	[800, 000]	[800, 000]	[+456, 041]	[-----]
Total, including re- appropriation-----	5, 832, 191	5, 848, 000	5, 848, 000	+15, 809	-----
Inspection and quarantine-----	1, 150, 770	999, 600	999, 600	-151, 170	-----
Meat inspection-----	9, 406, 124	7, 800, 000	7, 800, 000	-1, 606, 124	-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	287, 228	243, 400	243, 400	-43, 828	-----
Marketing agreements, hog- cholera virus and serum ³ ----	[38, 444]	[31, 940]	[31, 940]	[-6, 504]	-----
Total ⁴ -----	18, 041, 972	15, 654, 900	15, 639, 900	-2, 402, 072	-15, 000
Bureau of Dairy Industry: Salaries and expenses-----	812, 958	742, 300	722, 300	-90, 658	-20, 000

³ Funds to carry out this activity transferred from "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

⁴ Excluding reappropriation under "Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease."

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):					
Field crops-----	\$2, 211, 600	\$1, 971, 400	\$1, 971, 400	—\$240, 200	-----
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops--	1, 774, 000	1, 572, 000	1, 572, 000	—202, 000	-----
Forest diseases-----	266, 000	232, 700	252, 700	—13, 300	+\$20, 000
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	897, 424	913, 000	913, 000	+15, 576	-----
Agricultural engineering-----	461, 532	528, 000	333, 000	—128, 532	—195, 000
National Arboretum-----	31, 500	26, 800	26, 800	—4, 700	-----
Total-----	5, 642, 056	5, 243, 900	5, 068, 900	—573, 156	—175, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (salaries and expenses):					
Insect investigations-----	2, 313, 495	2, 072, 000	2, 082, 000	—231, 495	+10, 000
Insect and plant disease control----	2, 571, 530	2, 225, 800	2, 235, 800	—335, 730	+10, 000
Foreign plant quarantines-----	957, 180	1, 027, 000	1, 027, 000	+69, 820	-----
Total, salaries and expenses----	5, 842, 205	\$5, 324, 800	5, 344, 800	—497, 405	+\$20, 000

Control of insect outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	-----	-----
Total.....	8, 542, 205	8, 024, 800	8, 044, 800	-497, 405	+20, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (salaries and expenses):					
Agricultural chemical investigations.....	375, 101	335, 000	350, 000	-25, 101	+15, 000
Naval stores investigations.....	132, 660	125, 000	125, 000	-7, 660	-----
Regional research laboratories.....	4, 244, 600	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-244, 600	-----
Total.....	4, 752, 361	4, 460, 000	4, 475, 000	-277, 361	+15, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:					
Salaries and expenses.....	806, 630	850, 000	850, 000	+43, 370	-----
White pine blister rust control:					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	840, 953	2, 032, 000	1, 397, 963	+557, 010	-634, 037
Forest Service.....	1, 219, 900	1, 840, 300	1, 266, 066	+46, 166	-574, 234
Department of the Interior.....	203, 173	377, 700	259, 838	+56, 665	-117, 862
Total.....	2, 264, 026	4, 250, 000	2, 923, 867	+659, 841	-1, 326, 133
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses..	625, 000	542, 000	542, 000	-83, 000	-----
National forest protection and management.....	18, 325, 426	17, 349, 100	16, 349, 100	-1, 976, 326	-1, 000, 000

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase +0 or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Forest service—Continued.					
Salaries and expenses—Continued.					
Fighting forest fires-----	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	\$100, 000		
Forest management-----	593, 110	520, 900	520, 900	-\$72, 210	
Range investigations-----	288, 475	250, 000	325, 000	+36, 525	+ \$75, 000
Forest products-----	1, 147, 519	1, 228, 900	1, 001, 380	-146, 139	-227, 520
Forest-resources investigations-----	240, 264	204, 600	204, 600	-35, 664	
Forest fire cooperation-----	6, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	+1, 000, 000	
Farm and other private forestry co-operation-----	781, 466	732, 500	732, 500	-48, 966	
Acquisition of lands for national forests	75, 000			-75, 000	
Total-----	\$ 28, 476, 260	\$ 28, 228, 000	\$ 27, 075, 480	-1, 400, 780	-1, 152, 520
Forest roads and trails-----	4, 161, 496	10, 133, 000	5, 918, 778	+1, 757, 282	-4, 214, 222
Emergency rubber project-----	\$ [5, 420, 000]	\$ [5, 000, 000]	\$ [4, 817, 000]	[-603, 000]	[-183, 000]

War Food Administration (salaries and expenses)-----	30, 700, 000	10, 000, 000	13, 636, 472	-17, 063, 528	+3, 636, 472
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds) -	[7, 208, 526]	[6, 565, 000]	[6, 562, 000]	[-646, 526]	[-3, 000]
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:					
Direct appropriation-----	302, 500, 000	176, 750, 000	332, 250, 000	+29, 750, 000	+155, 500, 000
Reappropriation-----	-----	[110, 700, 000]	[10, 000, 000]	[+10, 000, 000]	[-100, 700, 000]
Transfer of appropriation from section 32 fund for 1946-----	-----	[32, 300, 000]	-----	-----	[-32, 300, 000]
Total, conservation and use-----	302, 500, 000	319, 750, 000	342, 250, 000	+39, 750, 000	+22, 500, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Act:					
For liquidation (reappropriation)-----	[350, 000]	[------]	[------]	[-350; 000]	[------]
For reestablishing:					
Capital fund (in pending deficiency bill for Treasury Department)-----	[30, 000, 000]	[------]	[------]	[-30, 000, 000]	[------]
Administration:					
Reappropriation-----	[3, 000, 000]	[------]	[------]	[-3, 000, 000]	[------]
Direct appropriation-----	-----	7 7, 984, 900	7, 984, 900	+7, 984, 900	-----

⁵ In addition, see table of permanent appropriations, post, p. 40.

⁶ Reappropriation. (See table of reappropriations, post, p. 41.)

⁷ H. Doc. No. 108.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Soil Conservation Service:					
Soil conservation research-----	\$1, 225, 000	\$1, 063, 000	\$1, 063, 000	—\$162, 000	-----
Soil conservation operations-----	28, 340, 000	28, 636, 800	28, 636, 800	+296, 800	-----
Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida-----	72, 248	54, 500	54, 500	—17, 748	-----
Total-----	29, 637, 248	29, 754, 300	29, 754, 300	+117, 052	-----
Land utilization and retirement of sub-marginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 250, 000	1, 087, 300	1, 087, 300	—162, 700	-----
School-lunch program *-----	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	-----	-----
Sugar Act-----	52, 510, 203	48, 446, 000	48, 446, 000	—4, 064, 203	-----
Marketing service:					
Market news service-----	1, 271, 290	1, 114, 900	1, 114, 900	—156, 390	-----
Market inspection of farm products-----	547, 679	474, 000	474, 000	—73, 679	-----
Marketing farm products-----	451, 500	388, 000	388, 000	—63, 500	-----
Tobacco Acts-----	933, 500	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+66, 500	-----

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency and Standard Con- tainer Acts-----	210, 000	181, 600	181, 600	-28, 400	-----
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts-----	1, 210, 783	1, 042, 000	1, 042, 000	-168, 783	-----
United States Grain Standards Act-----	860, 999	741, 000	741, 000	-119, 999	-----
United States Warehouse Act-----	533, 930	507, 000	507, 000	-26, 930	-----
Federal Seed Act-----	117, 700	102, 400	102, 400	-15, 300	-----
Packers and Stockyards Act-----	418, 700	363, 500	363, 500	-55, 200	-----
Naval Stores Act-----	34, 728	30, 100	30, 100	-4, 628	-----
Insecticide Act-----	215, 208	186, 800	186, 800	-28, 408	-----
Commodity Exchange Act-----	348, 797	400, 000	300, 000	-48, 797	-\$100, 000
Freight rates for farm products-----	78, 762	69, 200	84, 200	+5, 438	+15, 000
Total-----	7, 233, 576	6, 600, 500	6, 515, 500	-718, 076	-85, 000
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:					
Administration:					
Direct appropriation-----	26, 000, 000	23, 000, 000	22, 357, 264	-3, 642, 736	-642, 736
Reappropriation of an unexpended balance-----	[-----]	[198, 000]	[198, 000]	[+198, 000]	[-----]
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	[67, 500, 000]	[125, 000, 000]	[67, 500, 000]	[-----]	[-57, 500, 000]

^s Transfer from permanent appropriation, "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities."

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	+\$500,000	—\$500,000
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	[15,000,000]	[50,000,000]	[40,000,000]	[+25,000,000]	[—10,000,000]
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	1,025,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—25,000	-----
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	(⁹)	1,500,000	1,165,066	+1,165,066	—334,934
Flood and windstorm loans and grants (reappropriation)-----	[12,852,546]	-----	-----	[—12,852,546]	-----
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Administrative expenses-----	3,246,000	3,400,000	3,150,000	—96,000	—250,000
Loans (R. F. C. funds)-----	[25,000,000]	[150,000,000]	[60,000,000]	[+35,000,000]	[—90,000,000]

Farm Credit Administration:				
Salaries and expenses:				
Direct appropriation-----	626, 321	526, 000	-100, 321	-----
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans-----	[4, 459, 480]	[3, 845, 209]	[-614, 271]	-----
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration-----	[3, 444, 025]	[2, 705, 019]	[-739, 006]	-----
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans-----	¹⁰ [30, 280, 712]	¹⁰ [24, 054, 232]	[-6, 226, 480]	-----
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Administrative expenses from Corporation funds-----	[8, 200, 000]	[6, 450, 000]	[-1, 750, 000]	-----
Total:				
Direct appropriations-----	567, 096, 508	576, 432, 700	+9, 336, 192	+149, 183, 650
Reappropriations-----	52, 247, 217	140, 752, 232	-12, 377, 985	-100, 883, 000
Transfer of funds ¹¹ -----	50, 000, 000	82, 300, 000	-----	-32, 300, 000
Loan authorizations-----	107, 500, 000	325, 000, 000	+60, 000, 000	-157, 500, 000
Grand total-----	776, 843, 725	975, 301, 282	+56, 958, 207	-141, 499, 350
Permanent appropriations, excluding transfers ¹² -----	79, 745, 172	41, 021, 686	-6, 423, 486	+32, 300, 000

⁹ Unobligated balance of \$1,298,821 available in 1945 from transfers made from the Department of the Interior.

¹⁰ See table of reappropriations, post p. 41.

¹¹ Amounts shown are transfers from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and Domestic Consumption of Agricultural Commodities", usually referred to as the 30% fund.

¹² For details, see next page.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

PERMANENT ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Extension Service-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----	-----
Forest Service-----	5, 489, 476	5, 489, 476	5, 489, 476	-----	-----
Payments to counties from submarginal-land program-----	243, 878	127, 500	127, 500	---\$116, 378	-----
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32, act Aug. 24, 1935)-----	¹³ 119, 307, 108	¹⁴ 113, 000, 000	¹⁴ 113, 000, 000	---6, 307, 108	-----
Total, permanent appropriations-----	129, 745, 172	123, 321, 686	123, 321, 686	---6, 423, 486	-----
Less transfers to:					
School-lunch program-----	---50, 000, 000	---50, 000, 000	---50, 000, 000	-----	-----
Conservation and use-----	-----	---32, 300, 000	-----	-----	+32, 300, 000
Net total, excluding transfers-----	79, 745, 172	41, 021, 686	73, 321, 686	---6, 423, 486	+32, 300, 000

REAPPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Animal Industry: Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-----	\$343, 959	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	+\$456, 041	-----
Emergency rubber project-----	¹⁵ 5, 420, 000	¹⁶ 5, 000, 000	¹⁷ 4, 817, 000	--603, 000	--\$183, 000
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	-----	110, 700, 000	10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000	--100, 700, 000
Federal Crop Insurance Act (administrative and operating expenses)-----	3, 350, 000	-----	-----	--3, 350, 000	-----
Flood and windstorm loans and grants-----	12, 852, 546	-----	-----	--12, 852, 546	-----
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation-----	-----	198, 000	198, 000	+198, 000	-----
Farm Credit Administration:					
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	12, 362, 712	5, 821, 232	5, 821, 232	--6, 541, 480	-----
Estimated collections to be available-----	17, 918, 000	18, 233, 000	18, 233, 000	+315, 000	-----
Total, reappropriations-----	52, 247, 217	140, 752, 232	39, 869, 232	--12, 377, 985	--100, 883, 000

¹³ Of this amount \$50,000,000 was made available for the "School lunch program."

¹⁴ Estimated appropriation. Of this amount, Budget estimate proposed transfer of \$32,300,000 to "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," and \$50,000,000 to the "School lunch program." The bill approved the transfer of \$50,000,000 for the school lunch program, but has disallowed the transfer of \$32,300,000 to "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," and has provided a direct appropriation in its place.

¹⁵ Includes \$2,399,015 of the 1944 appropriation which is available until expended; in addition \$563,338 is estimated to be available for future years, and is included in the figure shown as the Budget estimate for 1946.

¹⁶ Consists of proposed reappropriation of \$4,436,662 from 1942-43 balances, and \$563,338 balance of 1944 appropriation available until expended. (See footnote 13 above.)

¹⁷ Consists of proposed reappropriation of \$4,253,662 from 1942-43 balances, and \$563,338 balance of 1944 appropriation available until expended. (See footnote 13 above.)

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOAN FUNDS AND CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

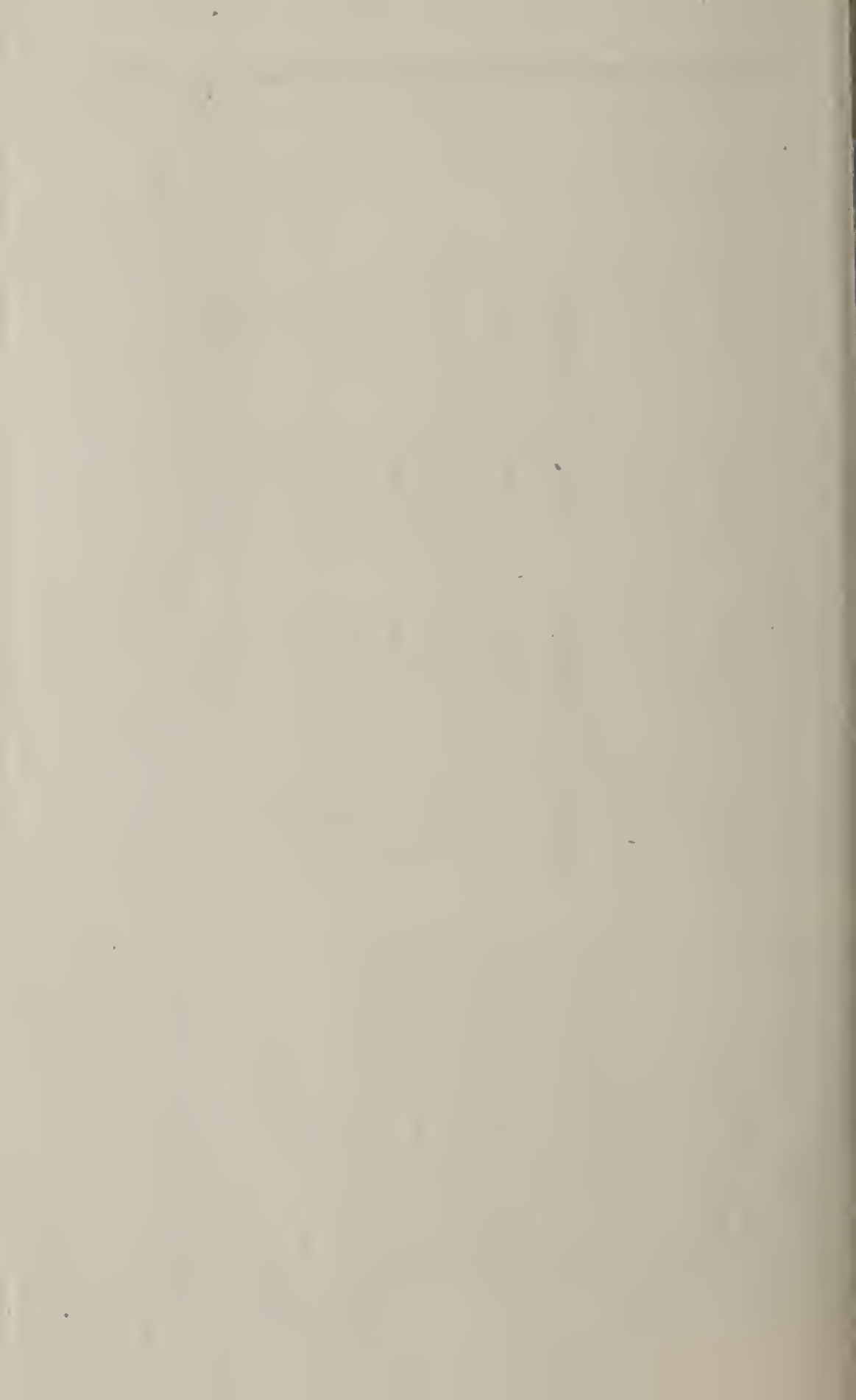
Item	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1946
Rural electrification loans.....	\$25, 000, 000	\$150, 000, 000	\$60, 000, 000	+\$35, 000, 000	—\$90, 000, 000
Rural rehabilitation loans.....	67, 500, 000	125, 000, 000	67, 500, 000	-----	—57, 500, 000
Farm tenancy loans.....	15, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000
Total borrowings authorized from Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	107, 500, 000	325, 000, 000	167, 500, 000	+60, 000, 000	—157, 500, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation: Administrative expenses.....	7, 208, 526	6, 565, 000	6, 562, 000	—646, 526	—3, 000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Administrative expenses.....	8, 200, 000	6, 450, 000	6, 450, 000	—1, 750, 000	-----
Total corporate administrative expenses (from Corporation funds).....	15, 408, 526	13, 015, 000	13, 012, 000	—2, 396, 526	—3, 000

TRUST FUNDS¹³

Cooperative work, Forest Service.....	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-----	-----
Agricultural Adjustment Agency:					
Moisture content and grade determinations for Commodity Credit Corporation.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----

Indemnity fund, county associations-----	15, 000				-\$15, 000	-----
Undistributed cotton price-adjustment payments-----	2, 000	1, 000		1, 000	-1, 000	-----
Marketing Service: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	5, 000, 000	4, 400, 000		4, 400, 000	-600, 000	-----
Grading of agricultural commodities for Commodity Credit Corporation--	541, 000	623, 168		623, 168	+82, 168	-----
Farm Security Administration:						
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of resettlement projects-----	600, 000	150, 000		150, 000	-450, 000	-----
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000		5, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	-----
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase agreements-----	200	50		50	-150	-----
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	154, 000	120, 000		120, 000	-34, 000	-----
Return of excess deposits for reproductions of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	750	750		750		-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	125, 000	100, 000		100, 000	-25, 000	-----
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	100	100		100		-----
Total, trust funds-----	15, 438, 050	13, 395, 068		13, 395, 068	-2, 042, 982	-----

¹⁸ Not Government funds. Money belonging to others, to be paid to or expended on behalf of the respective owners, as required by law in each case.



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1945

Mr. TARVER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

- 1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of
3 Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and
4 for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any
5 provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order against the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

By Mr. TARVER

MARCH 20, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Rules

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 22, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, March 21, 1945)

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HOUSE

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began and concluded general debate on this bill H. R. 2689 (pp. 2584-2621). Rep. Tarver, Ga., discussed the bill's provisions (pp. 2584-9). Rep. Plumley, Vt., commended the work of Arthur Orr, discussed the farm problem in general, stating, "Appropriations and doles and subsidies" will not solve this "enormous national problem," and mentioning domestic and foreign food distribution, and farm machinery (pp. 2589-91). Rep. Case, S. Dak., commended the House action toward flood control work on the Missouri River, stating that it will be a great aid to agriculture (pp. 2591-2). Rep. Flannagan, Va., commended the work of the War Food Administrator and stated "The worst criticism...is that Judge Jones has not been given more authority" (p. 2593). Rep. Andresen, Minn., spoke favoring an investigation into the "Food shortage" and several members discussed this subject with him (pp. 2593-5). Rep. Cramer, Mo., stated, "But as the expenditures of the Federal Government for the Department of Agriculture decreased, production on American farms steadily increased, with the result that we have broken each year the farm production record of the preceding year" (pp. 2595-6). Rep. Witten, Miss., commended the research work of this Department and the food production record of farmers, criticized the price ceilings on dairy products, and urged expansion of forestry research in the Southeastern States (pp. 2597-8). Rep. Andersen, Minn., discussed the farm machinery export situation, supported the AAA and REA program, and commended the "great fundamental research divisions" (pp. 2598-2600). Rep. Horan, Wash., urged action toward a "complete and adequate" forestry program to meet the serious situation (pp. 2600-6). Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticized the handling of the meat situation (pp. 2607-8). Rep. Patman, Tex., discussed the "importance to farmers of H. R. 2202," his full-employment bill, because of consumption requirements, etc., and inserted tables bearing on that subject (pp. 2608-11). Rep. Rockwell, Colo., criticized proposals to increase the grazing fees in national forests (pp. 2612-4). Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, criticized milk prices, and stated, "I hope the committee...will make a study and once and for all show us the spread in the cost

of distribution and production of these raw materials until they reach the... table" (pp. 2614-5). Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized the induction of farm labor, and urged consideration of domestic needs first (pp. 2615-6). Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, criticized the "restrictions" placed on veterans who get loans under the Bankhead-Jones Act, stating that the Secretary of Agriculture is "able to tell the veteran... what to farm, where to farm, how to farm, what to plant, what not to plant, and have complete control over him" (pp. 2616-7). Rep. Murray, Wis., claimed that the Agriculture Committee is "washed out as far as being a committee of any great importance. In 1939 and 1940... considered only the legislation O.K.'d by the Department. Now we see the committee's functions turned over to the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee (pp. 2617-8). Rep. Jonkman, Mich., claimed that REA is making loans in excess of amount allowed by law (pp. 2620-1). Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 194, waiving points of order against H.R. 2689, the agricultural appropriation bill, 1946 (p. 2622).

2. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Agreed to Rep. Ramspeck's (Ga.) unanimous consent request to recommit to the Civil Service Committee H.R. 577, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments from taxation (p. 2584).
3. RESEARCH. Received a Butler County, Pa., petition favoring the Lemke bill to prohibit the vivisection of dogs in D. C. (p. 2623).
4. EXPENDITURES. Received an Ohio Legislature petition proposing a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Congress from appropriating funds in excess of estimated receipts, except by a three-fifths vote of each House, unless additional revenues have been previously provided, or unless such appropriations are for expenses of Congress or the courts or claims against the U. S. (p. 2623).
5. FOOD SUPPLY. Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 195, to investigate supplies and shortages of food, particularly meat (H. Rept. 356) (p. 2622).
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (Mar. 20, 1945) supplemental appropriation estimates of \$4,480,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for pre-construction activities in the Missouri Valley Basin (H. Doc. 118). To Appropriations Committee.
7. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2126 (pp. 2582, 2568-9). (For provisions of interest, see Digest 46.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Andersen, Minn., criticized exports of farm machinery "needed for domestic production" to countries which have had no direct effect on the winning of this war (p. 2583).
9. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., urged economy in Government expenditures, stating, "The House should take from the Budget Bureau the thought that they can recommend any amount to be spent and that you will give the money from a Treasury that is empty" (p. 2584).
10. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN SERVICE. Rules Committee submitted a resolution for consideration of H. R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service, by permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U. S. agencies (Agriculture already cooperates) and coordination of activities abroad (p. 2622).

assume world leadership in the post-war era because we have won it. I ask this House then to make this democracy a real and meaningful thing to the millions of Negro servicemen and their families who have helped to make victory and leadership possible. I ask that this House take immediate steps to outlaw lynching by adopting H. R. 1698 so that when these boys come home, black and white alike, they will know that they have truly fought for—and won—a better America and a better world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include resolutions of the House and Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States to take official cognizance of the inherent right of the people of Poland, as well as the people of other small nations, to determine the form and kind of their own government, with which I am in entire agreement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. FELLOWS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by the Honorable James B. Perkins, of Maine, on the work-or-jail bill.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from an article by Leonard Lyons.

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Manchester Union entitled "Less Coal," and in the other an article written by Ernest Lindley on Dumbarton Oaks.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Clarence Budington Kelland.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the services of Mr. Joseph F. Kelly, of the War Shipping Administration.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 48 I was erroneously recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

FARM MACHINERY

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on page A1423 of the RECORD of yesterday appears a table showing the exports of farm machinery from the United States, which I think all the Members would find very interesting. You will note that 21,349 farm tractors were exported to Canada last year, that a total of 41,037 farm tractors needed for domestic production were exported last year from the United States, and that many of these tractors were sent to South American countries, which, as far as I know, have had no direct effect on the winning of this war.

REJECTIONS FROM THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. REES of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file such rules as it may report today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LITHUANIA

Mr. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. KELLY of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton, recently made before the Women's National Press Club in Washington.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and to include an address by Hon. Charles P. Taft.

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein the membership rolls of the Democratic steering committee from its inauguration and a list of the chairmen of the Democratic caucus.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time al-

located to me under special order for this afternoon may be put over until Friday and that the time be extended from 20 minutes to 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

MIDNIGHT CURFEW

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, War Mobilizer Byrnes displayed both wisdom and courage in the issuance of the order closing night clubs, bars, and like places at midnight.

There can be no doubt but that great pressure was used to stay the issuance of the curfew order. No act could be more timely in view of the acknowledged scarcity of food, manpower, and other essentials of war.

We of the Fourth South Carolina Congressional District, the home of Mr. Byrnes, are proud of his unwaivering determination to do only that which will further the causes of this global war and hasten the coming of a victorious and permanent peace.

It will be observed that the objectors to the enforcement of the midnight closing order are not from the millions of homes whose sons and daughters so courageously and unrelentingly are now forcing our enemies to terms of unconditional surrender.

The good people of this country would do well to let Mr. Justice Byrnes know that they stand shoulder to shoulder with him during these trying hours.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances—one, on the coming San Francisco Conference; two, on war criminals; and, three, on the East India Exclusion Act.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, to include therein a speech I made before the Polish Relief Committee in the city of Lawrence, and secondly, to include a very fine editorial which appeared on St. Patrick's Day in the Lynn Telegram News of Lynn, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks and include therein an overseas broadcast made by him.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks

and include therein a resolution concerning the free press.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend such remarks as he may make in Committee of the Whole in respect to H. R. 2689 this afternoon.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include therewith a radio address made by Mr. Herbert Bratter.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the fact that we are now \$235,000,000,000 in the red, according to the Treasury Department, and in order to save some money we must do something here in the Congress in order to economize. I call your attention to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget has 576 employees, and it costs them \$2,189,800 a year to maintain that Budget. The Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate have 23 employees, and the salaries and wages paid are \$98,480.

The Bureau of the Budget is recommending too many things for us to appropriate money for. Whenever the House says, "We are within the Budget," then you think that is all right. I say it is not right. What you have got to do is to get below the Budget estimates. We must budge the Budget. Budge it downward. The House should take from the Budget Bureau the thought that they can recommend any amount to be spent and that you will give the money from a Treasury that is empty. More than empty. It is bare. It is like Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard. So I say to you, go below the Budget or you will bust. Bust the financial stability of our Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a statistical summary for March, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PACE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXEMPTING ANNUITY PAYMENTS FROM TAXATION

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R.

577, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation, be recommitted to the Committee on the Civil Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2689, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. Pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate may proceed for not to exceed 5 hours, to be concluded today, and the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] and myself. I have conferred with the gentleman with reference to this request and have been advised it meets with his approval.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I did not understand the time allowed.

Mr. TARVER. Not to exceed 5 hours.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman would not reserve that objection for the moment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin reserve the right to object or withdraw his objection?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I withdraw the objection for the time being.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am wondering if 5 hours will not take care of all the demands for time?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I have requests now for only 1½ hours.

Mr. TABER. How much time does the gentleman from Wisconsin want?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I do not care for more than 15 minutes, but I do not want to be cut off with 2 minutes like I had on the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I will give the gentleman 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2689, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations which brings this bill to you today has acted with more unanimity in the preparation of this bill than has been the case in connection with any agricultural appropriation bill during the period of my service as chairman of this subcommittee. There has been very little difference of opinion, and such difference of opinion as has come about has related to minor matters contained in the bill and not to any of the major items of appropriation. I feel that that situation has been brought about by the fact that in the preparation of the bill there has been an entire absence of any spirit of partisanship and the 7 men who have worked on the subcommittee have sought to keep in mind only the interests of agriculture as they might best be promoted by the provisions contained in this bill with justice to the citizenry of the United States as a whole as to the amounts of the appropriations which should be provided.

We have had, of course, the continued and able service of the Members who have during the previous congresses served on this subcommittee: the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the gentleman from California, [Mr. SHEPARD], the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY], in addition we have had three exceedingly able Representatives recently assigned to this subcommittee, men deeply interested in agriculture, men who have found it possible to attend the hearings almost continuously for a period of several weeks with the remainder of the subcommittee, and who studied them in detail. I refer, of course, to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]. On account of his absence on a mission of public importance we have not been able to avail ourselves this time of the able assistance of our colleague from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who has formerly aided in the preparation of the Agriculture appropriation bill.

We have had as always the able counsel and assistance of our genial and capable executive secretary, Arthur Orr.

We have brought to you a bill which, if you have examined the report of the committee, you will find is approximately \$141,500,000 below Budget estimates when appropriations, reappropriations, transfers, and loan authorizations are all taken into account. The total of these items in the bill is approximately \$833,000,000. The total of the Budget estimates was something slightly in excess of \$975,000,000. In addition to pointing out that fact I wish to call your attention to this situation, that in the fiscal year 1942 there was made available for agriculture through the medium of this bill in excess of \$1,400,000,000, whereas, as I have stated, the total amounts made available in the pending bill aggregate only slightly in excess of \$833,000,000, a reduction in this brief period of time of approximately 36 percent. I think I am correct when I say that no other department of the Government has sustained a similar percentage of reduction in the

amount of funds made available for its use during that period of time.

I do not wish to discuss in detail all of the items contained in the bill. I do wish to address myself to those which I think are of outstanding interest to the membership of the Committee of the Whole and of outstanding importance, and if after I have concluded this discussion, which I hope to have reasonably brief in character, there are other items in the bill not mentioned by me about which Members desire information, I shall do the best I can to supply the information which may be requested. I wish to point out first that we have taken the same action with regard to penalty mail that has been taken by other subcommittees, following the leadership of the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations in appropriation bills which have heretofore been presented to the House since the passage of Public Law 364, Seventy-eighth Congress, dealing with that subject matter. In other words, we have reduced the Budget estimate for penalty mail by 10 percent. Personally, I do not feel that that is a wise or logical way in which to deal with this particular problem, but in view of the fact that the precedent has been established and has on several occasions been approved by the House in the passage of other bills making this blanket reduction, our subcommittee has felt bound to follow that precedent in the case of the pending bill. The natural result of that sort of procedure, however, will ultimately be, in my opinion, if it has not already been, to have the department estimate at least 10 percent in excess of what it reasonably anticipates will be required, in the expectation that the subcommittee handling the bill will reduce it by 10 percent and it will then have the amount which it actually requires.

We have a substantial reduction in the appropriation for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the matter of economic investigations we have cut the Budget figures \$100,000 because of our feeling that the information developed by the pending farm census will render unnecessary the collection of many types of statistics which have heretofore been collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its economic-investigation work and that the work of the Bureau in this particular field will not suffer by reason of the proposed reduction in the amount.

We have proposed a reduction in the estimates for the Crop and Livestock Division of this Bureau. We have disallowed a supplemental Budget estimate of \$150,000 for the study of farm wages. The original budget as submitted to the Congress contained an item of \$119,000 for this purpose and that item is carried in the bill. The \$150,000 which we have disallowed was requested of the Budget by the Department at the time that it passed upon the item in the original budget, but was disallowed at that time by the Budget, and if you will examine the hearings you will find that it was developed therein that no additional evidence was submitted to the Budget between the time of its original dis-

allowance of the item and the time when for some unknown reason it approved the extra \$150,000 and transmitted the supplemental estimate to the Congress. We have, for these and other reasons which will be apparent from an examination of the hearings, disallowed the supplemental estimate of \$150,000.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The estimates for this office have been approved without change, as recommended by the Budget. In the present state of disturbed international relations and of uncertainty as to world commerce in agricultural products after the war, this office is, in the judgment of the committee, performing exceedingly useful service to American agriculture, and it has provided the full amount of funds thought necessary to continue its activities unimpaired.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The duties of your subcommittee in connection with appropriations for the Extension Service are more or less routine. The amount of payments to the States being fixed by law, the full estimate for administrative expenses has also been approved. There have been frequent complaints from administrative personnel, particularly field personnel, concerning the level of salaries paid such employees when compared with the salaries paid to employees of other organizations of the Government of similar grade. While we have taken some evidence on this subject, it is, of course, one which cannot be dealt with in an appropriation bill, especially since the work carried on in the field is done in cooperation with State governments.

The items in the estimate for the Agricultural Research Administration, and the Special Research Fund have been approved as submitted.

In connection with the Office of Experiment Stations we have made one very substantial reduction below the Budget estimate, and that is in the fund proposed for availability for allocation to States for the State experiment stations under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act. We carried last year for this item \$2,463,708. However, the Bureau of the Budget proposed that we increase that item to the full limit of the authorization contained in the Bankhead-Jones Act, \$3,000,000. While the committee realizes the importance of the work which is being done with these funds, we do not feel under war conditions existing at the present time, with the financial resources of the Government being strained in an effort to meet our war needs, that there is justification for largely increasing this particular item of appropriation which has no direct connection with the war effort. We have therefore disallowed the amount of \$536,000-plus, the increase proposed by the Bureau of the Budget, and have provided in the bill for the appropriation of the identical sum carried in the bill for the present fiscal year.

In the matter of the Federal experiment station in Puerto Rico, we have disallowed the Budget increase of \$60,000-plus, intended principally for use in the

reconstruction of buildings at that project which, from the evidence adduced before us, we feel can be properly postponed until after the war; certainly until after the expiration of the next fiscal year.

No substantial change has been made in the estimate for the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor in the estimates for the Bureau of Dairy Industry. These are carried in the bill in substantially the same figures proposed by the Budget, with one or two minor exceptions.

In the estimates submitted for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, there was included \$170,000 in addition to some \$47,000 which has heretofore been carried in the bill for designing farm structures, a work which has been carried on by the Bureau for many, many years. Additional money was sought to be appropriated upon the idea that the farmers of the country need a great many more buildings, that there will be a great farm building program after the war, and that it is essential that designs for farm buildings be improved and perfected for use in connection with that anticipated building program. It is the opinion of our subcommittee that while a great deal of building on farms in the country is justified at this time, or is needed at this time, it is impossible for the farmers to carry out the building projects which are desired by them, because they are unable to obtain the necessary materials. What they need now is not to be furnished with additional plans for farm structures but to be accorded the materials that are necessary for use in building farm structures which they desire and which, in many thousands of cases, are so badly needed. We could conceive of no particular reason for appropriating \$170,000 additional for that type of study.

We also eliminated a Budget proposal to add \$25,000 for funds to be used in the study of electrical appliances for use on the farm. The Rural Electrification Administration is doing and is presently capable of continuing to do all work of that character which may be desired by the farmers of the United States.

There have been no material changes in the estimates for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The item for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases is carried in the bill as proposed by the Budget. Of course, it cannot be definitely predicted now how much money will be needed for that purpose during the next fiscal year.

The appropriations for the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry have been provided as proposed in the budget, with one slight addition of \$15,000.

No change has been made in the estimates for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

An appropriation of \$850,000 for this important Bureau has been approved as recommended by the Budget, representing an increase over the amount available for the present fiscal year of \$43,370.

Last year the committee provided \$200,000 in excess of Budget estimates for this Bureau, which is sufficient evidence of the fact that we regard its work as being of very great value and importance. An appeal has been made to us this year to again add funds above Budget recommendations, but, notwithstanding the desirability of the work to finance which this request has been made, the committee does not feel that under present financial conditions it is justified in further increasing this appropriation above Budget estimates.

In the white pine blister rust control item the committee has made a very substantial reduction below Budget estimates but at the same time it has provided for the use of \$1,000,000 more in this work than was available during the present fiscal year. We realize fully the importance of the white pine blister rust control work. At the same time, we know that with the shortage of manpower existing in this country and the necessity for the utilization of additional manpower in our war industries, it is not going to be possible for the work of white pine blister rust control to attract new workers to the extent proposed by the Budget without seriously interfering with the manpower needs both of war industries and of agriculture.

The work had for its use this year \$1,923,000. The Budget proposed \$4,250,000, more than double the amount available for the present fiscal year. We thought that that increase is not justified under existing conditions and, while we have allowed it to the extent of \$1,000,000, we have disallowed \$1,326,000 of the Budget estimate for this work.

We have made three substantial changes in the items of estimates submitted for the Forest Service. The first of these and the most importance is the disallowance of the \$1,000,000 item proposed for the aerial mapping of forests. We realize the desirability of this work, but we feel that it has not direct connection with our war effort and that it is something which might well be postponed until a post-war period. We have therefore disallowed the \$1,000,000 in the Budget which was proposed for the purpose of carrying out that particular work.

We were impressed by the statements made to us by some of our colleagues who appeared before our subcommittee and by the statements made by members of our subcommittee from the Northwest—the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]—as to the importance of the work in the study of the reseeding of depleted forest ranges. We felt that the Budget did not adequately provide for that work, so we have added the amount of \$75,000 for the purpose of making adequate provision for it—a sum which we think upon reading the hearings you will find is amply justified.

We have reduced the amount proposed for the forest-products laboratory at Madison, Wis., to the amount which was made available for the present fiscal year. In doing that we have not intended to discount the importance of that work, but we wish to point out that

the Army and Navy during the present year are transferring to that laboratory approximately \$1,500,000 for the study of problems in woods that are of particular interest to the armed services.

It is anticipated that similar transfers will be made in the future. So that apparently there is no lack of sufficient funds to carry on all reasonable investigations that could be projected.

In that same connection, I wish to point out that some 40 or 50 of our colleagues appeared before us urging the establishment of 20 experimental forests or additions to existing forest stations in the South. Some of our colleagues urged the establishment of an experimental forest in Pennsylvania, and others, too, urged the establishment of a similar activity in the State of Ohio. We were also advised that similar research work in forestry is desired in the northwestern part of the United States and in New England.

I believe our subcommittee is fully and deeply impressed with the wisdom of decentralizing to some extent this work at Madison, Wis., and having studies made in the different areas of the country where different types of forestry problems exist, of the particular problems in those areas. We think it might be wise to set up a Nation-wide system of these experimental forests and laboratories for the purpose of carrying on that work. But it was proposed to have us exceed the budget by providing for such stations according to particular plans which were called to our attention. We did not feel that it would be fair to other sections of the country to set up the projected system of experimental forests in the South at a cost of \$927,000 above the budget, and at the same time we could not allow similar items for Pennsylvania and Ohio for the same reason, that is, that these are problems which interest all portions of the country almost alike, problems which ought to have the attention of Congress, but which ought to have that attention on the basis of consideration of Nation-wide needs and not consideration of the needs of any particular section or area in the United States.

So, we have suggested in our report that the Department accord study to this problem and, if possible, submit to us next year a Nation-wide plan for experimentation in forestry along the lines which have been advocated by our colleagues who have appeared before our subcommittee. If that is done, it is possible that the Budget will approve the plan which may be suggested.

Now, we have also made a substantial reduction in the appropriation for forest roads and trails as proposed by the Budget. The Budget proposed a program for the construction of new forest highways at a cost of about \$45,000 per mile, amounting to \$4,200,000. You know, of course, that the Congress has provided a road program for the country which does not become effective until after the war. It is to be carried out in the 3 post-war years. We have not felt that the construction of new highways in national forests is a matter of any more importance than the construction of new high-

ways throughout the country generally. Therefore, we have eliminated that part of the Budget estimate, but we have approved that part \$500,000, which was proposed for the purpose of providing for the repair of existing national-forest highways.

Many of our colleagues have been interested in what is known as the emergency rubber project, the guayule project in California. I trust the members will read the hearings before the committee. This subcommittee last year recommended the elimination of the emergency rubber project, feeling that the benefits which might reasonably be anticipated from the operations of that project were not sufficient to justify the large expenditure of funds which had been had and was being proposed. We therefore provided for the liquidation of the project. However, the House in its good judgment, by an overwhelming majority, disagreed with the conclusions of our subcommittee and eliminated the proposal for the liquidation of the project. Notwithstanding that fact, the Budget, in its estimates submitted this year, provided for gradual liquidation, providing for the destruction of 10,000 acres of the guayule shrub during the coming fiscal year, although that destruction and reconditioning of the land for return to the owners would cost \$183,000 more than it would cost to retain that 10,000 acres of the guayule shrub. We felt the Budget was disregarding the expressed will of Congress. It was in accord with the expressed views of our committee, but not with those which you expressed upon consideration of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill last year. So we have reduced the appropriation by \$183,000 and have directed in the report that the 10,000 acres of guayule proposed for plowing up be not destroyed, but that the project be continued upon the basis which was last year approved by the Congress.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is simply my intention to call to the attention of the House the fact that the chairman of the subcommittee who is now addressing the House, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, was very scrupulous with respect to the rights of the House relative to the guayule project. As the gentleman has mentioned, in spite of the fact that he himself opposed it, yet he saw to it in the subcommittee that the wishes of Congress as expressed last year by a direct vote, were upheld. I wish to sincerely compliment the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, on that fine demonstration of upholding what the House really wishes done in this particular instance.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

The War Food Administration appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$30,000,000, or \$28,000,000 plus, leaving out the overtime which was carried in the appropriation. The estimate submitted by the War Food Administration for its administrative expenses for the

next fiscal year was submitted in three forms, as is customary with all of the departments, I understand, the minimum form carrying something in excess of \$22,000,000. The Budget cut these administrative expenses to \$10,000,000, the most drastic cut made in connection with any organization coming under the jurisdiction of this committee. When the War Food Administrator and his assistants were before our committee we sought to elicit facts which would justify us in approving that proposed cut, but we were unable to do so. All the witnesses who were in a position to have knowledge of the program and its needs insisted that the program would be substantially wrecked if funds in excess of \$10,000,000 were not provided for administrative expenses. So we sent down to the Budget and we asked that they send up the officials of the Budget who had passed on this subject matter, thinking that perhaps they had sources of information that we did not have, which would indicate the possibility of this organization being able to function during the next fiscal year on \$10,000,000 when it wanted \$22,000,000. After examining the representatives of the Budget, we came to the conclusion that some of their cuts were justified, but that some of them were entirely without justification, and we took steps in the pending bill to restore cuts to the amount of \$3,636,000, giving the War Food Administration \$13,636,000 for the next fiscal year as against over \$28,000,000 which it had for the present fiscal year. I may say that \$2,708,000 of that increase is for transfer to the Extension Service to afford aid to the county agents in assisting farmers in connection with their problems which have grown out of this war. The Farm Bureau recommended that the amount of \$4,000,000 should be appropriated for this purpose. Since the War Food Administration itself has only asked for \$2,708,000 we provided only that amount in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 30 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I desire to take this opportunity, if I may, to compliment the committee on the new form of setting up the committee's action on Budget increases and decreases. This is a most helpful thing and I hope it will be carried out by the other subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman. Perhaps the most important item in the bill, or at least one of those of outstanding importance, is that having to do with the conservation and use of agricultural land resources. The Budget, as you know, submitted to us a proposal by which it undertook to do several things. One was to decrease by \$10,000,000 the amount of \$300,000,000 which you had fixed last year as the over-all figure for the regular land use program. The departmental authorities had projected a program on the basis of \$300,000,000, as you had directed and publicity had gone out to the farmers over the country relative to the apportion-

ment of funds aggregating an amount of \$300,000,000; and the Budget, as far as we know, without any justification therefor arbitrarily cut \$10,000,000 from the amount. That we have restored in this bill. There was also the seed program, the program of \$12,500,000 for stimulating the production of clover and other legume and grass seeds, a program which although not carried out in my section of the country, according to the evidence before us has been very effective and has been of vast benefit to agriculture. All of the evidence we have indicates that the continuance of this program for the next fiscal year is more necessary than it has been for the present fiscal year; so we restored that program.

The major change proposed by the Budget, however, was that we should appropriate section 32 moneys in the amount of \$133,000,000, \$100,700,000 of which should be from unexpended balances of 1943-44 section 32 moneys; and \$32,300,000 of which should be taken from section 32 moneys for the next fiscal year and divert it to this program. To begin with, that is not legislatively authorized, and while we have three or four major legislative items in the bill they are items which have been heretofore approved by the Congress.

This is a direct legislative item which has never received the approval of Congress, which had provided by section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that 30 percent of the tariff receipts should be segregated and set aside for certain designated uses, including the disposition of surplus agricultural commodities. So our committee did not feel justified in including the legislation, irrespective of whether we felt that section 32 moneys ought to be so diverted or not. So far as the 1943-44 moneys are concerned they have already reverted to the Treasury and there is not anything involved in appropriating the unexpended balance of section 32 funds for those years except the matter of language. The money is in the Treasury; it is not available for use for section 32 purposes; and to appropriate it directly or refer to it as a reappropriation of section 32 moneys is a distinction without a difference. So we have undertaken to write this appropriation in accordance with the law. We are not undertaking to change the law. We have made the appropriation as projected from the general funds of the Treasury of the United States as authorized by law, and we have also eliminated from the proposed language of the bill the limitation of \$200,000,000 on the program that might be carried on in the calendar year 1946. That sort of provision is a limitation not on funds carried in this bill but on funds which are expected to be carried in a bill for the 1947 fiscal year. It is therefore legislative. The Congress has authorized \$500,000,000 by statute and we have been asked to provide in an appropriation bill a legislative limitation changing the fundamental statute, so that the limit will be \$200,000,000. Besides that, the evidence before our subcommittee does not justify the decrease of this very important and useful program at this time in the manner which was proposed by

the Budget, even if we had the authority in an appropriations committee bill to legislate.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I must admit that I do not know what the items of expenditure are in connection with this \$300,000,000 for soil conservation. What does it go for? Probably some other Members of the House would like to have that information too.

Mr. TARVER. Each State through its State committee of farmers works out a program for itself of those soil-conserving practices which are felt by the farmers of that State to be most important for that State. That program when worked out by the States is approved by the authorities in Washington. Each State, having its own particular problems, works out its own necessary program.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I merely want to state my great satisfaction at the action of the gentleman's committee in refusing to reduce the soil-conservation fund and in refusing to permit this diversion of section 32 money which is so important for new uses and the removal of surpluses.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman. I may point out in this connection that the Farm Bureau in appearing before our committee urged the carrying on of this program for the next fiscal year in the same volume and to the same extent and in the same amount of money as that made available for the present fiscal year which would be, according to the departmental authorities \$368,000,000 or approximately that amount, although the Farm Bureau in testifying before us asked for an appropriation of \$350,000,000. We have not gone to that limit, but we have provided in the bill altogether for \$342,250,000, which is \$22,500,000 above the Budget proposal, and we have provided for changing the language of the bill as indicated.

We have also refused to approve another change suggested by the Budget and that is the language which proposes to bar the so-called seed-lime-fertilizer operations after the calendar year 1946. The basic law enacted by the Congress authorized that program. We felt it has been one of very great usefulness to agriculture and we know of no reason why we in an appropriation bill should undertake to limit the authority heretofore provided by statute enacted by the Congress.

Mr. PACE. Did the hearings before the gentleman's committee disclose what influences are at work in the Budget to cause it to submit recommendations of this character on a program so important to the farmers of this Nation?

Mr. TARVER. No. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that the reasoning of the Budget in arriving at these conclusions was not disclosed to our committee.

We have provided for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in the amount

recommended by the Budget, \$7,984,900. You know, of course, that our subcommittee has in past years recommended the elimination of this program and the Congress agreed with us a couple of times. We thought the program was on the way out. We felt that it has been conducted without substantial benefit to the farmers of the United States and that the expense to the Government is so tremendous that its further operation would not be justified.

As I have said we have provided in preceding bills for its liquidation, but the Congress in December passed a bill proposing to reinstate the program for a period of 5 years, not only to reinstate but to expand it to include flax and certain crops where the work should be conducted experimentally. I hope that the program will be successful. I think there will be nothing more interesting to the farmers of this country than to have a sound crop-insurance program worked out. I wish I were able to think it will be successful. I do not. I think that we are simply going to waste a great deal more of the people's money in undertaking to find a solution for this particular problem in the way in which we have tackled it. But the Congress has made it mandatory upon us by the enactment of this law passed in December to provide the funds necessary to administer the program, and we have provided them in this bill in the exact amount recommended by the Budget.

Soil Conservation Service: We have made no increase over the Budget estimate, but we have made a substantial increase as recommended by the Budget of \$4,261,500 for soil-conservation operations, that being the item under which technical assistance is furnished to soil-conservation districts. That increase is occasioned by the great increase in the number of soil-conservation districts from 1,114 on June 15, 1944, to an expected number of 1,492 on June 15, 1946. That increase in the number of districts requires an increase in money for the furnishing of adequate technical services to those districts. And, of course, the Government cannot afford to discriminate between the districts and afford that type of service to some and not to others, so we have approved the Budget estimate in that particular.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. In reference to the aid furnished the districts, does that consist solely in sending experts to assist them?

Mr. TARVER. Not solely that, but that is the main item of expense; that is, the technical service to aid them in mapping plans for their districts, the methods which should be used in endeavoring to restore the fertility of the eroded land, to conserve the fertility of land not eroded, the working out of sound farm practices, are all subject matters concerning which advice is furnished by the technical experts provided under the provisions of this appropriation.

Mr. THOM. Does the district contribute any money?

Mr. TARVER. The district contributes far more than the Government.

I cannot yield any further. I am taking more time than I should, and there are other important items that I would like to refer to.

The school-lunch program is carried in the bill in the same amount as that provided for the present fiscal year, \$50,000,000.

The Sugar Act administration expense fund has been approved without change.

In the Market News Service there is no change in the Budget estimate of a material nature, except in a reduction by \$100,000 of the funds estimated for the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act. Dealing in agricultural commodities on exchanges has diminished to such an extent that additional money for the administration of the Commodity Exchange Act is not, in the opinion of our subcommittee, justified.

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation under the Farm Security Administration: The committee, I think I may say for all of them, has been very greatly impressed with the type of work which has been done by our former colleague, Frank Hancock, of North Carolina, now Administrator of the Farm Security Administration. He is really putting into effect things which Congress has been directing the Administrator to do over a period of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

He is liquidating these large cooperative projects concerning which Congress has complained. He is eliminating these experimentations involving the construction of hosiery mills and other activities of that type. He has sold already more than 700,000 acres of the 1,800,000-plus acres which have been acquired by the Government in the course of this program, and he has assured us that he is proceeding to dispose of the remainder of that acreage as rapidly as it can be done.

We think that he is doing a good job, yet we find upon examination of the estimates that the number of beneficiaries of this program has decreased from July 1, 1944, to December 31 by approximately 50,000. The evidence in the hearings showed that there were 475,000 beneficiaries as of July 1, 1944, and only about 425,000 as of December 31 of the same year. That is evidence of the fact that there is a decreasing need for the type of assistance carried on in this program.

The condition of agriculture in this country, while of course not by any means satisfactory to those of us who represent agricultural areas, has yet improved over the conditions which existed several years ago, and the necessity for the extension of this type of loans to low-income farmers has diminished rather than increased. Notwithstanding that, the Budget proposed to set aside \$125,000,000 for this program instead of \$67,500,000, which was the amount that was authorized for the present fiscal year. We could not understand why such an increase is justified. It was sought to be justified in part by saying that our returning sol-

diers are going to become beneficiaries of this program. We do not believe that ought to be true. We do not think the American soldier returning from the battlefield ought to be required to enter into a rehabilitation program conducted by the Farm Security Administration in order to get the type of assistance he needs. We think he ought to have that assistance, but he ought to have it under the provisions of the G. I. bill of rights. If that act is not sufficiently broad to provide adequately for his needs, it ought to be amplified by Congress, but we ought not to seek to incorporate him into this rehabilitation program which we have carried on for several years for the benefit of low-income farmers. So we have reduced the amount proposed for loans to the amount available for the present fiscal year and have reduced the administrative expenses of the agency accordingly.

We have also reduced the budget estimate for the farm tenancy program. That is a program with which I am very deeply concerned, as I think every Member of Congress representing areas where a large percentage of the farmers are tenant farmers should be. However, the \$15,000,000 which they have had for the regular program for the present fiscal year has been enough. They are not able to buy farms at normal values for use in this program except in certain restricted areas of the country. Of course, I do not believe any of us want to buy lands at highly inflated values and saddle these tenants with a 40-year loan upon the basis of those inflated values, loans which it is probable that in the years after the war the tenants would be unable to pay, so that the granting of that type of loan to them would be an injury to them rather than a help. We cut down the budget estimate of \$25,000,000 for the regular program to \$15,000,000, the amount available for the present fiscal year.

The Budget, however, proposed \$25,000,000 for use in this program for returning veterans of the present war. They did that under the provisions of the G. I. bill of rights, which has a clause expressly authorizing the utilization of this program for the benefit of these returning veterans. While we do not think the amount of \$25,000,000 provided for that purpose will be a drop in the bucket compared to the need which will exist, because it will provide for only about 5,000 loans, yet in view of the action of Congress in authorizing veterans' eligibility for this program we did not feel justified in reducing that estimate of the Budget by any amount whatsoever, so that the amount carried in the bill is \$40,000,000 instead of \$50,000,000 for the over-all program, a reduction of \$10,000,000 below the figures suggested by the Budget.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

The estimate of \$1,000,000 for this purpose has been approved without change.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECT

This appropriation has not heretofore been carried in this bill. We have approved the budget estimate except that portion of it which provides \$307,824 for the construction of farm buildings on

these projects, and \$27,110 for the construction of roads thereon. These proposed expenditures we do not think are authorized by law, and we have eliminated from the bill the funds estimated therefor, leaving in the bill for all purposes under this heading, \$1,165,066.

In the Rural Electrification Administration item, we have made a substantial reduction which will probably attract adverse criticism by some supporters of the R. E. A. program. I am one of those supporters. I believe in the Rural Electrification program, and I think that it has accomplished a great deal of good and that those who have been in charge of it and who are now in charge of it are doing a jam-up job. They have electrified about 40 percent of the farms in the United States. They have loaned over \$400,000,000. Delinquencies amount to approximately one-half of 1 percent of the amounts that have become due. They have had repayments above maturities of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the funds loaned.

I want to see that program enlarged until it will finally reach all of rural America. But we ought not to neglect to examine other facts. They are not able to expend even the amount of money which we have been heretofore providing for this program under present conditions. Under W. P. B. regulations relative to the use of materials for extensions of existing lines, in most areas of the country it is impossible to obtain extensions. That is evidenced by the fact that they have \$111,000,000 that has been allocated from authorizations made during this and previous years which they have been unable to expend. This year they will have made by the end of the year allocations covering the \$26,000,000 which they have available, but they have only been able to expend slightly in excess of \$2,000,000 of that amount. They had \$25,000,000 for this year plus an unexpended balance of approximately \$1,000,000. The budget proposed \$150,000,000. Any Member who will read the hearings on the subject will know that they could not possibly expend that amount. We have provided in the bill \$60,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000, which is more than twice as much as they had for the present fiscal year, and which is more money than they can use. It is our judgment that those who vote for more money than that are really doing an injustice to the Rural Electrification program rather than helping it, because they are creating the impression in the minds of the people of the country that the farmers are getting \$150,000,000 for the R. E. A. program, when, as a matter of fact, they will not be able to use more than a fraction of it.

We have also reduced the administrative expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration in conformity with the reduction in the amount of funds available for it.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Estimates for F. C. A. including farmers' crop-production and harvesting and provisions for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation have been approved as submitted.

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Committee, I have used more time than I should have used in my effort to explain the important provisions of this bill. Let me say in conclusion that this subcommittee has no pride of personal opinion with regard to the subject matters provided for in this bill. If, in your judgment, there ought to be amendments made, if you want to reduce the amounts of appropriations which we have provided, or increase the amounts of others, you will certainly not be offending any member of the subcommittee if you offer and urge your amendments; and, if, in the judgment of the House, changes should be made, that, of course, is perfectly satisfactory with us because we are merely the servants of the House; we are merely trying to do a good job for American agriculture, keeping in mind the financial condition of the Government at the present time. If we have not done the kind of a job that you want, we invite your efforts to have our mistakes corrected.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has so comprehensively and with such particularity discussed the bill that there is not much I can add to the information he has given you.

As you have learned the bill undertakes to appropriate \$833,801,932, which is \$141,499,350 less than the Budget recommended.

If we had not been obliged to include some sixty millions to cover the G. I. bill we would have brought in a bill somewhat smaller in amount than that for fiscal '45. Incidentally, we realize that with farm values boosted from 25 to 63 percent it is no time for any veteran to purchase a farm without and unless he has the most careful advice of those able to advise him.

In my opinion as expressed in committee hearings, the total amount might well have been still further reduced to the advantage of the taxpayer, and to nobody's disadvantage for the duration. Some things which might well be done in normal times cannot and should not be attempted while we are at war.

The bill was carefully scrutinized and considered item by item by my colleagues in the committee, and all of us had a chance to say our say, and finally the bill was reported unanimously, as is, and I am for it.

I am sure that there can be no justification for seeking to increase the total amount covered for appropriation, as well as that there also can be but little tenable ground for controversy or amendment, if the real purpose and intent of the bill, which is to implement the war effort, be allowed to prevail.

Under the diplomatic and very able direction of the chairman, the gentleman from Georgia, the members of the subcommittee have worked long and hard and harmoniously and as a unit for weeks, without the slightest evidence of partisanship or sectionalism, each and all of us determined to appropriate every cent of money for agriculture essential

to the winning of the war, equally as determined not to spend a cent of the taxpayers' money in support of any project at this time which cannot be justified and the war-winning necessity for which cannot be established as emergent or essential.

ARTHUR ORR

Right here I wish to pay my respects and a tribute to Arthur Orr, the experienced and extremely capable, long-time efficient executive secretary of the committee, who has rendered the committee such valuable service while the bill was under consideration by it. It is not to be overlooked that during and while the hearings were in progress he observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service with the Appropriations Committee. The committee and the Congress and the clerk are each and all to be congratulated.

Now, Mr. Chairman, nobody realizes any more or better than the subcommittee reporting the bill the responsibility which rests upon it as it undertakes to handle what is known as the farm problem from the standpoint of appropriations for the support of the farm and the farmer through the Department of Agriculture and directly for the agricultural population. This responsibility is heavier now than ever, for we are engaged in and at the critical stage of a war such as we have never experienced heretofore.

You have before you the very comprehensive report. The hearings have been available since Saturday last. I see no occasion for my discussing the bill at any length.

I do want to talk briefly about the farm problem in general.

THE FARM PROBLEM

It is true that no man can forecast the future of or for the American farmer. Despite the fact he has been made the victim of propaganda, false hopes, soaring prices, speculative land values, and covered with mortgages he does not recognize as existent, and always the goat, because as an aggregation he will not cooperate, nevertheless, what he is expected to do does not involve diverting his efforts from the supplying of peace needs to war needs. "Nothing," as someone has said, "that he learns to do now will come amiss when the world is again at peace." The defeat of Hitler—and the Japs—and the restoration of tolerable living in Europe will deliver the American farmer from the disastrous accumulation of staples produced by his past mistakes and place him in a position to create, for the first time in American history, and in due time, a healthy and permanent agriculture.

It is not easy to know what to do to make that dream come true. Appropriations and doles and subsidies will not accomplish it. We have an enormous national problem to solve. A problem of proteins and vitamins, which now coincides with our international problem. It involves not only land, but human beings and about everything else under the sun.

Our attention has been drawn to the War Food Administration's discharge of its duties. Certain evidence which was

presented to us made us suspicious that there were people in that outfit who were not an asset to it, to put it mildly. That is all I care to say with respect to that matter now.

WAR FOOD

The War Food Administration has supplied the nations of the world with a tremendous amount of food.

An indication of the magnitude of relief shipments may be seen in the fact that during the 18 months ended last November 30, 2,250,000,000 pounds of meat and 175,780,000 pounds of butter were exported for relief and other than military requirements.

I notice that James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion has named a new agency headed by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, to determine how much food and other relief materials the United States can supply to the rest of the world without endangering the war effort and its own civilian economy. This move, intended to avert a serious clash between domestic and foreign demands for scarce American supplies, comes none too soon.

The War Food Administration has been trying since December to dispose of 400,000 cases, or 9,600,000 No. 2 cans, of string beans of the 1942 and 1943 pack, it was learned yesterday. So far 215,000 cases have been inspected for quality, and of these, 89,000 cases are in the process of being inspected.

The original processor, who has first option to buy the commodity back, and the processors in similar lines who get second choice, have turned the offer down, the procurement and price support division of W. F. A. said yesterday.

The 89,000 cases were sold on February 16; 126,638 cases were offered to wholesale dealers and institutional and State purchasing agents at a fixed ceiling price but with a 1½ percent discount if paid for in cash. This is the normal trade discount.

On March 12, 120,036 cases were offered to the latter two groups on a different basis. They were invited to submit their own bids, the W. F. A. reserving the right to reject the offer if it was not high enough. March 29 is the closing date for these bids, which will be passed on by the Procurement and Price Support Branch of the W. F. A. Office of Supply in Washington.

Meanwhile a No. 2 can of string beans is still rationed at 10 blue points a can.

We are told by the President that we must tighten our belts, and that we will do for our boys and girls over seas, but there are some things about the whole situation which deserve and will compel a most thorough investigation. There are some things which smell worse than spoiled tomatoes, rancid lard, and carloads of rotten potatoes.

We will take a 12-percent cut in our meat ration for the benefit of our military personnel and for our fighting Allies, but we have a right to know where all the stocks of food have gone, and where they are, and that is and should be no military secret.

I think an editorial writer for the Washington Post hit the nail on the head when he wrote last Sunday respecting food sharing, as follows:

FOOD SHARING

The President was stating a simple truth when he pointed out that people who oppose cutting our food consumption for the sake of feeding the starving of other countries are not decent. We share the President's belief that the vast majority of Americans are the decent sort who are prepared to make sacrifices to alleviate the sufferings of others. However, the agitated debate over food shortages and export demands has taken an acrimonious turn that threatens to obscure and distort the real issues and to give a wrong impression of the temper of the civilian population.

Faced by the simple question whether we are willing to share our comparative abundance with the starving people of liberated areas the answer is unequivocally, "yes." Moreover, we could, and probably we shall be forced to, get along with less food than is now available without impairment of health and efficiency. Starting from that premise, the discussion of our food problem becomes motivated by a desire to utilize our resources to the best advantage and to give the most aid with the means at our disposal.

Attacks on the Administration for the loose, uncoordinated character of its food relief program are warranted, and constructive critics will not be turned aside by presidential rebukes addressed to a selfish minority.

SEES "HORN" RUNNING OUT

J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, warned the United States and her allies the other day that this Nation's "inexhaustible" horn of plenty is running out.

Chairman Krug stepped into the charged controversy over American food and resources and declared that "we must explore all the factors that will reduce to a minimum the net drain on American goods, including food, textiles, and such basic materials as steel and lead."

Agreeing in principle with President Roosevelt's admonition that we must do our best to help feed the starving peoples of Europe, Krug, nonetheless, bluntly warned the allies and the liberated areas of Europe and the Pacific that:

"We can stretch to the limit all our resources—and they are tremendous—and we will still fall short in our efforts to avoid desperate suffering abroad. We are not an inexhaustible arsenal of food and materials. This fact seems to be as much of a surprise to millions of Americans as it is to our allies.

There has been too much talk the world around about the inexhaustible wealth and resources of America. There is a limit to everything and America is reaching that limit. I hope we can get this idea over to the other nations of the world. For we have scraped the bottom of the barrel in several respects.

This is taking the bull by the horns, an act long deferred, but one that should have salutary repercussions.

FARM MACHINERY

Mr. Chairman, in this connection, I cannot omit to say a word or two on the question of farm machinery, the domestic scarcity of which is hampering the efforts of American agriculture to an extent which may have disastrous repercussions on the battle front. The Members are aware, of course, that a Member of the House, in a recent speech from the floor, advised this body of the existence of extensive inventories of farm machinery and equipment in the reservoirs of many of the countries allied with us, and perhaps, some friendly neutrals as well. The committee, sharing the general concern on this question, went into the matter very fully at the hearings in an endeavor

to obtain information concerning such foreign inventories for this House which is directly responsible to the people through whose industry and generosity these supplies are lend-leased to others.

I feel that it is my solemn obligation to advise the House and the country that the committee's efforts to obtain such information were not entirely successful. Although officials of the executive branch were in full possession of the information, it was given to them, they alleged, by foreign governments under the seal of confidence, and only under that seal transmitted to the committee. The reasons assigned, of course, are those of military security, but it is my understanding that the officials of this Government have no determining voice in deciding whether any such information does or does not affect military security. And so the committee found itself silenced in a matter important to this country by the unreviewed dictum of an official of a foreign government. I need not tell the House that I, for one, did not like it, and only after action of the Appropriations Committee as a whole so directing, was the subcommittee, through its chairman authorized to publish the information which you will find before you in the RECORD.

LEND-LEASE MEAT

I understand that there will be a substantial reduction in lend-lease shipment of meat. Britain will get only 25,000,000 pounds of lend-leased meat next quarter, or about 12½ percent of present shipments. This evidently was based on the theory that British reserves are large enough to sustain England without great American assistance.

If we can manage to produce to feed the world, we ought first to be able to feed ourselves. Is that not so? Charity begins at home. To live on American standards it is estimated that we need the product of a billion acres. When the war is over the American farmer on these acres will be in a position to establish a solid future for himself. As I see it, a starved world will eagerly carry off his grain stocks; a naked world will carry off the stocks of cotton and wool and other products. The law of supply and demand will once more operate normally to save the day and civilization.

Then the day will have arrived when we will no longer have to pay the farmer to stay out of production because, as sure as the sun rises and sets, with a proper distribution of farm production, with systematic development of markets at home and abroad, good farming will pay.

The need for subsidies for agriculture will cease to exist. The economic post-war future for the American farmer promises either a new and better day, or the end of economic stability the world around.

THE FARMER AND PEACE

The future welfare of the farmer is involved in the kind of peace we are able to make and keep. He cannot disassociate himself from any single problem, for he is touched and touches the question at almost every angle as the feeder of the world.

William Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, was talking about agriculture

as much as about any other economic issue when he said that the Bretton Woods pacts would stabilize the markets and maintain job levels. The international bank and monetary funds must be adopted to insure the stable post-war markets needed to maintain full production and employment in the United States.

In a Nation-wide broadcast Mr. Clayton warned that, without such international institutions to curb a return to the economic warfare of the last two decades, the most elaborate political and military arrangements for the preservation of physical peace will soon disintegrate in an atmosphere of bitterness.

He declared:

Our foreign economic policy revolves around an expansion in world economy—free and equal access for all nations to the trade and raw materials of the world, increased production, much greater exchange of goods and services between nations, and higher levels of living for all peoples everywhere.

Now, there is not one single element of the Santa Clause philosophy in this policy. On the contrary, quite aside from the question of future peace, the United States will be one of its principal beneficiaries.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Noting that there are almost unlimited foreign markets ready to absorb the expanding output of the United States, he asserted that the real problem will arise from difficulties in making payments. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development present a solution to this problem without superseding private lending or disrupting normal business practices he explained.

The whole basis of the Bretton Woods proposals is the conception of an expanding economy and collective security through common action—

Mr. Clayton said, adding that unless this goal is achieved—

the solution of the vast problems before all nations may well be rendered impossible.

After the war, agricultural resources, human and soil—

Says Arthur Moore—

must be restored, preserved and expended all over the world, in new farming areas and old. The underfed must be fed. But, if the world is to obtain freedom from want, people must not be fed at the expense of food production or farm standards, nor of the farmer, as such.

The farm problem varies from region to region, from crop to crop, from farm to farm. The true problem is, as has been said, to grasp the wonderful range and diversity of American agriculture and the delicate, complex interrelationships that keep it dynamic.

SIX MILLION FARMS

We have a total of 6,000,000 farms. None is typical. One-third of them—the top 2,000,000—produce nearly four-fifths of all farm crops.

They include a few big "factory farms" and great ranches and plantations, but the vast majority are just good prosperous farms. The bottom 2,000,000 farmers account for only one-twentieth of total agricultural production—and consume most of that themselves. The

middle third farm for profit, but most of them are short of capital or short of land. These groups produce the Nation's food and industrial crops; they produce a disproportionately high share of the Nation's children; and perhaps more importantly they are the Nation's greatest reservoir of independence and self-reliance. In that fundamental struggle of our times between the state and the individual, the farmer will never surrender.

TRAMPING OUT THE VINTAGE

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of all those interested in the farm problem, to a recent book written by Joseph A. Cocannon, entitled "Tramping Out the Vintage," in which he defines a program for agriculture. Among other things which interested me, and evidently have interested others, he definitely makes and stresses three important points, viz:

Rural education must cease weaning able boys and girls from the farms; we need teachers who understand farm life; we must handle our greatest resource—soil—more intelligently.

He fails, however, to emphasize the fact that unless farm income is adequate, it is futile to expect ambitious youths to stay on the farms.

If this point were stressed—

Says Haydon S. Pearson in his review thereof—

the book would be better balanced. Economics being what they are, up and coming youths will always insist on a vocation that provides some of the good things of this modern age.

Mr. Cocannon sees the dangers to American society unless our farm population overcomes its indifference to soil erosion, poor animal husbandry, and "cotton minds."

Without the vineyard to produce them—

He says—

there can be no grapes of wrath. Tending the vineyard properly is the task for America today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Vermont has expired.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

MISSOURI RIVER FLOOD CONTROL WILL HELP AGRICULTURE

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the committee on the comprehensive way in which they have approached the problems in the annual agriculture appropriation bill. On the whole, it is one of the best-balanced bills on the subject that has come before the House in my membership.

I rise at this time, however, Mr. Chairman, to mention the importance to the agricultural interests in the great basin of the Missouri River, and thereby to the Nation, of an action taken here earlier today. That was the adoption by the House of the conference report on the appropriation bill for the civil functions of the War Department.

That action placed into law the initial appropriations for drawing the plans on

the huge multiple-purpose dams authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1944, passed by the House last May, and finally enacted into law last December.

This action has immense significance to agriculture. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, when those dams are constructed it means the end of the floods which in 2 successive years, 1943 and 1944, covered from two to three million acres of the Nation's best and richest farm lands between Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Louis, Mo., not only knocking them out of production in this important war period but damaging hundreds of thousands of acres for many years to come. Such ruin will stop when the dams are built for which the House today voted funds.

In the second place, Mr. Chairman, these dams will open a new era for agriculture upstream from Sioux City, in the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming. They will mean water for livestock and irrigation in dry years; they will mean an abundance of power for towns, cities, and country, and revolutionize the life on the farms and ranches of those States.

And these things can be done under the projects now authorized and for which initial design funds have now been voted. There is no need for any Missouri Valley Authority to do the job.

The funds voted today will start the Army engineers on their part of the work—the big structures on the main stem of the river. The Budget message sent up from the White House yesterday, if approved by the Congress, will provide similar funds for the Department of the Interior to plan its part of the authorized work.

The funds now approved by Congress for the Army engineers in 1945 and 1946 include these items for the work on the authorized Missouri River program:

Garrison Dam	\$700,000
Oahe Dam	450,000
Fort Randall Dam	200,000

The funds recommended in the special budget message for the Department of the Interior include:

Bureau of Reclamation	\$2,150,000
Geological Survey	1,400,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	375,000
Office of Indian Affairs	56,500
National Park Service	40,000
General Land Office	48,500
Grazing Service	10,000

In his message transmitting this estimate, the President said:

This estimate includes funds only for the work preliminary to actual construction and must be performed irrespective of whether construction of the projects in the basin is accomplished by a valley authority or other agencies.

He also said:

In my judgment, the proposed work will not interfere with the conduct of the war.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, it should be pointed out that the President did not send up a budget message on the Missouri program for the Army engineers until after the civil-functions bill had passed the House of Representatives.

At the conclusion of our hearings on the civil-functions bill, I asked the Chief of Engineers, Maj. Gen. Eugene Rey-

bold, for tables showing the estimates they had made for funds to begin plans and designs on projects authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act, and asked particularly about the Missouri River items. General Reybold gave us the tables, but the committee decided they should not be acted upon until the Budget Bureau had completed its consideration.

When the estimates later did come to the Congress, they were minus the amounts the engineers had requested for the Missouri River and the Central Valley of California. It was understood that they were deferred for consideration of the valley authority proposals. The other body, however, placed in the bill the full amount requested. That action, in which the distinguished Senator from my State, Senator GURNEY, was most helpful, the action of the House conferees yesterday in concurring, and the action of the House today in adopting the conference report, can only be interpreted as meaning that the Congress does not see any necessity for a Missouri Valley Authority.

The great program can be undertaken by the regularly established agencies of the Government—and, indeed, is now under way.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY].

(Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I believe that in the discussion of an appropriation bill it is in order to speak of taxation. I wish, if I may, to comment on the action of the legislature in my own State of Pennsylvania, and the legislatures of other States in connection with the memorialization of Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of considering and adopting an amendment placing a 25-percent limitation on inheritance, gift, and income taxes.

The State Legislature of Pennsylvania last year, without any general knowledge on the part of the people of Pennsylvania, followed an action already taken in 17 other States and adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to call such a convention for that purpose. This resolution and its objective, I understand, has been sponsored primarily by Frank Gannett's notorious league for so-called constitutional government. It has for its purpose the lifting of the income tax burden from those individuals who have huge incomes and are able to pay, and the saddling of that burden on the wage earners and those receiving small salaries who already find it difficult to meet tax obligations, and also upon industrial corporations, as it undoubtedly would occasion an increase in the corporate tax rate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman know of any other effect such limitation would have other than the transfer of the tax burden from those with large incomes to those of small incomes?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. There are many other effects, but to me that is the most important one.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It seems to me that is correct. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Seventeen States, without the citizens of those States knowing what was taking place, have already passed the resolution. If two-thirds of the States of the Union adopt such a resolution the Congress will have no recourse except to call a constitutional convention. If this amendment is finally adopted, we will lose, I am informed by the Treasury Department, \$6,000,000,000 worth of revenue instantly. In addition to this loss everyone knows that in the post-war period we are not going to have the benefit of all the revenue we now receive from excess-profits taxes. It is going to be difficult for the Government to meet its obligations without the loss, which would thus occur. Congress would be compelled to enact legislation providing for a sales tax and various excise taxes and practically all of this burden would fall upon individuals who today are paying taxes on incomes above \$500 if single and \$1,000 if married. These people will see their tax burdens doubled and trebled if this nefarious proposition is allowed to be consummated.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman know that out of the 17 States that have adopted it 3 of them, Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin through their legislatures, have recently rescinded their action?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I understand that is so. When the people of those States became aware of what had taken place the legislatures immediately saw that they better rescind their actions. In the State of Pennsylvania, Representative James Lovett, from Westmoreland County, has introduced a resolution calling upon the Pennsylvania Legislature to rescind its previous action. I hope my colleagues from Pennsylvania, Republicans and Democrats alike, will direct the attention of their constituencies in Pennsylvania to the resolution of Representative Lovett and urge them to petition the members of the general assembly and the State senators to take favorable action upon his resolution before the rank and file of the people of this country are saddled with a tax burden that will be unbearable.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I call attention to the fact also that the Government expects to take in about \$42,000,000,000 in revenue in the coming year. If the 25-percent limitation were in effect we

would probably not be able to take in one-half of that unless we at least doubled or trebled the taxation on the lower income earning people.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. What the gentleman says confirms the information I have already received from the Treasury Department. In my own city of Philadelphia it is difficult enough at present to take care of tax obligations, because in addition to income tax we must all pay a city wage tax which was forced upon us. We do not wish to contemplate any new burdens.

I hope that every Member of this House will direct the attention of their constituencies to what is taking place, so that the people of the several States in the Union can watch the action of their legislatures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand here a book compiled by the Committee on Agriculture showing a list of payments made to farmers who received \$1,000 or more under the 1943 agricultural conservation program and the 1942 crop parity payment program. This book contains information showing that 26,578 farmers in this country are receiving over \$1,000 apiece under these programs, and that the amount of money we are handing out in gratuities now amounts to over 50,000,000 a year. You know, when we talk about the individual worker in the country today toiling hard and trying to earn and save a dollar, in order that he can buy food and clothing, that is one thing; but when you have a list here of thousands of people who are getting \$1,000 or more a year, and some of them very fabulous sums, it seems to me that the Congress ought to wake up, because if you do not, you will find the farmers of this country waking up and they are going to tell you what to do; and that, very shortly.

Let me read you a partial list of States. Alabama had 373 people who received \$698,539.86; Arkansas had 796 people who received \$1,709,708.58; California had 1,418 people who received \$3,571,368.95; Georgia had 595 people who received \$1,169,771.66; Illinois had 1,477 people who received \$2,432,630.77; Kansas had 2,948 people who received \$4,830,621.44; Louisiana had 264 people who received \$535,208.56; Mississippi had 1,231 people who received \$2,778,048.49; Nevada had 32 people who received \$68,292.05; North Carolina had 136 people who received \$275,275.56; Oregon had 974 people who received \$2,150,700.65; Pennsylvania had 59 people who received \$143,928.54; South Carolina had 172 people who received \$269,791.40; Texas had 2,668 people who received \$5,142,039.76; Washington had 2,385 people who received \$4,884,784.16; and Wyoming had 272 people who received \$514,591.26.

If any of you Members are interested in knowing the figures of other States, I will be glad to give them to you.

Now let us take some of the insurance companies. In Wisconsin, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, received a check for \$48,086.67. The Old Life Insurance Co. of America, also of Milwaukee, received \$7,244.69.

Let us take the State of New York. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, received \$95,756.95.

These are the hand-outs that I am talking about that this munificent Government of ours gives to these great corporations.

The New York Life Insurance Co. received \$8,485.45.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, of New York City, received \$73,908.31.

Let us take Massachusetts. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston, received \$65,242.24. Out of a total amount of \$72,570.42 for the entire State of Massachusetts, the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. received over \$65,000.

Missouri: The Kansas City Life Insurance Co., of Kansas City, received \$14,169.57. The National Fidelity Life Insurance Co., of Kansas City, received \$9,252.72. The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., received \$10,379.67.

Now, let us step over to another State and take little Connecticut. The Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., of Hartford, received \$1,181.93.

The Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, received \$39,095.08.

I have a policy in the Aetna, and maybe they are making that policy good; I do not know.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, \$23,894.88. Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, \$16,550.29. Travelers Insurance Co., \$43,839.82.

Minnesota: Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, \$48,473.41. Northwestern Life Insurance Co. of Minnesota, \$6,837.45. Winona National & Savings Bank, of Winona, Minn., \$4,280.18.

And so it goes on down the line. What are the taxpayers of this country going to say after awhile when they learn what is in this book? I am going to show the people of this country just what the Congress has been doing in frittering away the money of the taxpayers—the people who have to work and pay taxes. I want them to see where this 20 percent goes that is taken out of their salaries for taxes, which money is used to pay these fabulous sums.

But I just want to say this: After you learn what is in this book and find out how munificent this New Deal has been to these great corporations and to these farmers who are getting over \$1,000, it will be time for the American people to wake up.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to read into the RECORD at this point a release from the War Food Administrator, Judge Marvin Jones. Overnight, so to speak, another wave of food-shortage hysteria seems to have immersed us in a sense of fear. Most of us have heard from time to time dire predictions as to our food situation. These predictions have been made for several years now, yet no one in America so far has gone hungry, and I do not believe anyone is going hungry this year. I know we all have faith and confidence in our former colleague, Judge Marvin Jones. He is doing a good job in feeding our Army and Navy and civilian population and in supplying our allies with food. The worst criticism I have to offer against our war food program is that Judge Jones has not been given more authority. It is reassuring to hear him state today that no one in this country is going hungry. He has just issued the following release:

I hope no one will be misled about the food situation. No one has gone hungry in this country. No one is going hungry. We have heard these things before. This storm will pass and certain facts will stand out:

1. In 1943 the American farmers produced 32 percent more food than this or any other nation ever produced before the war.

2. In 1944 they upped this 5 percent making a record increase of 37 percent above pre-war production.

3. This record was made in spite of the handicaps of war.

4. This year the farmers themselves set goals that call for an even greater crop acreage.

5. We have the best fed Army and Navy in the world. They have first call on our food.

6. Russian officials have told us that but for American food they could not have gone forward as they did in turning back the Germans. The same is true of England. All our allies are fighting in a common cause.

7. Our civilians during the war have eaten more food per capita than they did pre-war.

Our armed forces will continue to be well fed. We will continue to help our fighting allies. Our own people will continue to have plenty of good, wholesome food, and we will contribute our share to the relief of starving people, even if it means a new hitch in our belts. This is a practical matter and a part of the war itself.

The primary object of the War Food Administration is to aid in securing production of food. We are proud of the all-time production in each of the war years. Credit for this goes primarily to the American producer. Anyone who sells the American farmer short makes a mistake.

In addition we have been buying \$5,000,000 worth of food per day for lend-lease, and to supplement the needs of our armed forces. This food must be processed, stored, loaded, transported and delivered to shipside. Much of it is perishable.

The handling of this food is a gigantic task. It must be handled with speed. It must go forward every day. It must be kept flowing to the war fronts.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

FOOD SHORTAGES

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe we can all agree with the statement made by our chairman of

the Committee on Agriculture as to the splendid job the American farmers have done in producing food. Their outstanding achievement in food production is a miracle when you consider the handicaps under which they have operated, the shortages of machinery, the shortages of labor, plus unnecessary and unwise restrictions placed upon their production by the O. P. A. and other administrative agencies. Food production by American agriculture for the past 3 years cannot be used by the administration as an alibi for the food shortage which now threatens our country. The fault is not with the farmers nor with the processors. The fault, as I see it, lies in the unnecessary and unwise administrative orders from Washington and the lack of coordination on the part of those agencies in securing proper and adequate distribution of the food. There is no question but what we are going into a serious shortage of certain vital foods.

In the case of beef, that is one situation which can be remedied. If the administration would change its policy, we could have more beef. But as long as policies are in operation which will stop the farmers of this country from putting 300 or 400 pounds more meat on feeder cattle there will be that much less beef produced in the United States in 1945.

I introduced a resolution yesterday calling for an investigation of the food situation by the House Committee on Agriculture. I appeared before the Committee on Rules this morning and asked them to report a rule ordering our Committee on Agriculture to make the investigation. I felt that the Committee on Agriculture was charged with the responsibility to see that we had abundant and ample food for the American people, for the armed forces, and to keep our commitments. My colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], introduced another resolution which called for the creation of a special committee to investigate the entire food matter.

I do not know what the Committee on Rules will do, but it is my hope we can get to the bottom of this entire food problem to find out as to our supplies and what the commitments have been made by the administration and what the needs of the country are to maintain a decent civilian economy. Our first duty is to assure the men and women in the armed forces that they will have an abundance of all vital foods.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think the gentleman is right about that resolution. The Smith committee has authority to investigate that situation. I am one of the members of the Smith committee. But the members of that committee do not have any special knowledge of agriculture, and this question of food production, supply and transportation should come before your Committee on Agriculture, and be investigated by that committee.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that. I definitely feel that the investigation should be made by a committee of the House, whether it be a standing committee or a special committee.

Let me refer for the moment to what the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], said. He quoted Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and I am satisfied he quoted him correctly. The proposition is not one of production, because the farmers have been doing a good job; but the question is one of distribution. The matter has become so serious that our War Food Administrator, Mr. Jones, went to Mr. Byrnes and asked him to set up a special committee to see that there would be a check on the commitments made by U. N. R. A., by the F. E. A., by Lend-Lease, and these other agencies. Mr. Jones feared that these agencies would promise away most of our food.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. After the Hot Springs food conference I heard one of the American delegates say that he expected that in the next year while we would have enough food, we would not be able to have the luxury of having the grain after it had been transferred into beef and meat, but we would have to go on something like peasant diet, eating cereals ourselves, and forego what he called the luxury of eating meat. In the statement made by War Food Administrator Jones that we will have plenty of food, I wonder if the gentleman knows whether he means we will not starve, but we will get enough cereals, or whether he means that we will have the type of balanced diet to which we are accustomed?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say to the gentleman that we do have a certain school of thought in some of these agencies, which maintains that instead of feeding corn, hay, wheat, barley, and oats to livestock so that we can eat beef, poultry, and dairy products, that they should feed this corn, hay, wheat, and barley directly to the people, and in that way we will save a lot of money and a lot of time and work. It sounds fantastic.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Is that the plan?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think that is the way some of them are planning, but with many others I prefer to eat my meat red, I prefer to eat butter, and I like to have fluid milk, instead of eating corn and hay.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If these so-called internationalists, these one-worlders who want to raise the standard of living of people all over the world, including those who eat rice and things like that and no meat, if they advocate giving our meat to people in other parts of the world, is there any reason why we should not send meat over there and eat a little rice ourselves? That will bring about the balance a little quicker.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Perhaps we would have to send the gentleman from Michigan over to teach them how to eat this red meat.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have not had any for a couple of years. It does not make any difference to me. I can eat fish.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will say this to the gentleman, that he will have less meat and less beef and less pork and less poultry in the next 5 months than he has ever had before.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How can that be if I have not had any? I am not complaining. I do not care for meat. I like rice and oats and oatmeal. Up at Battle Creek we make a fine grade of oatmeal, you know.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I know the gentleman does not complain.

But let me point out an additional reason why this situation will be more aggravated. In New York at the present time 90 percent of the beef goes into the black market and people are not getting it who want to live up to the laws and regulations.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. We talk about our G. I.'s. Is it not about time to think about the mothers and wives of our G. I.'s, who are forced to go into the black markets to get their meat and other foods at this time?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is true and I am glad the gentleman called that to our attention.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would it not seem much better if the O. P. A. would issue one set of stamps for butter and another for meat? We hear about butter turning rancid because people do not have enough coupons to buy it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Even if you had one set of stamps for butter and another for meat, I doubt if in the next few months you will get very much of either one of them. You must have production first.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I have worked closely with the gentleman from Minnesota in the last 6 years. I think the point the gentleman from Minnesota has always made is that ample food can only be attained by a maximum food program. I think a very good example is a product such as eggs which we have seen increased very materially. The increases could have happened in other things if there had been a maximum food production program.

I wish to ask the gentleman from Minnesota if that is not where he still stands?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman who is one of the outstanding agricultural leaders in the United States. I have not changed my views. If we produce an abundance we shall be amply able to take care of all the people to whom commitments are

made and we would not need many O. P. A. regulations.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I have just been wondering whether the investigation contemplated by the gentleman would be broad enough to cover inquiries concerning the allocation of farm machinery or steel for the manufacture of farm machinery.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If my resolution is passed it will be broad enough, because I raise the question in it as to the reasons for the shortages.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman that if the investigation is to be made it should be made by the gentleman's committee.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I hope the Committee on Agriculture will play an important part in it. I do not know whether we are going to get it or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota in order that he may answer some questions of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROB- SION].

Mr. ROB SION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROB SION of Kentucky. I did not quite understand the gentleman's statement with reference to the percentage of meats in New York that went to the black market.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have it from official sources that more than 90 percent of the beef and poultry in New York City goes into the black market.

Mr. ROB SION of Kentucky. And what is being done to stop that?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We have provided ample funds for the O. P. A., and they have a large enforcement staff. Some cases have been begun against black-market operators, some of the small ones; but, by and large, the black market is flourishing and increasing in its operations and is getting worse and worse every day.

Mr. ROB SION of Kentucky. One other question on the same point. The gentleman is a very able member of the Committee on Agriculture and I observe that he is familiar with the operations of agriculture and its products. What is the estimate as to what part of the beef and pork of the United States go into the black market? What percentage the country over?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is pretty hard to answer that question. It depends on whether one lives in an area where the supply is produced. There is less in the black market in those areas. But when it comes to the larger consuming areas like New York and Boston and some of these other places where they have to ship in most of the food, the gentleman will find that the black market is flourishing to a large extent, and very little is being done about it.

Mr. ROB SION of Kentucky. Is the black market growing?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The black market is growing by leaps and bounds. Right here in Washington about 30 percent of the beef is sold on the black market at from 10 to 12 cents above the ceiling price.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I wish to compliment my colleague from Minnesota as the author of this resolution. It is high time we had a check-up on some of these rules which are depreciating our food supply, and also to control some of these agencies that are recklessly sending what we have all over the world. I wish to compliment the gentleman for introducing it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me say to my colleague from Minnesota—and I thank him for what he has said—his district is one of the finest in the country. I know that because I had the honor of serving a large part of it for 8 years. In his district they produce dairy products, hogs, cattle, corn, and sugar beets. Sugar-beet production has been cut 50 percent in the last 2 years, from 1,200,000 acres down to about 600,000 acres. It is not too late for the administration to change its policy on sugar so we can secure a return of the old acreage which will permit us to get the sugar we need here in the United States and also to meet our commitments.

Here is the issue for Congress to promptly settle. Shall we encourage the production of an abundance of food with proper distribution to take care of the needs of our armed forces, civilian requirements, and other commitments, or shall we permit the continuation of policies that now threatens serious food shortages and a break down of both production and distribution machinery? I say, the time has come for a change in policies, and it is up to the House to investigate and take quick action to force needed changes in food policies as a part of our effort to win the war, maintain civilian economy, and meet our commitments.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill provides less money for agriculture than has been provided by any annual agricultural appropriation bill for many years. It is the ultimate in a continuous and progressive reduction in agricultural appropriations and expenditures in the United States. In 1940 we appropriated in round figures one and a fifth billion dollars in the annual bill. In this bill we provide for the coming fiscal year less than half of that amount.

From a reading of the report on this bill you may get the impression that a slightly larger amount is recommended for appropriation this year than last. But when you take into consideration the fact that there is included in this bill \$25,000,000 for G. I. loans, which is not strictly an agricultural expenditure

but an expenditure for all American citizens, without regard to section or industry, it will be noted there is provided in this bill the lowest amount for agricultural purposes that has been provided by any annual bill for many years.

Likewise there is a marked decline in the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture during the last year. The total number of employees in the Department of Agriculture on June 30, 1943, was 108,000, while the number on January 31, 1945, was 72,000, a decline in the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture in time of war of approximately 36,000.

But as the expenditures of the Federal Government for the Department of Agriculture decreased, production on American farm steadily increased, with the result that we have broken each year the farm production record of the preceding year, and have produced in the year 1944, just tabulated, the greatest volume of food and fiber ever grown at any time in any land in the history of the world. For example, the following table indicates the progressive increase in volume of production since 1909:

Volume of agricultural production in the United States, 1909 to 1944

[Index 1935-39=100]

Year	Total food products	Total agricultural products ¹
1909	76	79
1910	75	79
1911	78	83
1912	80	85
1913	78	81
1914	81	86
1915	84	86
1916	81	83
1917	82	86
1918	90	90
1919	90	91
1920	87	92
1921	84	83
1922	92	91
1923	95	94
1924	97	98
1925	93	97
1926	97	100
1927	97	98
1928	100	102
1929	97	99
1930	98	98
1931	100	102
1932	96	96
1933	97	96
1934	100	93
1935	93	91
1936	97	94
1937	101	106
1938	103	103
1939	106	106
1940	111	110
1941	115	113
1942	125	124
1943	132	129
1944 ²	137	133

¹ Includes in addition other feed grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, bops, soybeans, flaxseed, wool, and mohair.

² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, The National Food Situation, October 1942 and January 1945.

It will be observed that production increased from an index number of 79 in 1909 to 133 in 1944—the record farm production of all time.

We have not only exceeded our record in the production of all agricultural products and the production of food, but we have fed the American people better than they or any other people have ever

been fed before—both in quantity and variety of diet.

And some people who have been feeling sorry for themselves when they could not get just what they wanted at the store or butcher shop may be surprised to learn that we have fed the American people more generously and adequately throughout every year of the war than in any year of peace and prosperity. Here is the table submitted by the Department of Agriculture and found on page 82 of the hearings:

Estimated per capita civilian supplies for the major food groups for specified periods

[Pounds per capita, by calendar year, retail weight]

	Calendar years				
	1935-39	1941	1942	1943	1944 ¹
Dairy products ²	437	468	491	516	522
Dry beans, peas, and nuts	14.1	14.4	16.7	17.6	17.9
Tomatoes and citrus fruit	84	97	98	101	103
Leafy green and yellow vegetables	90	92	104	105	109
Other vegetables and fruits	212	226	207	185	207
Eggs	36.1	37.7	37.7	41.2	41.7
Meat, poultry, and fish ³	132	147	146	150	151
Grains	200	197	202	207	209

¹ Preliminary.

² Milk-solids-non-fat equivalent basis; excludes butter.

³ Excludes bacon and salt pork.

Preliminary estimates for 1945, based on assumption that the war will continue, give: dairy products, 528; dry beans, peas, and nuts, 17.4; tomatoes and citrus fruits, 101; leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, 104; other vegetables and fruits, 211; eggs, 43; meat, poultry, and fish, 133; and grains, 205. Of course, if the German war ends during the year these estimates will be greatly increased. So it is evident that those who complain about the war diet of the American people are complaining about a diet vastly better in quantity and quality than any which the American people have ever enjoyed in time of peace.

For example, the highest average consumption of meat, widely discussed in the press this morning, the highest average consumption of meat by the American people in any year prior to the war was 132 pounds per person per year. In 1944 the amount was 151 pounds per person. Even if both wars continue through 1945, which no one anticipates, the yearly ration per person will still be higher than it was before the war. During the past year, when every other participating nation has been rationed to a substandard diet, the American farmer has been delivering to the people of the United States, through legitimate channels, not taking into consideration any additional amount which may have been channeled through black markets, 151 pounds of meat per capita, the greatest amount ever consumed by the American people in any year of their history.

As far as our soldiers are concerned, of course we provide the best and the most of everything for our fighting men. In time of peace he was consuming an average of 132 pounds of meat per year. He is now consuming in the American

Army an average of 292 pounds of meat per year, the very best quality of meat that is to be obtained.

When the history of this war is written and the contribution by the farmers of America to victory is evaluated, they will have contributed, by any standard—hours of work per day, days on the job, volume of production per farm, per acre, or per man—as much as any other industry, either by class or by individuals, not only to win the war but throughout the war to preserve at home our normal standard of living. And he has sold the products of his toil to the consumer at the lowest comparable price. In that respect he has rendered a far greater service than the middleman. Here are some of the figures:

<i>Hogs and pork products</i>		
	1918	1943
Market price for live hogs	\$17.30	\$13.50
Retail prices:		
Pork roast	.22	.35
Pork tenderloin	.25	.45
Pork chops	.35	.41
Picnic hams	.25	.31
Sugar-cured hams	.30	.35

Sheep, veal calves, and lambs

Market price for live sheep, veal calves, and lambs (average at least 2 cents lower in 1943 than in 1918).

	1918	1943
Retail prices:		
Shoulder of mutton	\$0.18	\$0.30
Leg of lamb	.22	.38
Lamb chops	.20	.45
Breast of veal	.12½	.20
Veal chops	.20	.40
Leg of veal	.22	.38
Veal cutlets	.15	.45

Wheat and bakery products

	1918	1943
Market price for No. 1 dark northern wheat	\$2.25	\$1.53¾
Retail prices:		
Bread (large loaf)	.07	.12-.14
Raised doughnuts (dozen)	.14	.25

The Government is now paying a subsidy on wheat in order to prevent the price of a loaf of bread from going up 1 cent per loaf. The extent of the imposition on the consumer and the United States Treasury which must take this subsidy out of the taxpayer, is evident when you remember that the total cost of the flour in a pound loaf of bread is only a little over 2 cents.

In view of the fact that the farmer has provided so bountifully for the table of the American people and their allies and so adequately for the diet of our armed forces, and at the lowest wage and lowest price of any worker or industry in the Nation, it would be presumed that his record-breaking achievements would meet with the warm appreciation of the people and the Nation he has so faithfully served. But too frequently the contrary has been true. Tables have been published to leave the impression that the farmer is reaping vast profits and in effect profiteering on his customers. Here is a typical excerpt:

A comparison of commodity prices

Wheat:	
December 1932—per bushel	\$0.42
December 1944—do	1.63
Cotton:	
December 1932—per pound	.0572
December 1944—do	.2138

Hogs:

December 1932—per 100 pounds	\$3.04
December 1944—do	14.14

A more inequitable and unscientific system of comparison could not be devised. Rather than go back to the depth of the depression and pick out the lowest price the farmer ever received why not go back to 1919 when everybody was prosperous and everybody was receiving the highest wage for his labor and the highest price for his products ever paid up to that time. For the 1932 figures let us substitute the 1919 figures. And that is comparable because it was a year of peak industrial prices and wages as well as agricultural prices and wages.

In 1920, wheat was \$2.40 a bushel. Today it is \$1.63. The price of everything else has gone up 200 percent. Wheat has gone down.

In 1919, cotton was selling at 35 cents a pound. Today it is selling for 21 cents.

Hogs in 1919, sold as high as \$24.50. Today, they are selling at \$14.70.

In short, farm prices today are just about half what they were in 1919 while industrial wages and prices are more than twice what they were at that time. The year 1919 may have been an inflation year. But if it was, industrial wages and prices stayed at inflation and are today more than twice above. Only farm prices were deflated. And the farmer is today working longer hours and delivering at a higher rate of production per capita without adequate machinery than any other businessman in America.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit, I would like to complete my statement, and then I will be glad to yield.

But in this world conflict we have not had to wait until the close of the war to witness the decline of farm prices. Already agricultural products are dropping. The price of cattle has fallen. The price of hogs has dropped. The price of corn is lower. The total value of all livestock, including poultry, declined 27 percent in 1944 alone, while the price of every other commodity has increased.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. While the price of every service and commodity in the United States has increased during this war, farm prices alone have declined during the war.

Now, the farmer is not complaining. He accepts with equanimity the disproportionate share of the national income remaining after the other industries have taken the lion's share. But he is confronted today by a situation which challenges the closest attention. Notwithstanding the scareheads in the morning newspapers on the scarcity of food, there is on hand today the greatest supply of foodstuffs in the history of the world. If we did not produce a single grain of wheat we have enough wheat on hand to last 2 years, and the report received just yesterday is to the effect that we have another huge crop of wheat coming on this season. Present indica-

tions that it will be a banner crop and we have no place to put it.

There is so much corn that the price in my home community has dropped from \$1.08 last fall to 87 cents this week. There are between eleven and twelve million bales of cotton hanging over the market right now, with the prospect of the keenest competition in the post-war market, with rayon, nylon, plastics, and other synthetic fabrics.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I shall be glad to yield a little later.

Mr. GRANGER. I just want to say there are 12,000,000 cattle that the gentleman should speak about.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On January 1, 1945, there were 81,760,000 cattle in the United States. That breaks every record for cattle on hand except for 2 years, 1942 and 1943, and it is only 2 percent behind 1942. We have cattle, and to spare. And, incidentally, there is on hand today in reserve six times the amount of wool normally in storage.

To complicate the situation, the armed forces have on hand enough staple foods to last them practically a year. And they are still buying today more feverishly than ever before. The morning paper reports that Canada is seeking a market for a huge supply of surplus meat. And its granaries are bulging with wheat for which transportation can not be secured. We have it from an authoritative source that England has enough food stock-piled to last until January 1, 1946, even at the reduced lend-lease quotas now in contemplation. Every warehouse is filled. All pipe lines are loaded to capacity and all cars and ships are full. The corn stored by Joseph in Egypt pales into insignificance when compared to the amount of foodstuffs that are stored today ready for immediate consumption.

Now, the Army, of course, is justified in maintaining these huge stores because it is a fundamental axiom of military science that always you must proceed as if the war being waged would last indefinitely.

But we know, and everyone knows, that the end of the European war is rapidly approaching; that it cannot under any circumstances last longer than approximately 3 months. While we as good soldiers must continue to pile up these vast stores both on this side and on the other side with the view of the war's continuing through 1946 and 1947 we know that when the German war ends there will be an immediate drop in the purchase of agricultural products.

We are told that we must provide surplus food in order to feed not only our own armies and the armies of our allies, but also the destitute people in liberated countries. It now develops that the need for support of destitute peoples in Europe has been greatly overestimated. The Army, the Navy, the lend-lease authorities and U. N. R. R. A., all acting independently have submitted overlapping estimates. Russia has redeemed all of her agricultural lands. The Ukraine, the breadbasket of the So-

viet Republic, with its great communal farms will be under cultivation this season and will be operated by labor forces supplemented by German prisoners of war now in Russian concentration camps.

France has suffered no great agricultural devastation; practically all French farms are intact. The Germans kept them so because they were consuming the major share of their products themselves. There is in many parts of France today actual surpluses of foods. The shortage in portions of France is due not to lack of food in France as a whole but to difficulties of transportation. In no country in Europe will it be necessary to provide food beyond the first crop year. That means that when this war is over we will have on hand such a surplus of food as never seen before.

Experience is a great teacher. After the last war when we had a small amount of surplus food on hand, but insignificant as compared with the amount of supplies which are now in reserve. We had no alternative than to throw it on the market. You will remember how depots were established in every city in which the Government sold food. Billy Sunday had just completed a series of meetings down here in a tabernacle built near Union Station. In that building the Government set up a retail store and sold food to everybody. The effect upon prices was catastrophic. When you have so much more on hand this time, what is going to be the effect when that vast amount of food is turned loose upon the market?

Mr. Chairman, it must be remembered if we furnish food abroad, it is a case of giving it away.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, never has there been such devastation as exists today in Europe. Hardly a city left standing, one out of every five houses in England destroyed; the destruction in Germany is even greater. All exchange is gone, all wealth has been burned up in the holocaust of war. They have nothing with which to pay for anything that we send them. Any exportation of food to Europe in the post-war period will be purely on a free, gratis basis. In other words, we are going to give it to them. So here is the proposition, Mr. Chairman: When we give our food and cotton to the destitute people of Europe, who is going to give it? Is the American farmer going to be forced to give it through curtailment of his prices, as after the last war, or is the Government to give it away and pay the producer a fair price? Is the laborer worthy of his hire?

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is a fallacy. In 1920 wages instead of going down went higher and agricultural products went to the bottom of the well. On the other hand, remember that the rest of this country is dependent upon the

buying power of the farmer just as much as he is dependent upon the buying power of the rest of the country.

We made that mistake in 1920. Everybody stayed up except the farmer, and he went to perdition. Then in contravention of this idea that all you have to do is to keep up the rest of the country, the rest of country followed him to the very depths. They went along. So you really are not taking care of the farmer alone in this post-war period if you maintain his buying power; you are maintaining the prosperity of the entire country. We are all in the same boat. We have to sink or swim together.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, as this committee came to the consideration of this bill making agricultural appropriations for the next fiscal year of necessity we had to have before us a two-fold problem. First, in view of the financial condition of the Nation, with a national debt which will reach the staggering total of \$300,000,000,000 sometime soon, the vast expenditures to meet the necessities of war, it was incumbent on us as Members of Congress to keep conscious of the fact that reductions should be made where possible, but not where such reductions would jeopardize the operations of the Department and its program of production. We had the further duty of protecting so far as we could our great agricultural resources which have contributed so much toward the winning of this war and the maintenance of our high standard of living in peacetime.

While this bill does not reflect my own views in many particulars, one has only to read the hearings to realize that this committee has taken its duty seriously and has given many hours of study and work in an effort to report a bill which would have the support of all members of the committee and of the country. It is hard to realize the great contributions to the welfare of the Nation which have been made by the Department of Agriculture under programs initiated by this Congress. Frequently we accept the benefits of these programs without realizing that back of such benefits is the vision of men in the Department and Members of Congress who have put through legislation providing for such programs.

In the field of research the Department has released during the last year 43 new varieties of crop plants, bred for improved resistance to disease, heat, drought, or cold. Tests with DDT have shown wonderful possibilities in the control of injurious insects. The Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., has designed a press for gin use that presses cotton to the same density as produced by the big compresses making it possible to load 130 bales in a freight car which formerly carried only 80, and are continuing their test of cotton fiber which in my judgment show it to be better than substitutes now being used in many fields. There have been tremendous improvements in corn hybrids, greatly increasing production. These are

merely samples of the great advances made possible by research of the Department of Agriculture. In my own area of Mississippi through the last 10 or 15 years due to the use of improved cotton seed of an early maturing type we have been able to produce a crop early enough to largely miss the ravages of the boll weevil. Many of our farmers accept this as a natural occurrence and I am afraid without full appreciation of the fact that back of such development there was continuous experimentation on the part of the Department of Agriculture which has brought about this improvement and saved to my section alone many millions of dollars. This Department has done wonderful work in the control of diseases of animals and of plant life and in the prevention of diseases in those fields. Time does not permit me to go into the many phases of this program.

Most Members of Congress send out bulletin lists with many hundreds of bulletins which are available to farmers. These bulletins if studied and the information contained therein put to use will result in great benefit to our Nation. Back of each of these pamphlets is the experimentation, research, and practical experience of the Department of Agriculture which has proved the correctness of the information contained in such bulletin. I feel that these bulletins are not fully appreciated by the farmers of America and have urged the Department of Agriculture to devote further time and study in conveying to the people the knowledge that this source of information is available and if used will result in tremendous advances in agriculture. In my judgment it is better to have one development actually put to practice and use than to have 10 discoveries, none of which are put into practice because of the failure to sell the farmers on such improvement. I realize this is a difficult problem. There may be those in the Department who think that when they make such information available to the farmers they have done their part and if the farmer does not make use of it that is his fault. This is the wrong attitude in my judgment because with the tremendous labor shortage, the number of hours which the average farmer must put into his work, he has little time to think along the lines of improvement and in trying out new practices during the present emergency. This is a great field for study on the part of the Department in an effort to see that the information which they have obtained and the new practices which they have proven to be of value are fully utilized by farmers.

The American farmers have certainly contributed their part to winning the war. They have been faced with a shortage of labor, a shortage of machinery, with greatly increased demands for production. Not only did the farmers of the Nation have these problems with which to contend but was forced to accept subsidies in order to meet production costs in many instances. They believed as I do, that they were entitled to a fair price in the market place for their products. Instead of this they have had price ceilings so low as to force them to accept subsidies.

The dairy industry particularly in my area has been tied down by price ceilings, based on prices established when this industry was a side line incident to farming. With a subsidy, they have found the going tough. I am hopeful that some relief may be obtained for these producers.

Not only have our farmers taken these problems and handicaps in stride but they have worked, without limit on hours put in to sustain this Nation in the time of its need. They have contributed untold quantities of foodstuffs to our allies and thereby have made added contributions. In 1943 our farmers produced 32 percent more foodstuffs than ever before in history; in 1944 an additional 5 percent. Our farmers have answered the challenge. It is the attitude of this committee that much of this ability to show production is to a large extent a direct result of the soil-conservation practices and programs which have been in effect for a number of years. This gave us many thousands of acres of rich soil in the beginning of the war. With wartime demands so great much of this soil has been used to a greater extent than is consistent with good and long-time conservation practices. It is my personal belief that wartime demands have resulted in "cashing in" much of our great natural resources of this kind. Of course that is true also in other fields. We have greatly depleted our oil supply. This is irreplaceable. At the same time we have greatly depleted our rich soils and our forests. These last two can be replaced under a sympathetic and constructive program. We have made an effort in this bill to carry on the soil conservation service and program, believing that by so doing we are keeping at a minimum the depletion of this great natural resource under wartime needs. This is the capital of our farmers and of our Nation. If the war forces the liquidation of a part of this, we should restore such fertility in fairness both to the farmers and to the Nation.

This committee has given much attention to forestry and the urgent need of our Nation to conserve our great forests. This natural resource has suffered greatly during this emergency. Many of us in the committee believe, in line with many of our colleagues who appeared before the committee, that this resource should be restored, and that much attention should be given to the growth of new trees and of new forests so as to fully utilize many lands in the Nation which have not heretofore been fully productive. In my own section there are many thousands of acres which could easily be turned to the growth of trees. I believe that the expansion of the experimental forests and further experimentation with forest products is a step that should be taken by this Nation. Private landowners and companies handling forest products recognizing that timber is becoming scarce, are spending millions of dollars in this field. Most of the States of our Nation are now on a sound financial basis and they, too, are vitally interested in forestry, in the conservation of our present forests, and in the further expansion of work in that field

so as to restore this great natural resource, the depletion of which has been so necessary during the war. Unfortunately the request on the part of the persons interested in the expansion of this program in the Southeastern States came too late to have such request considered by the Department and was not presented on a national basis.

It is my belief that it would have been wise to have gone ahead with such experimentation in those areas prior to the setting up of a program on a national basis. I certainly know that in those areas we have the urgent need for such expansion. While this committee did not take appropriate action to expand this work in that area we have requested the Department of Agriculture to make a study of this problem on a national basis so as to include the problems of the various sections of the country and to have it ready for presentation at the next meeting of this committee. I feel that members of this committee who could not see the propriety of this expansion in view of its limited scope and the method of preparation are sold on the necessity for such enlarged program on a Nation-wide basis and I believe the Members of Congress will fully appreciate the need to restore so far as we can these millions of acres of forest lands to full production, appreciating fully the contributions which forestry has made to the great advancement of our Nation. In so doing we are contributing to the whole Nation. In my own section there are many, many acres of thin land which cannot be operated successfully in the usual farm crops. They are ideal, however, for timber growing. Here again the farmer has not realized that the best way for him to be successful is to realize from every acre of his ground such production as it will produce. In some sections of my State the farmers are having to buy coal because they do not have trees and firewood. Most of such farms have numbers of acres which could be adapted to the growing of trees and at least make such farm self-supporting with regard to timber needs. Experimental forests in that area so that the farmers of the section could see what could be done by planting and harvesting trees as a crop would mean much on selling the people, and once they were sold they would carry this program on for their own benefit and for the benefit of the whole country.

This committee has recognized the needs of other agencies connected with the welfare, well-being, and progress of our farm population. With regard to the Rural Electrification Administration, which has meant much toward keeping our farmers satisfied to stay on the farm, which has resulted in greater conveniences, and has enabled them to keep up the great production in wartime with less labor than heretofore, the committee did not see fit to grant all the increase requested by this agency because it was advised that material and equipment were not available for such expansion. I know it is the attitude of the committee, however, that at any time the R. E. A. can fully utilize the funds which are here appropriated, that upon another request being made the committee will

certainly be sympathetic with such request, having full confidence in the value of such expansion and great hopes that it will reach the vast majority of the farmers of the country.

In this bill we have appropriated many dollars toward agriculture and toward this agency which has done so much to improve agriculture and those engaged therein. In so doing we have tried to keep conscious of the demands on the Federal Treasury and of the financial condition of the Nation. We do believe, however, that the high standard of living which this Nation has enjoyed can be largely attributed to the great natural resources with which we have been blessed. We feel that the demands of war, however, have seriously depleted these resources and that the Nation owes it to itself to do everything within reason to keep such drain on our natural resources at a minimum, and insofar as possible to restore and maintain for future generations rich soil, fine forests as well as excellent livestock, and a contented and happy farming population, believing that by so doing we are better enabling the Nation to continue to enjoy the high standard of living with which it has been blessed throughout its history. By leaving these great resources intact for coming generations we aid them in meeting the great financial problems which must follow from our huge expenditures in fighting this war on all the fronts of the world.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the chairman of our committee has covered the matters contained in this bill item by item, I have not attempted to do so. I have tried to relate the needs for supporting this Department together with the benefits which flow to our people and Nation from its programs.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say at the outset that it was certainly a pleasure to work on this particular subcommittee under the chairmanship of such a fine chairman as we have in the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, and in collaboration with the other five gentlemen of that committee. I believe, everything considered, that we have done as good a job as the average subcommittee could do. The ramifications of the structure of our Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration are immense. But there are certain points that I would like to bring out and discuss rather frankly, and with that in view I intend to take about 15 minutes of your time. Before doing so, may I commend the work of Mr. Arthur Orr, our subcommittee clerk, who was a very helpful assistant in the big job of preparing this bill for action here today.

It was my thought in demanding of certain officials of the Government that

they release to us figures concerning the exportation of farm machinery—it was my thought, I repeat, that Congress should be entitled to such information, in view of the fact that we hear on every hand that there is a food shortage. The particular gentleman who appeared before us from the Foreign Economics Administration was a little hesitant about giving us this information but the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, told him, and rightly so, that it would be up to the subcommittee, and eventually up to the full Committee on Appropriations, to say whether or not the release of this information should be considered confidential and whether or not the Congress should make available unto itself that particular information concerning the exportation of farm machinery. The full committee yesterday morning decided that it could not harm the war effort in any possible way by making this information public and agreed to my motion that such should be done. As a result of this decision of the Appropriations Committee you will find that particular information in the Appendix of yesterday's RECORD at page A1423.

May I speak more or less from the viewpoint of a man who has farmed practically his entire life? It is from the viewpoint of a man who urged a liberal appropriation for A. A. A. in this bill. The records of the subcommittee will show that I personally moved to raise the appropriation for A. A. A. up to \$300,000,000 and that I moved to reinstate the seed program in this bill. The record will show my approval of \$60,000,000 in loaning power for R. E. A. and my support of the great number of useful bureaus in our Department of Agriculture, especially the great fundamental research divisions.

From the viewpoint of one of the few Members of the Congress who have come direct from the farm to Congress, I am searching this exportation of farm machinery report, trying to determine just why our Uncle Sam should give to neighboring nations, not engaged in war, tractors and farm implements by the thousands, when our own farmers need them so badly. From that viewpoint, I want to look into this problem of the exportation of farm machinery, not as it affects our fighting allies, the Russians and the British and others, but I cannot understand when examining this report just why Congress should countenance the sending out of this country, when we need farm machinery as badly as we do, farm machinery to the South American republics and Mexico. I perhaps can stretch my point of view when it comes to Brazil. Brazil actually has men fighting over there in Italy alongside the Thirty-fourth Division, many of whom are men from my own district and who have been on that front line for over 400 days without intermission. But let us look into this report and may I quote from it to you Members of Congress?

We find, for instance, that out of the 41,037 farm tractors exported to other countries of the world in 1944, and that represents quite a tidy little chunk of our production, 16.6 percent in fact, 1,840 went to Mexico, 193 to Chile, 265 to Co-

lombia, 363 to Venezuela, 169 to Peru, 111 to Uruguay, and so on.

Personally, from the viewpoint of a man representing what is perhaps the most exclusively agricultural district in America, I protest against sending any of those precious farm tractors out of this Nation at a time like this to non-combatant nations of which it certainly cannot be said that this must be done because of furthering the war effort; and I shall continue to protest as long as this procedure is followed. Might I inquire why should Canada, whose food situation is not grave, receive 21,349 farm tractors in 1944?

For the last 2 years I have been trying to get a disk-harrow for my farm, just an ordinary tractor disk. When I went to my dealer again this last fall and asked him what was the possibility of getting that particular disk for this coming spring, that implement I needed this past 2 years and could not get, he said to me, "Well, Carl, I do not know how many requests for disks I have had this year, something like 35. I got 1 last year, and you are still fifth on the list."

In other words, at the rate my home dealer was able to obtain that particular type of farm machinery that I need so badly to farm that land, it will be 5 years before my turn comes to secure that particular disk. Now, let us quote again from this report as to the number of these machines sent to some of our neighboring countries.

When I see in this report that our kind and beneficent Government through the bureaucrats operating certain divisions has seen fit to send 1,299 harrows, for instance, to Brazil, 662 to the Dominican Republic, 5,510 to Mexico, 294 to Chile, 309 to Venezuela, 250 to Colombia, and ad infinitum, I begin to see why my dealer does not have that piece of machinery available for sale to farmers here in the old United States of America. Also, I begin to wonder if we are not far too generous with our substance in that line and many others. When I think of the farmers back home who are working long hours today to try to produce as much food as they possibly can produce; when I see these farmers writing me as they have protesting against the taking away from them of the only help they have on the farm; when I see a man 79 years of age on a farm in my particular congressional district from whom the draft has threatened to take his only help on his nearly 400 acres of land; when I see the necessary farm labor stripped from our farms in violation of the expressed law of the land which we had just this week to re-express for the benefit of selective-service officials, I think it is time for Congress to get up on its hind legs and assert itself and really find out whether our laws are to be made by Congress or whether the bureaucrats in this teeming bureaucracy shall supersede us in that duty.

Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-five grain drills were exported last year, 17,520 cultivators, 4,112 combines, 2,254 binders, 13,543 harrows, and 39,041 plows. This will perhaps explain to a good many farmers just why they cannot

secure the implements they need. Why should not the farmers in the United States obtain much of this farm machinery instead of the South American nations being the recipients? The only answer that can be made to this question now is that irresponsible persons in our Government are too lavish with our substance and know not what they do.

We hear much talk about a food shortage. On September 23, 1943, I spoke to this House and predicted a coming food shortage if the labor was drained from our farms and if farm machinery was not made more plentiful. This food shortage is a fact today simply because the men and machinery are not there to work the farms and simply because there are not enough men of practical experience in agriculture, who actually know agriculture, taking part in this great Government of ours and making decisions which affect food production throughout America.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], one of the best-versed men in agriculture in the House.

Mr. JENKINS. In the study made by the gentleman, has he discovered, or has any evidence been brought to his attention, as to whether or not there is favoritism in the distribution of farm implements in this country? I will cite an instance in my own district. I have never been able to run it down. I do not want to accuse anybody unjustly. But that was to me a very glaring instance of favoritism if I have the facts right. I would like to know if the gentleman is acquainted with any such facts.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Frankly, none such have come to my knowledge, I am glad to say. I have much confidence in these boards, but they simply have not been able to allocate machinery when such was not available to the dealers.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I would like to say to the gentleman from Minnesota, as well as to the gentleman from Ohio, that last year it was necessary for this House to vote in an amendment to the agriculture appropriation bill deducting the per diem allowance for certain Agriculture employees who are denying to the farmers their necessary equipment because they refused to join in a certain program of the Agriculture Department.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to close this part of my address by simply reiterating, that while I am perfectly willing to see the exportation of anything we have to any of our allies where our products will do some good in winning the war, I object to sending our substance, by lend-lease, U. N. R. A., or in any manner to those non-combatant countries that really have done nothing definite to aid us in winning this war. I refer to the bulk of South American countries. I object to sending farm machinery down there that

could far better be utilized in your district and my district for the further production of food which we know we must have to win this war and secure a lasting peace. Uncle Sam's resources are not unlimited, as some star gazers would have us believe.

Now, let me go into another subject, please. There came to my attention during the hearings that \$25,000,000 was placed in this particular bill in the farm tenancy section for the purpose of giving G. I. veterans the opportunity to make loans under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Here we have the curious situation where, under our basic G. I. bill as you all know we have authorized loans which are to be made to veterans for 20 years at 4 percent. I believe we are doing something here, however, that will mess up the whole works by putting into this appropriation bill an entirely different provision, which is available to only a limited number of veterans, those who can be covered by this \$25,000,000, 40-year money at 3 percent. I do not believe Congress had in mind that that should be done. I fear there will be a lot of hard feeling. In line with that thinking, I agreed to have my name included as one of the sponsors of the Cunningham bill which was dropped into the House hopper the other day, which simply amends the G. I. bill so that each and every one of these veterans shall have the right to have this 40-year money at 3 percent rather than just giving a few of them under this particular appropriation bill that right.

I have investigated certain farms over which the Farm Security has had administrative supervision and which they have aided farmers in reestablishing themselves. I know that five out of those six particular farms that were personally investigated were coming along fine and making wonderful progress for their owners. The other was a failure. But to me this is a very good percentage and very worth while.

Under the new Farm Security Administration there is a very evident improvement in this great help to farmers who have been forced to seek this aid, as their credit was no good at the local banks.

With that part of the work of Farm Security I am in wholehearted sympathy. Let us keep Farm Security in that field, and recognize that the problems in that field are in no way similar to the problems facing the G. I. veteran who wants his own home and farm. Let us divide these and not mix them up by forcing the G. I.'s to accept the necessarily strict provisions of the farm-tenancy program. Congress did not intend that the G. I. loans and the farm-tenancy program should become intermingled. Today it has, and I fear that both programs—both worthy—will become unmanageable as a result. Frankly, I think the Farm Security today is doing a good in their particular field of helping farmers who cannot get commercial credit elsewhere. But, Mr. Chairman, I am fearful of what is being done today. I do not like it. I expressed myself openly in the committee. I do not like to see the veterans of this Nation put in the same category as Farm

Security clients, and under the same regulations as Farm Security clients, in order to get these farm loans that you and I in Congress decreed the veterans should have the right to get. When we think about Farm Security and farm tenancy we think about farmers who have been unable, perhaps from no fault of their own, to carry their own financial burden. Personally, I am glad to vote for the money necessary to help them, and their record of repayment the past few years has been a splendid one. When, however, I think of the G. I. veterans—these boys coming home—I am afraid that the psychology of those whose job it is to select and supervise the farmers under the Jones-Bankhead Act and the farms they purchase is not the sort of psychology that you and I want applied to the G. I. veterans coming home. Remember that perhaps \$10,000,000,000 in loans and 2,000,000 borrowers for homes and farms may be the size of the veteran loan business before this law is fully utilized. I call your particular attention to the fact that the \$25,000,000 here is allocated specifically for veterans. This is the opening wedge for great sums to follow, and I cannot, in justice to either the Farm Security, farm tenancy, or our veterans, see the wisdom of this course of action. When we come to that portion of the bill I intend to move to strike it out of the bill, with the viewpoint in mind that we must pass better legislation for the veterans—with the viewpoint in mind that we cannot permit the handling of these loans by people who are not trained for that work and by people who do not have the proper perspective to which our veterans are entitled. Clearly, the Veterans' Administration should place the control of this great farm-buying program in the hands of elected, not appointive, officials in every county in our land. Veterans' organizations should give their counsel to these nonpartisan boards.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my neighbor from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I am very much interested in what the gentleman has had to say about the operation of the Farm Security Administration in connection with the veterans. In South Dakota the Farm Security Administration has done a rather commendable job in its work. As a Republican, I can say they have been free from the political criticisms which I have heard in some of the other States. They have attempted to do a good, business-like piece of work in a public spirited manner; but I agree with the gentleman that when it comes to making this money available to the veterans, that might more properly fall within the purview of the Veterans' Administration than the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Of course the gentleman knows that the Veterans' Administration does have the right to allocate the Farm Security and the Farm Tenancy this particular provision of the G. I. bill. The thing is entirely according to law but I feel that Congress should at once see to it that the proper organi-

zation is in charge of it. The Veterans' Administration has dodged its responsibility.

Mr. MUNDT. I think everything is perfectly legal, but I agree with the gentleman about the psychology of the Farm Security Administration, which is to deal with a relief program, in connection with farmers who need the helping hand of Government to set them on their feet.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am glad to hear that the gentleman agrees with me as to just how far we should permit Farm Security and Farm Tenancy to proceed. I am friendly to both.

Mr. MUNDT. That is the reason I joined with the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM], in sponsoring this new bill to treat the veteran as he should be, under the G. I. bill of rights, to give him equity rather than relief.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Give him the right to have 40-year money, if he needs it, at 3 percent interest, the same right accorded others under the Bankhead-Jones bill. That is the least we can do for these men who are fighting for this Nation.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. And he should be a mighty good risk because he is at the proper age to assume a long-term indebtedness.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota has consumed 16 minutes.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to talk about our national forests. I realize that this subject is something like the weather and the national debt—everyone talks about them but few really try to do anything about them.

There is no question but what our national forests are being depleted at a dangerous rate. This fact is definitely of national interest.

Of the total landed area of this great Nation of ours, one-third is said to be best suited for the growing of trees; 49 percent is best suited for farming and livestock; while the remaining 18 percent consists of mountains and deserts.

In the bill before you this afternoon we feel that adequate provisions have been made for the current year and that our remaining forests will be protected to the limit of presently available men and materials. They will be protected from the ravages of fire. The pest invasions will be controlled and the part that research in forest products has been playing in our military efforts will be continued.

However, many on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations felt that the time was here to take a full and factual look at the entire situation as it affects our national forests and to present some of our reactions.

We feel that a complete and adequate program can no longer be avoided, and many of us hope that next year will see the beginning of a Nation-wide program that will meet the true seriousness of the situation as it affects our national forests.

To anyone who has seen recent pictures of our invasions on either front must come the realization of the tremendous part that American forests are playing in this global war.

Practically every piece of supply that goes to the front is boxed, crated, or cased in wood. In this modern warfare it does indeed take lumber also to win.

We are now arriving at a national awakening of what this inroad on our existing forests means in terms of our national economy and our future security. Within this Union there are 32 forest States and the lumber which is helping to win this war is drawn from each of these 32 States.

Something of an appreciation of what we are taking from our forests can be gathered from the following record of the total lumber produced from our forests in the last 7 years. In 1938 we produced 21,600,000,000 board feet of lumber; in 1939, 24,900,000,000 board feet; in 1940, 33,900,000,000 board feet; in 1941, 33,400,000,000 board feet; in 1942 our production rose to 36,300,000,000 board feet; in 1943 we produced 34,300,000,000 board feet; and for the year just passed, 1944, it is estimated that our production was approximately 32,000,000,000 board feet.

This is for lumber only. Other products, such as pulpwood, cordwood, poles, piles, and so forth, taken from the forests of this Nation amounted to better than 40,000,000,000 board feet. It is, I think, most important to call attention to this factor, for lumber is not the only draining upon the forest resources of this Nation.

I think it would be informative if we were to consider 1 year's production—say, that of 1943—in terms of building a board fence around the 17,936 miles of the circumference of this Nation of ours. The lumber produced in 1943, if used to build a solid board wall around this Nation, would have given us a board fence 362 feet high, running along the 3,072 miles that compose the Mexican border, up the Pacific coast, in and out of peninsulas and isthmuses, for a distance of 2,730 miles, across the northern boundary for a distance of 3,987 miles, down the Atlantic coast for 5,565 miles, and around the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 3,641 miles. The 40,000,000,000 board feet of poles, piles, and pulpwood would supply plenty of posts to nail the boards to.

It is the war, of course, that has brought us face to face with the fact that we are nearing the end of our virgin stands of timber. We are also nearing an end of an era when we permitted, even encouraged, prodigal cuttings of the Nation's forests.

A nation's resources consist of two types: Those which are exhaustible, which when once exploited cannot be replaced. Our oils and our minerals are prominent in this type. When we utilize

such resources, we say we are "mining" them. The forest industry itself admits that for 300 years we have "mined" our forests. By that the industry means that they have depleted the land of all trees and have given all too little thought to the fact that wood is part of plant life and that it is a natural resource that can be renewed.

It grows and takes from the soil only 2 percent of the volume of the wood produced, and that 2 percent can, by wise management, be replaced.

Today our Forest Service and our lumber industry are thinking in terms of this great natural resource in terms of cropping. For years now, more foresight in the Forest Service and in the lumber industry has been used, and this complex problem given much thought. They realize that it takes from 40 to 200 years to renew this national asset. They realize that the problem of growing a 40- to 200-year "crop" involves long-range financing of a special type, and they realize also that old and obsolete methods of forest-land taxation will have to be modified and modernized if a workable program of reforestation is brought about.

Roughly speaking, the forest lands of the Nation are about 600,000,000 acres. Of this number, 178,000,000 acres—about 10 percent of our total landed area—is given over to the national forests, and these national forests contain one-third of the Nation's remaining timber.

But the war has seen a progressive inroad even into this reserve. In 1939 we cut 1,290,000,000 board feet from the national forests, while in 1944 this figure had more than doubled until we cut three and one-third billion board feet from the national forests.

To put it another way: In 1938 it was estimated that we had 519,000,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber. It has also been estimated that we should have had 653,000,000,000 cubic feet to sustain the cut that occurred in 1941, but that for the long-range view if we are to maintain the national resources of this Nation's forests, the standing timber on one-third of our landed area should never be allowed to drop below 788,000,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber.

Briefly, the problem before the Nation is to develop a program that will progressively, through the years to come, restore approximately 300,000,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber. This program should include everyone who can make a contribution.

This problem and this challenge is generally recognized. Already this Congress has taken steps. In 1941 Congress appointed a Joint Committee on Forestry made up of five members of the Senate and House to study and make investigations of the present and prospective situation with respect to the forest land of the United States, its condition, ownership, and management, as it affects a balanced timber budget, watershed protection, flood control, and other commodities and social economic benefits which may be derived from such land.

It should be said, however, that our position has altered in the 3 years since

this study was made. Today, perhaps we can profit by another look. During the hearings on this bill which we have before us today, individuals and delegations came to us from all parts of the Nation and were given complete hearings. Without exception they made good presentations.

Your subcommittee realizes the gravity of the present situation and feels the need for a sound and nationally comprehensive program of restoration of an asset that belongs to and concerns every individual of this great Nation.

Briefly, the Forest Service suggests a program along four broad lines:

First. They ask for a further public cooperation aid to the industry and aid to private owners. This public cooperation includes (a) research, (b) forest management and fire and pest control, and (c) greater utilization of the wood from the Nation's forests. At this point, it should be noted that for years only 20 percent to 25 percent of the standing tree was put to useful purposes. Today through research and better management, we are using up to as high as 33½ percent; in the hearings instances were mentioned as high as 40 percent of the standing tree. This in itself is a great saving to the Nation.

Second. The Forest Service suggests that all submarginal forest lands too poor for profitable private ownership be included in Federal reserves.

Third. They suggest the establishment of definite standards for all forest management, cutting, logging, reforestation, and other proper uses of the Nation's forest lands. This is the most troublesome of all of the problems involved in the rebuilding of our forests, since it entails the changes in financing, in taxes, and to some extent—even yet—changes in attitudes on the part of those who hold stewardship over portions of the Nation's timber. However, great progress has been made in this phase in the last 10 to 20 years. Timber owners no longer defend the "mining" of our declining forest stands. Increasingly they realize that wood is a crop.

The fourth broad phase, itself a type of research suggested by the Federal Forest Service, entails the development of methods of salvage for large burns and the slashings which are a part of every lumbering operation. In this regard, one of the most interesting experiments now being conducted by the Forest Service is that on the Tillamook burn area in Oregon. In this burn there are estimated to be 8,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, and ways and means of avoiding this huge waste are at present being studied.

But, of course, in the broader sense, while the outline of the program may come from the Federal Forest Service, the dismal business of making both ends meet in this country must be the responsibility of you and me. Some way must be found to get the very maximum of return, in the shape of more and better timber, for every dollar appropriated.

A couple of weeks ago this House by its action raised the Federal debt to the world-record dimensions of \$330,-

600,000,000. It is not my purpose in this discussion to argue as to just who owes whom what, but rather to quote from an editorial in the *Evening Star* of a week ago in which they said:

For a national liability of \$300,000,000,000, whether we owe it to ourselves or not, is bound to have a profoundly important effect on the economic future of all of us.

Debt tends to weaken credit. The credit of the Federal Government is especially important since only the Federal Government can coin money. The States cannot coin money. Therefore, the national debt affects us as individuals, our local and county governments; it will affect us in our State governments; it will affect our Federal union.

Anything that we do to weaken the financial stability of the Federal Government must necessarily affect those who depend upon a stable medium of currency with which to do business any place in the United States, and inferentially today apparently any place in the world.

And so the members of your Appropriations Committee have somewhat of a conflict of duty here. One is to assist in every way we can to develop and provide for the maximum of Federal participation in a program that will rebuild one of our greatest national assets—the forests of this Nation; and secondly, do all in our power to see that this Nation once again lives within its means, which in the long run is the only way possible for us to maintain our national stability.

There was a time when the bulk of our individuals, the bulk of our county and municipal governments, and practically every one of our State governments was deeply in debt. Today even as we raise the Federal debt limit to \$300,000,000,000, this situation has changed. Just what the proportionate responsibilities are do not concern us. Today practically all individuals, all institutions, all corporations, municipalities, county governments, and State governments, are close to or completely out of debt. Many have surpluses. At this point I insert recent comments on the condition of States' finances, mostly from governors' messages to State legislatures in 1945:

RECENT COMMENTS ON THE CONDITION OF STATE FINANCES—MOSTLY FROM GOVERNORS' MESSAGES TO STATE LEGISLATURES 1945

CALIFORNIA

"During these war years, State revenues have soared to unprecedented amounts. We have frozen many millions for post-war construction to take care of a 10-year backlog of building needs and to cushion employment conditions during the period of reconversion. There will be millions left in our treasury after these sums have been set apart." (Source: Biennial message of Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California, January 8, 1945, p. 14.)

CONNECTICUT

"During these past 2 years we have followed a policy of wise and careful spending. We have lived well within our means, paid off or laid aside enough money to retire the general fund debt and accumulated a substantial surplus." (Source: Inaugural address of His Excellency Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor of the State of Connecticut,

to the General Assembly, January 3, 1945, p. 11.)

DELAWARE

"The financial condition of our State Government is presently strong, with a favorable cash balance in reserve to meet contingencies which may be expected in our post-war readjustments. This strength can be maintained only by continuing to conserve and economize." (Source: Message of Hon. Walter W. Bacon, Governor of Delaware, to the One Hundred and Tenth General Assembly of the State of Delaware, January 2, 1945, p. 4.)

GEORGIA

"Two years ago, when I took office, the State owed \$35,961,630.38. On January 1, 1945, the State's net indebtedness stood at \$6,924,000. The floating debt that existed on January 1, 1943, has been entirely paid. * * * If we are permitted to continue our present fiscal policies, we shall be able to fulfill the pledge made 2 years ago that, when my term of office ends in January 1947, the State of Georgia not only will not owe a single dollar that is not covered by money in its treasury, but it is hoped that the State will have a comfortable reserve to assist in financing the transition from war to peace. Then Georgia, for the first time in its history, will be free of debt." (Source: Message of Gov. Ellis Arnall to the General Assembly of Georgia upon the condition of the Commonwealth and the State budget, January 9, 1945, p. 11.)

ILLINOIS

"The fact that Illinois has been able to build up a substantial reserve in the general revenue fund of the State treasury during the last two bienniums, has raised the question of whether taxes can be reduced. We all agree that State income should not permanently exceed expenditures. It is always difficult to forecast accurately our total State revenues because of the fluctuations, resulting from general business conditions, in the receipts from the retailers occupational tax, which is the source of such a large share of our general revenue.

"The best estimates are that total general revenue receipts for the next 2 years will be approximately the same as in the biennium which will end June 30 next, and now estimated at \$320,000,000. Appropriations from these funds amounted to approximately \$284,000,000. It is now indicated, however, that not more than \$260,000,000 of these appropriations will be expended. Thus, approximately \$60,000,000 will have been added during the biennium to the reserve in the general revenue fund." (Source: Inaugural address of Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, January 8, 1945, p. 7.)

"By 'surplus' is meant the excess of collections over disbursements during the fiscal year. This excess in the general and reserved funds totaled \$38,450,152 for the 1944 fiscal year, being 14.54 percent of the total revenue. For the preceding fiscal year the year's surplus was \$30,876,580. It must be emphasized that neither surplus mentioned represents the total accumulated State surplus, the accumulated surplus, or balance available in the general revenue fund alone was \$115,798,756.80 on December 31, 1944." (Source: *The Illinois Taxpayer*, January 1945, p. 1.)

IOWA

"A great deal has been said during the last few months about the balances in our State treasury. Fortunately the State of Iowa as a unit of government is in a sound, prosperous condition. This is the result of careful budgeting by legislatures, economical administration of funds by officials, and increased receipts in certain funds as a result of the war. This has given rise in some instances to an unwarranted feeling of great wealth. Iowa is not a wealthy State. Before the war our per capita income was neither the greatest

nor the smallest. Iowa financially is a middle-class State.

"A substantial part of the funds accumulated is pledged under our constitution and laws to specific purposes. * * * Part of the surplus must be used to replace worn-out equipment which cannot now be replaced because of the war. * * *

"The surpluses now on hand, together with revenues in funds increased by the war, should be sufficient to meet all of the needs of Iowa government during the next biennium." (Source: Inaugural address of Robert D. Blue, Governor of Iowa, to the fifty-first general assembly in joint session, January 11, 1945, pp. 12-13.)

KANSAS

"Our State, generally speaking, is in excellent financial condition. For the past 2 years there has been no State levy on general property except to pay the principal and interest on soldiers' bonus bonds for World War No. 1, and the one-fourth mill levy for a building fund for institutions under the control of the board of regents. It is my hope to eliminate any general State levy during the fiscal years of 1946 and 1947.

"On December 30, 1944, there was a cash balance in the State general revenue fund of \$9,592,479.88. In addition there were general fund taxes covering the year 1943 in the amount of \$230,268.60. As of December 30, 1944, these taxes had not yet been drawn from the counties by the auditor of state. Thus we have available cash in the amount of \$9,822,748.48. Against this balance there are appropriations available for expenditure in the amount of \$7,819,555.71. We have available in the State general fund at this time a net cash balance of \$2,003,192.77, even if all appropriation commitments were liquidated.

"This net cash balance will be augmented during the next 6 months by such collections as income tax, and which, I am reliably informed, will total slightly in excess of \$7,000,000." (Source: Message of Gov. Andrew F. Schoepel to the Kansas Legislature, January 10, 1945, p. 4.)

MAINE

"When the laws passed by this legislature take effect, there will be a substantial surplus in the State treasury. In the eyes of many groups of people this surplus represents the solution of their particular problem. No matter how large this surplus may turn out to be it cannot solve all these problems and this legislature, through appropriation measures, will judge which problems it will attempt to solve by recourse to this surplus. Meanwhile I suggest that we all bear in mind how this surplus came about.

"State revenues increased 12.2 percent in 1942 over 1941 and have since continued to climb. The per-capita income of individuals in Maine went from \$600 in 1941 to over \$1,000 in 1943. This was a 68 percent increase and the highest increase in per-capita income of any New England State. At the same time there was a corresponding drop in our relief loads. Thus you can see how this surplus came into existence. It is not a normal operating surplus at all. It is the result of a war-inflated economy on the one hand and abnormally restricted government functions on the other hand. The same situation exists in all State governments." (Source: Inaugural address of Horace Hildreth, Governor of Maine, to the Ninety-second Legislature, January 4, 1945, pp. 4-5.)

MICHIGAN

"The sixty-second regular session of the legislature created a post-war reserve fund for the purpose of liquidating Michigan's obligations after the termination of the war, to its returning servicemen, their widows and dependents, and any other post-war obligation of Michigan.

"The latest transfer to this post-war reserve fund was made on December 19, 1944,

bringing the amount up to the statutory limit of \$50,000,000. The funds in this reserve are, or will be, invested in short-term United States Government securities, and the earnings thereon when received will be added to the balance in the fund. * * *

"The State is entirely out of debt. On November 15, 1944, there was retired \$2,433,000 in highway improvement bonds which was part of fifty million issued between 1921 and 1925.

"For the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, it is estimated that revenues will amount to approximately \$158,000,000 as against appropriations of \$138,000,000. This latter figure includes the \$132,800,000 actually appropriated by the legislature from current revenues plus \$2,500,000 for school aid, which was appropriated from the previous year's surplus, and approximately \$3,000,000 in carry-over balances this year, most of which were in the welfare items for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. There will be unexpended balances as of June 30, 1945, and the best estimates now point toward a surplus of approximately \$25,000,000." (Source: Message of Harry F. Kelly, Governor of Michigan, the sixty-third Michigan Legislature, January 4, 1945, p. 10.)

MARYLAND

"It is highly gratifying to report to you that as a result of the combined efforts and cooperation of the general assembly and the State's fiscal officers with this administration, the State's financial condition was never more sound than at present. Maryland's credit today ranks with the highest among the States of the country. * * *

"Total expenditures have been less than the amount appropriated, and total revenues received have exceeded all reasonable expectations, with the result that on June 30, 1944, we had a general-fund surplus of \$8,961,000, and it has been estimated that at the close of the present fiscal year we will have on hand a general-fund surplus of \$9,272,531." (Source: Address of Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor to the General Assembly of Maryland, January 3, 1945, pp. 8-9.)

MINNESOTA

"Our State debt has been reduced \$11,048,106 in the last 12 months. This is a reduction of fully \$50,493,266 since January 1939.

"I am glad to report that at the opening of the present fiscal year on July 1 we had a free balance of \$3,100,000 in the general revenue fund, \$15,700,000 in the trunk-highway fund, and \$21,700,000 in the income-tax school fund. This makes a total of almost \$41,000,000 in these major funds. By the end of the present year on June 30, the general revenue fund should have a free balance of \$5,500,000; the income-tax school fund fully \$25,000,000, and the trunk-highway fund probably around \$18,000,000. We thus should be able to enter the post-war period with some good reserves to help meet the demands that may be expected. (Source: Inaugural message of Gov. Edward J. Thye to the Legislature of Minnesota, January 3, 1945, p. 5.)

MISSOURI

"It is estimated that a surplus of approximately \$18,000,000 will remain in the general revenue fund after all current obligations of the past biennium have been paid. I recommend that this surplus and any accumulated surplus as the result of economical spending be safeguarded as a backlog for post-war projects and post-war employment. Since the war and business incident thereto have been responsible for this surplus, it would seem not only the part of good business but a moral obligation that it be set aside to take care of some of the damage this war will inflict on Missouri. It is going to require hard-headed resistance to pressure groups by both the general assembly and the Governor in

order that this surplus be judiciously spent, and I earnestly recommend to you that you regard this surplus as a sacred fund." (Source: Inaugural address of Gov. Phil M. Donnelly to the Sixty-third General Assembly of Missouri, January 8, 1945, p. 4.)

MONTANA

"The State government is in the best financial condition in its history. Our general fund balance is around \$5,000,000. The University millage fund has a balance of about \$1,000,000. We are well ahead on all our bond principal and interest requirements. Our surpluses are more or less typical of the States generally at this time.

"We should, however, keep in mind that these are not normal times. We cannot safely assume that the State government's income will remain at the current figure, nor can local units of government safely assume that their financial condition will continue as prosperous as it is now." (Source: Message of Gov. Sam C. Ford to the Twenty-ninth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, 1945, p. 13.)

NEVADA

"The records of the State treasurer show the cash balance of State funds in the State treasury as of December 31, 1944, to be \$3,447,955.34. There is no outstanding bonded indebtedness.

"On June 30, 1944, the bank value of bonds owned by the State was \$4,713,620. On December 31, 1944, the bank value of bonds owned by the State was \$5,564,915.37. Income from interest on bonds from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1944, was \$226,586.14. On December 31, 1944, the sum of \$31,927.60 was available for investment." (Source: Message of Gov. E. P. Carville to the Nevada Legislature of 1945, p. 7.)

NEW YORK

"The financial position of the State continues to be most fortunate. To avoid the slightest interference with the national war effort in the use of manpower and materials the State has deferred many normal purchases, repairs, replacements, and new undertakings. At the same time revenues have continued at a high rate, while the careful management of State funds has been intensively maintained. As a result, I am happy to advise you that our surplus this year will approximate \$150,000,000.

"Last year, upon my recommendation, your honorable bodies created the post-war reconstruction fund. The purpose of this fund was to husband the war time savings of the State in order that they might be available at the proper time to meet the State's deferred reconstruction needs and to aid in the stimulation of job opportunities after the war for the men returning from our armed forces and for our war workers.

"This fund now amounts to more than \$160,000,000. I recommend that this year's surplus be transferred to the reconstruction fund, thereby increasing that fund to approximately \$310,000,000." (Source: Message of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to the legislature, January 3, 1945, p. 4.)

OHIO

"Our aim should be to operate the Government in the ensuing 2 years out of the current revenues and to leave untouched, except for the moneys that can be used for new capital investments, the \$92,000,000 unexpended at the end of 1944.

"This surplus should be used for emergency purposes and capital investments only. We must not forget that many things that should have been but were not done during the war will require finances for performance after the war." (Source: Address of Gov. Frank J. Lausche before the ninety-sixth general assembly on January 15, 1945, pp. 1-2.)

OKLAHOMA

"The income to the general revenue fund from the present tax structure, according to the estimate heretofore made by the State Equalization Board, is approximately \$11,000,000 (aside from the amount required for debt service, which will no longer be required) in excess of the amount appropriated from the general revenue fund for the current fiscal year." (Source: Message of Gov. Robert S. Kerr, January 2, 1945, pp. 2-3.)

OREGON

"I am happy and proud to report that the State of Oregon is in the best financial position in which it has been in a long, long number of years. * * *

"The total bonded indebtedness from original issues of over \$87,000,000 has been reduced to around \$20,000,000. * * *

"The State has invested in War bonds, notes, certificates, and Treasury bills a total of \$37,000,000." (Source: Legislative message of Earl Snell, Governor of Oregon, to the forty-third biennial legislative assembly, January 8, 1945, pp. 2-3.)

PENNSYLVANIA

"Budget—It shows a surplus of \$110,735,000 in the general fund and estimated revenue of \$369,000,000." (Source: Message to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania by Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Governor of Pennsylvania, January 2, 1945, p. 5.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

"Our financial condition is one of prosperity unequalled in the history of our State * * *. Even though a big surplus is in our State treasury, we are living in abnormal times. Our income tax has increased over 350 percent, but at the close of the war, this will necessarily fall off: We must, in our legislative program, keep before us the post-war days when our income will not be near as great as it is today." (Source: Annual message of Ransome J. Williams, Governor, to the General Assembly of South Carolina, January 10, 1945, p. 3.)

SOUTH DAKOTA

"In general, it may be stated conservatively that South Dakota's financial condition today is good." (Source: Message of Gov. M. Q. Sharpe, to the Legislature of South Dakota, at commencement of the twenty-ninth regular session, 1945, p. 14.)

TEXAS

"This program will require approximately \$86,250,000 in State highway funds to match the Federal grants. We have made a careful study of our financial position and find that with our \$30,000,000 nest egg we will be able to start this program promptly at the expiration of the emergency, and over a 3-year period with a normal return from our gasoline tax and license fee revenues, we should be able to raise the remaining \$56,250,000 in the 3-year period, although it will be necessary that we hold pure State fund construction to the minimum. A careful analysis indicates that if this is done we should execute our 3-year program with funds that will be available to us, leaving a balance at the end of the third year of only \$400,000, which is a rather close margin on which we must attempt to operate but we feel that by careful administration this can be accomplished." (Source: Message of Gov. Coke R. Stevenson, to the members of the forty-ninth legislature, 1945, p. 3-4.)

VERMONT

"The State's finances are in excellent condition.

"According to the present program of debt reduction our bonded debt at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, will have been reduced to \$393,000, excluding the perpetual debt which consists of certificates of indebtedness, held by the permanent school

fund, and the agricultural college bonds, which total \$568,031.90.

"On July 1, 1944, the unappropriated surplus in the treasury was \$1,006,626.44 and this will probably be increased by the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1945." (Source: Inaugural message of Mortimer R. Proctor, Governor of the State of Vermont, to the general assembly, January 4, 1945, p. 24.)

WASHINGTON

"Our own State has a surplus of more than \$60,000,000. We must conserve this surplus and use it wisely." (Source: Inaugural message of Mon C. Wallgren, Governor of Washington, to the twenty-ninth legislature, January 10, 1945, p. 10.)

WEST VIRGINIA

"Every citizen is proud of the financial stability of our State. Such can be matched by only a few and exceeded by none of the States of the Union. Since 1933 West Virginia has steadily climbed to its present high position of sound fiscal policy and management." (Source: Inaugural address by Clarence W. Meadows, Governor, January 15, 1945, p. 4.)

WISCONSIN

"The State is in an enviable position financially. The prosperity which has come to it, largely because of war activities and enterprises during the last 4 years, places it in the best financial status in its history." (Source: Governor Goodland's message to the 1945 legislature, January 6, 1945, p. 5.)

WYOMING

"The financial condition of your State is excellent, and, likewise, the financial condition of political subdivisions has improved. State bonded indebtedness stands at \$3,464,000, slightly over two and one-half million of which are outstanding highway bonds which the attorney general rules cannot be paid until due date. Your State treasurer is charged in all the various funds with approximately \$41,000,000, three and one-quarter million of which is in the general fund." (Source: Legislative message of Gov. Lester C. Hunt to the Twenty-eighth session, Wyoming Legislature, January 11, 1945, p. 8.)

I am sorry that this is not complete, but it is of sufficient breadth to give us some appreciation of the fiscal status of our States. It seems apparent to me that if we are to rebuild our forests that we must utilize every facility which experience and the fortunes of the times make available to us. I say that with no feeling whatever that the Federal Government can withdraw from its position of dominance in this program. I merely say that the program needed is so important that every factor should be considered.

Let me repeat. I have the feeling that the Federal responsibility in this matter of rebuilding our forests cannot be dodged. I have a suspicion that if we set up an adequate program that will achieve those things which are broadly recognized as necessary to restore and preserve this great national asset, we may have to consider even an increase in Federal expenditures. However, I do feel that some consideration to what is being done by the individuals in the industry, the States, and our schools of forestry and silviculture could be profitably reviewed by us at this time.

We should explore them fully. Those which have promise should be recognized and fitted into a national program. I believe that every step should be taken to coordinate and to achieve not only full public cooperation in this business

of rebuilding our forests by giving aid to industry and private ownership. I believe that every step should be taken to make the fullest possible advantage of the work being done in State institutions and in private industry. Even if we do this the Federal participation must remain dominant.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, under consent received in the House, I include a list of forest schools known to have conducted research in forest management:

FOREST SCHOOLS KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Pennsylvania State College, Duke University, University of California, Iowa State College, Purdue University, University of Idaho, Utah State Agricultural College, Michigan State College, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Cornell University, Harvard University, New York State College, University of New Hampshire, University of Vermont, Yale University, University of Montana, Oregon State College, University of Wyoming, Louisiana State University, University of Georgia, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi State College, University of Arkansas, University of Florida.

Most of the research done by forest schools is an adjunct of teaching. Research in forest management by its very nature is a long-time process. Few of the schools are equipped with personnel adequate to follow through on such long-time experimentation. On the other hand, the field of forest management is broad enough to include a variety of studies in different forest types, varieties of climate, soils, and tree species. Simple but well planned cultural operations if painstakingly done, followed even with student assistants for a long period of years may produce valuable results. Actually most of the research underway is largely of an empirical character including planting, thinning, pruning, weeding, and improvement cuttings. Well-planned long-time projects are exceptions. Sound basic research in forest management cannot be made a part-time job.

STATES, OTHER THAN UNIVERSITIES, KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

New Jersey Department of Conservation, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut State Forest and Park Commission, New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Department, New York State Conservation Department, Florida Forest Service.

PRIVATE OWNERS KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Great Northern Paper Co.

However this list is obviously incomplete, for many firms and owners are doing some work in this direction today.

Another phase dealing with this business of rebuilding our forests is that connected with experimental forests. Many members of the subcommittee feel that every one of the 32 forest States should have from 1 to 4 experimental forests.

Just how extensive these individual forests should be in area and just what the element of State and Federal responsibility should be in such a 32-State program, should be clearly defined.

Personally, I feel that this phase of the business of rebuilding our forests should be fully explored and at this point, Mr. Chairman, I include a list of States known to have experimental forests and also a list of States known to have operated State forest nurseries.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS

As indicated by the research conducted by forest schools, the experimental forests are used as tools or as demonstration and practice areas in connection with teaching. The main objective is teaching. These forests vary in size from minor plantations and wood lots to larger demonstration and practice forests in which students are given the opportunity to become acquainted with actual forest conditions.

STATES KNOWN TO HAVE EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS USUALLY AVAILABLE TO FORESTRY SCHOOLS ESPECIALLY FOR TEACHING BUT FOR SOME RESEARCH

New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Florida, Texas, Pennsylvania, California, Iowa, Indiana, Idaho, Utah, Minnesota, Vermont, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama.

STATES KNOWN TO HAVE OPERATED STATE FOREST NURSERIES

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Now we come to the field of research. This is one of the most encouraging phases of the conservation of our national forests. If you will turn to the record, you will find on pages 710 through 714 the story of the conquest of wood waste beginning with 1915 to date. Much headway has been made. Much yet remains to be done. In addition to using more of the wood of the standing tree, in addition to finding new uses for what used to be scrap lumber or the wasteful byproducts of logging and milling, in addition to conducting research to overcome the two ancient enemies of wood—rot and fire—research has also been successful in speeding up the growth of trees, and, in addition, the same experiments have enabled researchers to produce clearer lumber.

But the over-all and outstanding work of research has been in the utilization of a higher percentage of the wood in the standing tree.

When one saw a tree in the forest 30 years ago he would have seen one of nature's products from which only some 20 percent was put to useful purpose. Today, in many operations, this same

tree would yield up to 33 percent, in specific instances, perhaps even as high as 40 percent. Much work is being done in this regard, and because of the very nature of this work much of it must be done by Federal laboratories.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to include a list of the States, schools, associations, and firms doing research in forest products.

I would like to call attention to the comments included with this insertion, for they will serve to bring out, I believe, the difference between individual and even State interests in the whole field of research.

This, I believe, has been particularly true in the military work which the Madison Laboratory has so ably contributed to the war effort during the last several years.

While this might have come from private and local laboratories, the facilities are readily available to the Federal needs and have responded with great credit to our national wood-products laboratory at Madison, Wis.

STATES, SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATIONS, AND FIRMS DOING RESEARCH IN FOREST PRODUCTS

It must be borne in mind that of the attached lists some do relatively little work in this field. The amount of money spent by the schools, for example, varies widely—some may have but one research worker engaged only part time on forest products research to fill in between teaching. Other schools may have two or three workers engaged full time.

Industrial research is mostly confined to lowering costs of the products manufactured or improving them and what work is done on new products generally starts where the Forest Products Laboratory leaves off. The break-down of industrial research, speaking of American industry as a whole, according to Baron's Financial Weekly, is about as follows:

Thirty-one percent reducing production costs.

Thirty-four percent improving the quality of the product manufactured.

Twenty percent developing new fields of application for the product normally manufactured.

Fifteen percent developing new products.

It will be observed that on the whole industrial research only spends about 15 percent of its total research money to develop new products out of the raw material they customarily work with.

Speaking specifically of State institutions, it will not, as a general rule, be profitable for small State laboratories or school laboratories to go deeply into basic forest products research. There may be exceptions to this where members of the staff are especially suited by experience and personal interest and have the physical and financial facilities and freedom for such work. In contrast, problems at the Forest Products Laboratory have been approached by groups of workers each with his own specialized training in the solution of problems requiring very professional skills. In most cases the full time of the available staff at State or endowed in-

stitutions will be needed to meet the pressure for quick results of a so-called practical nature.

On the other hand, comprehensive research is necessary at the Forest Products Laboratory on a large scale to establish the facts about the fundamental properties and reactions of wood and wood products to provide a stable foundation for applied research and development. State forest products research should assist on this where possible but will generally have to depend upon the basic work done elsewhere. Their programs will generally be developed on the basis of experience and contact with local needs and the appreciation of local industries for the services rendered.

There are no figures available as to number of workers or sums provided for research by State institutions and private concerns listed.

STATE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES

Division of Forest Products Research, Texas Forest Service, Lufkin, Tex.

Forest Products Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Forest Products Laboratory, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Forest Products Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.—proposed.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST PRODUCTS

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

Yale University, School of Forestry, New Haven, Conn.

University of Michigan, Forest School, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Duke University, Durham, N. C.

University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C.

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS FIRMS KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST PRODUCTS

American Cellulose Co.; Blandin Paper Co.; Brown Co.; Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.; Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co.; Bryant Paper Co.; Champion Paper & Fiber Co.; Combined Locks Paper Co.; Crown Zellerbach Corporation; Crystal Tissue Co.; J. Neils Lumber Co.; Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co.; Eureka Fibre Co.; Hammermill Paper Co.; Diamond Match Co.; Fitchburg Paper Co.; Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.; Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co.; Flambeau Paper Co.; Fraser Paper, Ltd.; Gardner-Richardson Co.; Gaylord Container Corporation; Great Northern Paper Co.; Hammond Redwood Co.; Hawley Pulp & Paper Co.; Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.; Hoberg Paper Mills, Inc.; Hollingsworth & Vose Co.; Industrial Rayon Corporation; International Paper Co.; Kimberly-Clark Corporation; John A. Manning Paper Co., Inc.; Marathon Paper Mills Co.; Masonite Corporation; Brooks-Scanlon Corporation; Mohawk Paper Mills, Inc.; Mosinee Paper Mills Co.; Neenah Paper Co.; Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.; Northern Paper Mills; Northwest Paper Co.; Oxford Paper Co.; Port Huron Sulphite & Paper Co.; J. & J. Rogers Co.; Rogers Paper Manufacturing Co.; Scott Paper Co.; Soundview Pulp Co.; Southern Kraft Corporation, York Haven Division; Stimson Lumber Co.; Strathmore Paper Co.; Tennessee Eastman Corporation; Tomahawk Kraft Paper Co.; Union Bag & Paper Corporation; Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Co.; Whiting Paper Co.; Whiting-Plover Paper Co.; Woonsocket Rayon Co.; Burgess Cellulose Co.; American Viscose Corporation; Wood Conversion Co.; Burton Swartz; Red River Lumber Co.; May Bros.; Wood-Mosaic Co., Inc.; W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.; Crossett Lumber Co.; Gamble Bros., Inc.; The Mengel Co.; Bradley Lumber Co. of Arkansas; Hillyer-Deutsch-Edwards, Inc.; E. L. Bruce Co.; Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.; Frost Lumber Industries; Hardwood Lumber Co.; of Louisiana, Inc.; Holly Hill Lumber Co.; George D. Emery Co.; C. H. Pearson & Son Hardwood Co., Inc.; Ichabod T. Williams & Sons; Pacific Lumber Co.; Green Lumber Co.; Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.; Anchor Lumber Co.; Pardee & Curtin Lumber Co.; Bringardner Lumber Co.; Griffith Lumber Co., Inc.; Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co.; Louisiana Central Lumber Co.; Temple Lumber Co.; Crosby Lumber & Manufacturing Co.; Fordyce-Crossett Sales Co.; Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.; Riegel Paper Co.; McPherson Lumber Co.; Pope & Talbot, Inc., Oregon; Tyee Lumber & Manufacturing Co.; Twin Harbors Lumber Co.; Wauna Lumber Co.; West Coast Wood Preserving Co.; Westfir Lumber Co.; White River Lumber Co.; Snellstrom Lumber Co.; Atlanta Oak

Flooring Co.; Bristol Door & Lumber Co.; Meadow River Lumber Co.; Morgan Manufacturing Co.; Jerome H. Sheip Co.; Pekin Wood Products Co.; Poinsett Lumber & Manufacturing Co.; Temple Lumber Co.; Denkmann Lumber Co.; DeSoto Hardwood Flooring Co.; Delphos Bending Co.; Hillerich & Bradsby Co.; Kahler Co.; Anderson-Tully Co.; Chickasaw Wood Products Co.; American Fork & Hoe Co.; Nickey Bros., Inc.; C. F. Works & Sons; National Casket Co., Inc.; Fisher Body, General Motors Corporation; Pope & Talbot, Inc., California.

FOREST PRODUCTS CONSUMING OR PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS FIRMS KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST PRODUCTS

Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Cos.; Bakelite Corporation; Resinous Products & Chemical Co., Inc.; Casein Co. of America; Catalin Corporation of America; I. F. Laucks, Inc.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; Dow Chemical Co.; Timm Aircraft Corporation; Plaskon Glue Co.; Perkins Glue Co.; Engineering Research Corporation; Ault & Wiborg Corporation; Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Boston; Riverbank Laboratories; Elmen-dorf Corporation; General Finishes, Inc.; Industrial Laboratories, Inc.; Oshkosh Industrial Laboratory; Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation; Sealright Co., Inc.; Southwestern Laboratories; Valcan Corporation; Western Cartridge Co.; Western Union Telegraph Co.; Netherlands Indies Laboratory; Sutherland Refiner Corporation; General Electric X-Ray Corporation; Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Timber Engineering Co.; Aircraft Veneer Committee; Wood Preserving Corporation; Protexol Corporation; Vidal Research Corporation; Girdler Corporation; Northwest Syndicate, Inc.; Structural Specialties, Inc.; American Lumber & Treating Co.; Curtis Cos. Inc.; International Creosoting & Construction Co.; Southern Wood Preserving Co.; American Wood Sugar Co.; Central States Aircraft Veneer Committee; Taylor-Colquitt Co.; American Box Board Co.; American Dyewood Co.; American Gum Importers Association, Inc.; American Seating Co.; Bartlett Tree Export Co., F. A.; Becker, Moore & Co., Inc.; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; Berry Bros., Inc.; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.; Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; Albert L. Clapp Laboratories; Container Testing Laboratories, Inc.; Crocker-McElwain Co.; Cliffs Dow Chemical Co.; Dietzgen Co., Eugene; Armstrong Cork Co.; Thred-Dit; Fibre Conduit Co.; Forest Products Chemical Co.; Formica Insulation Co.; Robert Gair Co., Inc.; Marvil Package Co.; General Box Co.; Glidden Co.; Columbia Naval Stores Co.; Globe-Wernicke Co.; Grand Rapids Wood Finishing Co.; Haskelite Manufacturing Corporation; Hercules Powder Co.; Herty Foundation Laboratory; Homasote Co.; Hutchinson & Son, Inc., W. H.; American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; Joseph E. Seagram Co.; Western Electric Co.; James Gibbons Co.; Johns-Manville Corporation; S. Karpen & Bros.; Kobbe Laboratories, Inc.; Harold A. Levey; J. P. Lewis & Co.; Lord & Burnham Co.; Mead Corporation; Motor Wheel Corporation; National Folding

Box Co.; New England Box Co.; North American Aviation, Inc.; North American Rayon Corporation; Thomas Keery Co., Inc.; Package Research Laboratory; Rafton Laboratories, Inc.; Scoville Manufacturing Co.; Miner Laboratories; Singer Manufacturing Co.; Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc.; Standard Tank & Seat Co.; Stanley Works; Upson Co.; Gebhart Laboratory; Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation; Anderson Corporation; Unit Structures, Inc.; Klomparsens Lock Joint Manufacturing Co.; E. F. Reed & Co.; Armco Drainage Products Association; United States Plywood Corporation; Van Stee Corporation; Heywood Wakefield Co.; Beachley-Reichard Furniture Co., Inc.; Wellswood Spring Co.; Shearman Bros.; Parlor Furniture Co.; Strand Ski Co.; Seng. Co.; Northwood Chemical Co.; Jennison Wright Co.; Certified Builders, Inc.; Carbozite Corporation; Southern Ry Co.; Osmose Wood Preserving Co.; United States Stoneware Co.; Parkwood Corporation; Koppers Co.; Atlas Mineral Products Co.; Moore Dry Kiln Co.; S. Di Giorgio; Franklin Glue Co.; Plymold Corporation; A. D. Chapman & Co., Inc.; Monsanto Chemical Co.; W. & J. Sloane Co.; Inner-Ease Co.; Holgate Bros. Co.; Timber Structures, Inc.; Weaver Piano Co., Inc.; R. C. A. Laboratory; Simpson's Walker Woods, Inc.; Pluswood, Inc.; Louis de Ladurantaye; American Pipe & Construction Co.; Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co.; Sensenich Bros.; Higgins Industries; Henry J. Kaiser Co.; F. W. Megow; Nissen Wagon Co., Inc.; Harry R. Powell; Lignum-Vitae Products Corporation; G. B. Lewis Co., Inc.; Covered Wagon Co.; Taylor Lowenstein & Co.; Fluor Corporation; Marley Co.; Lillie-Hoffman Cooling Towers, Inc.; Foster Wheeler Corporation; C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co.; Hauser-Stander Tank Co.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS KNOWN TO HAVE CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN FOREST PRODUCTS

American Society for Testing Materials; American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; National Board of Fire Underwriters; Institute of Paper Chemistry; Highway Research Board; Mellon Institute; American Society of Civil Engineers; Seismological Society of America; Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference; American Society of Agricultural Engineers; American Chemical Society; Institute of Aeronautical Sciences; John B. Pierce Foundation; American Institute of Architects; American Institute of Chemical Engineers; American Institute of Chemists; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; American Institute of Science; American Society of Arborists; Battelle Memorial Institute; Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation; Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research; Carnegie Institution of Washington; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; New England Botanical Club, Inc.; Society of American Foresters; Torrey Botanical Club; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; U. S. Testing Co., Inc.; New York Botanical Garden; Field Museum; Los Angeles Testing Laboratory; Chicago

School of Design; American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature.

I trust that all those interested in our national forests will study this material when it appears in the RECORD tomorrow. In no sense am I trying to have the Federal Government avoid its full responsibility in leading this Nation to a safe position with regard to our national forests. My whole intent in placing this material before the Committee of the Whole House is to point out, first, the gravity of the situation of our forests today; second, the need for getting a complete program started at the earliest opportunity; and, third, the necessity for enlisting in this effort all those who have some contribution to make in this direction, every individual, every firm, every local and State facility, and, of course, the Federal Forest Service. Many of us hope that technological advance and the use of airplanes in the expensive business of fighting forest fires in the future will enable us to use funds now expended for preventive measures may be used, instead for research and reforestation.

Since our national forests cover portions of 31 of our States, and since one-third of our total landed area is best suited to the production of trees, it must be apparent to all of us that in addition to the great work in soil conservation that is going on at this time, we must give adequate and intelligent attention to the development of a program that will restore our national forests. This done, this Nation of ours will not need to wait for anything that Nature can grow through all of the centuries to come.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to follow the distinguished gentleman from Washington who has just left the well of the House. Evidently he has found his place, to fit into this great body. He speaks the voice and the convictions of a true conservationist. I am sure he is going to add a great deal to the prestige of the committee, in calling to the attention of the country the necessity of preserving the soil and forests of our country. I might say I am thoroughly in accord with the provisions of this bill, although many of us thought that we made a pretty good record for appropriations which we considered were necessary for the Forest Service. Yet, I might say we are grateful that some consideration was given to our efforts before the committee. At this point I should like to call to the attention of the Members who are interested in veterans' legislation the great necessity of having an overhauling of all the lending agencies under the Farm Credit Administration. Our Committee on Agriculture will probably report a bill which provides that the veteran will pay 4 percent interest for Federal farm loans. He will probably pay 4 percent interest for farm Land Bank Commissioner loans; under the provisions of this ap-

proprietorship bill he will pay 3 percent on a farm tenancy loan; another rate of interest for a production credit association loan; and other rates of interest for farm security loans.

I might say in this connection that our Committee on Agriculture is making a study of this whole program with a view of building up a sound system of credit for the farmers of this country.

I especially want to call attention to a paragraph in the committee report on page 13. It has to do with grazing fees on national-forest lands. I want to quote the last paragraph, after the committee had discussed appropriations for the Forest Service:

One of the matters falling within the province of the work under this appropriation is the regulation of grazing on national-forest ranges and the fixing of grazing fees therefor. The committee, from evidence presented, was impressed with the need for revising grazing fees upward in view of the increased value to stock raisers of the grazing privilege. Such an upward revision would be more in keeping with the present price levels of livestock and livestock products.

Of course, the committee is restating a position that I think is sound and is the present practice of the Forest Service in fixing grazing fees, in that they are raised and kept in line with the price of livestock. I did not want the record to be incomplete and leave the thought that it is in order to raise the grazing fees. It is true, on the surface, it looks as if the livestock prices are reasonably high. I shall insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a study made by the Tariff Commission, at my direction as chairman of a Subcommittee on Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. GRANGER. This report, prepared by the Tariff Commission, will actually show that, rather than a profit being made in the operation of the sheep industry, there has actually been a loss of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1.22 per head during the year 1944. So if that yardstick were used this time, rather than increasing grazing fees, it would mean there should be a reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has again expired.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, in this bill today we are appropriating something over \$800,000,000 for the advancement of agriculture, and to increase agricultural products.

I was interested in listening to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. He gave a wonderful, voluminous lot of statistics showing just how much meat every one of us was to get. Everything was prepared, the farmer was told how much to produce, and he overproduced; the O. P. A. set the price; the meat is supposed to be in the butcher's box. About the only thing that did not click in the program and something that we are up against now, is that they have not

been able to connect the purchaser with the meat. The purchaser cannot catch up with the meat unless he sneaks into the black market at inflation prices. There is an abundance of New Deal statistical meat being furnished the people, but real meat is hard for the housewife or the restaurant owner to obtain. There should be more real meat and fewer statistics. The people cannot eat ration stamps.

Canada seems to be thriving. People are going across to Canada from the United States in droves to buy meat. Food is not rationed in Canada. It is plentiful. Through lend-lease or otherwise Canada has been furnished some 4,000 or more plows, and something like 39,000 plows have been exported through lend-lease, and also some 20,000 tractors. I should like to know when I am going to get my plow. I have been trying to operate a pretty big farm and have been on the list for over a year but I have not yet got it. At the same time, however, we can export 4,000 plows a year to Canada. There is something wrong with the distribution of this meat supply to the country. There is no question but that the farmers produced it. While the farmer has been cut short on agricultural implements, instead of working 8 hours a day he has doubled his day; if he needed 2 tractors but had only 1, he operated the one 16 hours rather than 8 hours. Yes, the farmer has been fairly prosperous during the past 2 years. I do not believe it has all been because of New Deal planning; it has been because of Government buying to support the military effort. Unfortunately, the prosperity that has been brought to the farmers through his own efforts, for which we give him credit, is based fundamentally upon the maiming and killing of men in the military service—American soldiers all over the world. Yes, the farmer has been fairly prosperous. He has done a remarkable job because he has not been afraid to work day and night to produce the food for victory and in order to feed the civilian people of the country and incidentally make a few dimes to put down in his jeans or to credit to his bank account which has not been any too fat during the past number of years.

I think after we pass this bill for something like \$800,000,000 in order to encourage agriculture the committee of the House should go over to the O. P. A. that is helping to wreck agriculture in this country, call upon Chester Bowles, Marvin Jones, and others to cooperate with the Congress in order to carry out the law as written by the Congress. Then we would do agriculture and the people of the Nation a real service. The foolish, unsound policies they are forcing on meat processors and stock raisers is wrecking the meat supply of this country.

We who have not had the opportunity of meeting some of these gentlemen who formerly served in the House, listen with considerable awe to the great compliments that are paid these leaders in Government today. I have heard and you have heard on the floor of this House the virtues of the great Jesse Jones extolled day after day, we have heard the

Commander in Chief extolled from one day to the other, and now for a steady diet we hear the great Marvin Jones, head of the War Food Administration, extolled day after day. It seems to me it is almost a fetish building certain individuals up in the minds of the general public and following the idea of personal government. We have had too much personal government. I would like to see the Congress extolled for having the courage to go to the O. P. A. and the War Food Administration and stop them from wrecking the farmers' livestock market in this country.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] pays great tribute to the farmers and to the administration. I happened to sit last night with some of the leading businessmen in the packing business of the State of Missouri and if ever I listened to men who know something about meat production and the processing of meat it was the gentlemen that I listened to last night. They told us that they were losing 85 cents on every hog killed since last August, that they had been losing on every beef killed for over a year and being purchased by the Federal Government. They said that the slaughtering of hogs on the market today is from 28 to 58 percent in decline from the same time last year. They claim that the market for these farmers whose virtues we seek to extol is going to ultimately vanish, that they cannot indefinitely keep this market open to him and continue to process meat at a loss. They have the figures to prove a constant loss to the packers and have furnished these figures to the O. P. A. They spent 48,000 man-hours getting the figures. They say that unless something is done to correct this situation the farmer will lose his market because the packers will be forced out of business.

The O. P. A. and those who are managing agriculture and regimenting agriculture in this country have forced more men into the bootlegging of meat than was ever known in a given area in the United States or probably in the world. It is far worse than the old bootleg days of the eighteenth amendment. There is more meat processed through the local slaughterers and through the black market than there is federally inspected meat that is processed through the big legitimate markets. Look at the tremendous loss. Twenty-two thousand little slaughterers have been licensed in the past year.

The merchant has the restaurant man, the hotel operator at his mercy. He can favor them with meat or he can withhold a part of it and break them. He can, and I am told does, in many instances demand tribute from them. In turn the merchant who is cheating is shook down for graft by some Federal inspectors. Businessmen are corrupted, morale is lowered, the black market flourishes, and the honest legitimate meat packers are being penalized and driven out of business. Bad policies enforced by the O. P. A. are largely responsible for this vicious cycle that gains momentum every day.

Look at the waste there is. It has been said that the packers save everything but

the squeal. Yes; not half of the meat, for the first time in the history of this Government, is being processed through the regular channels where they have the facilities to work up and save everything incident to the slaughtering of the animal. We have bootlegging of meat in the black markets throughout the land. That is the result of the O. P. A. as well as other Government officials refusing to allow the regular, legitimate, and efficient packers of this country to have a sufficient price in order that the meat may be federally processed and inspected, and in order that they may send it through the regular channels. This is the first time in the history of this Nation that one of the great industries of this country has been forced not only to process the meat, but forced to sell it at a loss month after month until losses are running into millions of dollars, which will ultimately, in my judgment, destroy the market for the farmers of this country.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Is it not a fact that the fixing of a price to the extent that the processor of meat cannot make a profit is in direct violation of law, in that the law prescribes that a reasonable profit be provided for?

Mr. VURSELL. Absolutely. The law that we passed prescribes that a reasonable profit shall be provided, and that the price of living shall be controlled. They have not done either one. The black markets are robbing the people of this country, and the Government, by edict, has brought that about by grinding down private industry, the packers, of this Nation.

To show you how federally inspected slaughtering has fallen off, may I quote these figures? Whereas they were killing 10 a year ago, in February 1944, they only killed 4 this February 1945. What I am trying to explain is that of the millions of hogs killed last year compared with this year so far it is a ratio showing a drop from 10 to 4 or 40 percent less than last year. There has never been a time in the past 20 years when there has been such a decline in hogs, such decline in beef, such a decline in mutton, in poultry, and all of those things that the farmer produces, as there has been in the last year.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The records in the Department of Agriculture also show that the weight of the federally inspected cattle that have been slaughtered since the controls went into effect has fallen 44 pounds per animal. Last year they butchered about 20,000,000 head of cattle. That means that about 880,000,000 pounds of meat have been lost to this country; that is, good meat that should have been available to our people if the feeder of livestock had been permitted to feed in the normal course of his operations.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman is quite right. The trouble lies with the policies

which have been put into effect by Chester Bowles of the O. P. A. and the War Food Administrator Marvin Jones. It is personal government in action in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Price Control Act written by the Congress. It is the by-pass again of representative government. If the Congress will exert its independence, stand together and demand these policies be changed it can and will do a great service to the Nation. It should be done without delay.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

FULL EMPLOYMENT AND THE FARMER

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, today I should like to emphasize the very great importance to farmers of H. R. 2202, which I introduced on February 16, known as the full-employment bill. This is the measure which would make it a responsibility of the Congress to assure the existence at all times of sufficient employment opportunities to enable all Americans to exercise the right—to useful, remunerative, regular, and full-time employment. Senator MURRAY of Montana introduced a similar measure in the Senate.

It is my belief that if we pass such legislation, we can in an orderly fashion shift from war- to peace-time levels of productivity and national income even higher than they are now. Within such a framework for directing and coordinating Federal activities, we can achieve an economy of continuously expanding markets and employment opportunities for all who are able and willing to work.

To the farmers this would mean that they would not again experience the shrinking markets and disastrous declines of price and land values which bankrupted so many of their fathers after the last war. They would, on the contrary, continue to earn the high net incomes of recent years—which, by the way, were more than twice the record peace-time farm net incomes of 1925.

I hardly need to point out to you that the demand for post-war full employment is not a partisan issue. Not one, but both candidates in the last Presidential campaign explicitly recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government in this connection. Mr. Dewey in his San Francisco speech, for example, stated:

If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then Government can and must create additional job opportunities. There must be jobs for all.

Leaders of industry, leaders of organized labor, and representatives of various consumer and welfare groups have likewise taken a clear stand in favor of governmental measures to assure full employment. This consensus as to the chief objective of Government economic policy is not surprising, since full employment, and the high level of production associated with it, is the one and only pathway to the maximum welfare of all groups in society. On this broad issue there can be no conflict of interests.

What I am particularly interested in today is the fundamental agreement

among the major farm groups of the Nation as to the importance of this full employment objective.

Albert Goss, master of the National Grange, has this to say:

No group has a greater interest in seeing full employment maintained after the war than agriculture. Without it, our whole economy breaks down.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, points out that:

The type of economic security we all want is jobs and opportunity for all those who are willing to produce.

The president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Homer L. Brinkley, asks:

What about measures to assure full employment and attendant requirements for optimum quantities of farm products? We are vitally interested in measures affecting full business operations of all kinds.

The stand of the Farmers Union is well known, and was reiterated by James G. Patton when he wrote in a recent article:

In our highly industrialized economy, full employment is the farm-relief measure of our time * * * nearly all our problems start with the possibility of mass unemployment; nearly all our solutions must start with full employment as the premise. Hence, a full-employment bill, while it will not in and of itself insure Utopia, is an indispensable preliminary to the organization of a truly good society.

The position of Secretary Wickard and the Department of Agriculture has been stated in these words:

First and most important is full industrial production and employment. American farmers sell, and will continue to sell, most of what they produce on the domestic market; they need plenty of customers able to pay fair prices.

The attitude of the land-grant colleges, presented in a statement of the Committee on Post-war Agricultural Policy of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, is that:

High-level employment in nonagricultural industry means very much more to farmers than any farm program the Government may attempt. Manipulations of agricultural production and prices are no substitute for good consumer markets.

Individual farmers, too, through Nation-wide polls, have expressed their overwhelming appreciation of the extent to which farm prosperity depends on national prosperity.

After hostilities cease, and when temporary demands for relief feeding have tapered off, farmers will again depend on domestic consumers for their markets.

Few realize what a huge farm market we can have right here at home if we maintain full employment and the national income that goes along with it. War experience has shown that with increased incomes consumers eat much better—better quality food and more of it. Careful estimates made by the Department of Agriculture indicate that, if we had full employment, our domestic consumption of most farm products would be 15 percent to 50 percent higher than before the war. I have here a supporting table entitled "Table 1, United

States Per Capita Consumption of Selected Farm Products, Pre-war and at Full Employment Post-war" that I should like to have inserted in the RECORD at this point. This, and the other tables I shall use, are derived from United States Department of Agriculture data.

TABLE 1.—United States per capita consumption of selected farm products, pre-war and at full employment post-war

Item	Pre-war	1943, civilian only	Post-war	Percentage increase over pre-war
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Foods:				
Beef and veal, dressed weight.....	62.8	57.7	71.0	13
Pork and lard, dressed weight.....	67.1	87.1	66.0	43
Chickens, dressed weight.....	17.9	28.1	25.0	40
Eggs.....	37.3	42.9	43.5	17
Dairy products (fluid milk equivalent).....	801.3	767.2	895.0	12
Citrus fruit.....	48.8	59.7	75.0	54
Other fresh fruit.....	89.4	61.3	90.0	1
Commercial truck Canned vegetables (processed weight).....	95.0	88.7	109.0	15
Wheat.....	31.1	36.1	43.0	38
Sugar.....	221.4	225.9	212.0	4
Peanuts.....	96.5	80.3	115.0	19
Nonfoods:	4.3	7.5	6.0	40
Wool.....	4.5	7.7	6.0	107
Cotton.....	25.3	29.8	30.0	19
Tobacco products.....	6.5	8.6	10.0	54

And these are per capita figures. To them must be added the further increase from a probable 7-percent growth in population from 1940 to 1950. The net result would be a materially larger civilian consumption for most products than we have had even during the war.

But we need not rely for a farm market solely on domestic demands. Full employment and high levels of produc-

tion at home generate economic activity in other countries, and this automatically increases the demand for our exports. Hence we could and should count upon an export demand for agricultural products substantially above the post-war level. I have here a table estimating such increases for selected products—Table 2, "Past and prospective farm prices at full employment"—which I should like to have inserted in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE 2.—Past and prospective exports, at full employment

Product	Pre-war, 1935-39	1950, at full employment
Wheat, million bushels.....	54	About 100.
Lard, million pounds.....	192	About 600.
Pork products, million pounds, dressed weight.....	143	About 340.
Dairy products (in equivalent million pounds of fluid milk).....	352	About 500.
Canned vegetables (million pounds of fresh vegetables equivalent).....	93	About 250.
Citrus fruits (million pounds, fresh).....	562	About 800.
Other fruits (million pounds, fresh).....	2,550	About 3,000.
Cotton (million bales).....	5.6	4.5.
Tobacco (million pounds farm weight).....	457	525.

With these domestic and export demands, there would be markets for nearly as much as our farmers are now producing. The numbers of livestock and acreages of crops needed at full employment post-war are compared with present and prospective levels in table 3.

The demand for some products like potatoes, wheat, and peanuts might decrease below war levels, since they have been pushed to abnormal amounts to offset war shortages. But, when added together, these full-employment domestic and foreign demands for farm products as a whole would require even larger acreage than farmers are now

growing under greatly inflated war requirements. Of course, if farm efficiency continues to increase, that is, if we keep on improving stocks, hybrid seeds, fertilization, and machinery, it is probable that this increased demand could be met with no more acreage than is now under cultivation. This would mean increased value and income per acre and per farmer.

Consumption and production figures tell the full employment story even more forcefully when applied to specific commodities. What would full employment mean to cattlemen, for example, or to cotton and tobacco growers, to cattle growers, to hog producers, or to the dairying industry?

BEEF CATTLE

Everyone knows today that when people have good jobs they want to eat more steak and roasts. The market for beef is almost a barometer of prosperity and depression.

If we maintain post-war full employment, cattlemen could market nearly 20,000,000 cattle and calves a year, at good prices. This would mean they would take in about two and one-third billions of dollars a year—not much less than today, and just about double their average pre-war sales.

But if we allow severe depression to develop, beef producers will be really hard hit. Production would decline to about 27,000,000 head, beef prices to about \$4, and farm income would be down to two-thirds below present levels and one-third below the pre-war average. I have here illustrative figures—Table 3, beef cattle, pre-war, war, and post-war prospects, under various conditions—to be included in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE 3.—Beef cattle, pre-war, war, and post-war prospects, under various conditions

Item	Unit	Pre-war, 1935-39	War, 1943	Post-war ¹		
				Full employment	Moderate depression	Severe depression
Cattle and calves slaughtered.....	Million head.....	24.8	27.6	29.6	28.4	26.7
United States beef production.....	Million pounds, dressed weight.....	7,974	9,670	9,975	9,600	9,000
Farm prices, beef cattle.....	Dollars per hundredweight.....	6.51	11.80	10.50	8.00	4.00
Farm prices, veal calves.....	Dollars per hundredweight.....	7.75	13.50	12.25	9.75	5.00
Farm income from cattle marketings.....	Million dollars.....	1,173	2,560	2,322	1,717	810

¹ Data for full employment and moderate depression from U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates; severe depression, rough estimates by the author.

COTTON

The cotton farmer has a double stake in full employment—both his domestic and his very important foreign market depend upon domestic prosperity; the former for obvious reasons, the latter because foreign nations can be prosperous only if the United States is also

prosperous.

The chief problem facing cotton growers after the war is that of competition—from synthetics and from foreign growers. Despite this threat, full employment would permit cotton to hold its own. It would create a market for about 14,000,000 bales and an approximate 40

percent increase of cash income over pre-war years, provided prices were kept at a level low enough to meet competition. I should like to have a supporting table—Table 4, "Cotton, pre-war, and war, and prospects under various post-war conditions"—inserted in the RECORD at this point.

TABLE 4.—Cotton pre-war and war, and prospects under various post-war conditions

Item	Unit	Pre-war, 1935-39	War, 1943	Post-war ¹		
				Full employment	Moderate depression	Severe depression
Cotton consumption, American cotton: ²						
United States.....	Million bales.....	6.8	9.8	9.0	8.0	6.0
Foreign countries.....	Million bales.....	5.3	1.3	4.5	3.3	2.0
Total consumption.....	Million bales.....	12.1	11.1	13.5	11.3	8.0
United States production.....	Million bales.....	12.9	11.1			
Cotton acreage.....	Million acres.....	28.5	21.9	25.9	21.7	15.3
Cotton farm price.....	Cents per pound.....	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.09
Cash income from cotton lint.....	Million dollars.....	645	1,110	900	702	360

¹ Estimates for full employment and moderate depression by U. S. Department of Agriculture; for severe depressions rough estimates by the speaker.

² Data for cotton years, beginning Aug. 1 of year stated.

If a serious depression is allowed to develop, on the other hand, prices and production would plunge downward, and acreage might have to be cut to less than 60 percent of the full employment market, and farm income from cotton would fall to half its pre-war level.

The heavily populated cotton South has problems enough even at best. One of the most difficult of these is the rapid introduction of mechanical cotton pickers, tractor plowing, cultivators, etc. Under depression conditions, this mechanization would only add to the already large number of sub-marginal farmers.

But with a full employment market and with the removal of discriminatory freight rates, the industrialization of the South can go swiftly forward, and open up good-paying jobs for farm people who may wish to leave the farm, as well as new markets for truck, dairy and other diversified farm products.

TOBACCO

Tobacco farmers, too, have a fundamental interest in full employment. Nobody today has to be told that increased incomes have a heavy impact upon the demand for cigarettes.

With full employment, farmers could

grow one-third more tobacco than they grow today and sell it at prices nearly as high. The value of these crops would be nearly two and one-half times the pre-war level.

Severe depression, on the contrary, would cut consumption sharply, and prices would fall from 40 cents a pound to 18 cents or less. Farm income would be less than half what it is at present. I should like to have a supporting table—table 5, "Tobacco, pre-war, war, and prospects under various post-war conditions"—included in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE 5.—Tobacco, pre-war, war, and prospects under various post-war conditions

Item	Unit	Pre-war, 1935-39	War, 1943	Post-war		
				Full employment	Moderate depression	Severe depression
Domestic consumption.....	Million pounds, farm weight.....	899	943	1,360	1,240	1,000
Exports.....	Million pounds, farm weight.....	601	457	525	400	250
Total disappearance.....	Million pounds, farm weight.....	1,500	1,400	1,885	1,640	1,250
Total production.....	Million pounds, farm weight.....	1,500	1,400	1,885	1,640	1,250
Acreage.....	1,000 acres.....	1,647	1,449	1,935	1,685	1,285
Farm price.....	Dollars per pound.....	0.19	0.40	0.35	0.26	0.18
Farm income from sales.....	Million dollars.....	279	560	660	426	225

HOGS

Hog producers, because of their great wartime expansion for overseas markets, are even more dependent than cattlemen on high levels of domestic activity in the post-war. If we can maintain full employment, expanding domestic consumption will offset much of the shrinkage in

export shipments, and maintain high incomes for hog producers.

But severe depression would be catastrophic for hog farmers. If production were cut only one-third—from present marketings of 95,000,000 head a year to 61,000,000—prices would fall to \$7 or lower, and cash income from hogs to

under \$600,000,000—or less than a third of what hog producers' income would run at full employment. I should like to have table 6, "Hogs, pre-war, war, and post-war prospects under various conditions," inserted in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE 6.—Hogs, pre-war, war, and post-war prospects under various conditions

Item	Unit	Pre-war, 1935-39	War, 1943	Post-war		
				Full employment	Moderate depression	Severe depression
Hogs slaughtered.....	Millions.....	56.8	95.3	92.6	78.2	61.0
Pork production, dressed weight.....	Million pounds.....	7,337	13,371	12,135	10,250	8,000
Farm prices.....	Dollars per hundredweight.....	8.30	13.70	11.75	9.10	7.00
Farm cash income from hogs marketed.....	Million dollars.....	838	2,953	2,139	1,456	560

DAIRYING

With full employment after the war, the market would take over a fifth more than all the dairy products now being sold from farms. As a result, farm income from dairy products, which is al-

ready running twice pre-war, would be further increased to one-sixth more than it now is. Under severe depression, however, both marketings and prices would fall drastically, and farm income from dairying would be near the low prewar

levels. I should like to have table 7, "Dairy products, pre-war, war, and post-war prospects under various conditions," inserted in the RECORD at this point.

TABLE 7.—Dairy products, pre-war, war, and post-war prospects under various conditions

Item	Unit	Pre-war, 1935-39	War, 1943	Post-war		
				Full employment	Moderate depression	Severe depression
United States production (fluid milk equivalent).....	Billion pounds.....	103.7	117.7	128.4	121.3	110
Farm sales of milk and dairy products (fluid milk equivalent).....	Billion pounds.....	80.8	90.8	110.7	105	100
Milk cows.....	Million head.....	23.5	25.7	27.9	26.4	23.9
Average farm receipts from sales of milk, butterfat, and butter (fluid milk equivalent).....	Dollars per hundredweight.....	1.81	3.12	2.90	2.25	1.60
Farm cash income from dairy products.....	Million dollars.....	1,409	2,804	3,222	2,363	1,600

Cotton, tobacco, beef cattle, hogs, dairy products, all show a close and consistent relation between the level of national prosperity and farm prices and income. Sales of these five products account for over half of all farm cash income. And there are many other farm products—poultry products, fruits and vegetables, flaxseed, wool and lambs—that are equally sensitive to changes in domestic and foreign buying power.

Putting these separate farm pictures

together, we find that if we can maintain full employment after the war, as H. R. 2202 is intended to make possible, farmers can enjoy markets and incomes almost as large as the record highs reached during the war.

Under full employment and a national income continuing at a \$150,000,000,000 level, per capita consumption of all food would rise to a new level about 18 percent above pre-war. Assuming that farm prices decline to parity level, net

income of farm operators would remain more than twice as high as pre-war. Cash income from farm marketings per person engaged in agriculture would be about \$2,125, or two and one-half times as large as before the war. I should like to have table 8, "Employment, prices, and income in the United States, farm and total, pre-war, war, and post-war, under full employment," inserted in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE 8.—*Employment, prices, and income in the United States, farm and total, pre-war, war, and post-war under full employment*

Item	Unit or base	Pre-war (1935-39)	War (1943)	Post-war (estimated at full employment)
ALL UNITED STATES ACTIVITY				
Employed (civilian plus military).....	Millions.....	43.6	61.5	58.0
Unemployed.....	Millions.....	10.2	1.1	2.0
Gross national product.....	Billion dollars.....	81.9	186.5	188.0
National income.....	Billion dollars.....	65.4	147.9	150.0
Food consumption per capita, index.....	1935-39=100.....	100.0	106.0	118.0
AGRICULTURE				
Workers in agriculture.....	Millions.....	9.3	8.8	8.0
Volume of agricultural output, index.....	1935-39=100.....	100.0	129.0	135.0
Cash income from farm marketings.....	Billion dollars.....	8.0	19.2	17.0
Net income of farm operators.....	Billion dollars.....	4.2	11.4	9.3
Prices received by farmers, index.....	1910-14=100.....	107.0	193.0	165.0
Parity ratio.....	1910-14=100.....	64.0	119.0	100.0
Cash income from marketings, per person employed in agriculture.....	Dollars.....	860	2,182	2,125

¹ Production consumers would buy at the estimated prices and incomes.

But suppose we experience severe depression such as that we suffered in the early 1930's, with 17,000,000 unemployed and national income falling below \$60,000,000,000? Such a catastrophe for the industries of the Nation would be a double catastrophe for farmers. Sons and daughters would flock back home from the cities, while farm products would go begging. Farm prices would drop to less than half of present levels. Prices of

things farmers buy would decline, but less rapidly, so that the farm price ratio would fall to two-thirds of parity or less. These estimates are shown in table 9, "Post-war employment, prices, and income in the United States, farm and total, with full employment, moderate depression, and severe depression," which I should like to have included in the RECORD at this point:

TABLE 9.—*Post-war employment, prices, and income in the United States, farm and total, with full employment, moderate depression, and severe depression*

Item	Unit or base	Full employment	Moderate depression	Severe depression
ALL UNITED STATES ACTIVITY				
Employed (civilian plus military).....	Millions.....	58.0	53.0	43.0
Unemployed.....	Millions.....	2.0	7.0	17.0
Gross national product.....	Billion dollars.....	188.0	130.0	76.5
National income.....	Billion dollars.....	150.0	105.0	57.5
Food consumption per capita, index.....	1935-39=100.....	118.0	110.0	100.0
AGRICULTURE				
Workers in agriculture.....	Millions.....	8.0	8.5	9.0
Volume of agricultural output, index.....	1935-39=100.....	135.0	125.0	115.0
Cash income from farm marketings.....	Billion dollars.....	17.0	12.5	6.5
Net income of farm operators.....	Billion dollars.....	9.3	6.5	3.0
Prices received by farmers, index.....	1910-14=100.....	165.0	125.0	75.0
Parity ratio.....	1910-14=100.....	100.0	89.0	62.0
Cash income from marketings per person employed in agriculture.....	Dollars.....	2,125	1,471	722

¹ Production consumers would buy at the estimated prices and incomes.

Net income of farm operators would decline to one-third of the levels that would prevail with full employment. Even with low depression prices, the markets would take one-sixth less than they would with full employment, and great unsalable surpluses would pile up in many farm products. The Government would have to undertake expensive measures to support prices and markets for farm products; but despite these efforts, farmers and city people alike would suffer great hardships. Meanwhile, banks and insurance companies would be closing their doors, and farmers who bought land at recent higher prices would be forced into bankruptcy by the thousands.

These facts all emphasize one basic relation; farmers cannot prosper unless the Nation prospers.

National prosperity, in turn, is what the full employment bill is designed to accomplish. Its enactment would constitute a congressional promise to co-operate with the economic groups of the Nation in making sure that there is suf-

ficient spending in the economy to take off the market all the products—from farm and factory—that the people of this country can produce.

Congress has influenced the spending of various groups with almost every measure that it has passed. Tax laws, social security, public works, tariffs, wage legislation, banking and currency programs—all have affected the expenditure decisions of business, consumers, States, and cities as well as the Federal Government.

But we have not always been able to appraise the over-all picture in our debates on particular measures. Under the full-employment bill, however, congressional proposals would no longer be debated as isolated items. A joint committee composed of members of standing committees in both Houses would be charged with the responsibility of coordinating all proposals within the framework of a national full-employment budget.

H. R. 2202 does not prescribe what this National Budget should contain. Specific proposals would continue to be thrashed out in Congress as they now are. The only commitment of the legislation is that the effects of all the actions we take should add up to a full employment level of demand—demand for goods and services, and demand for labor to produce these goods and services.

If business, labor, farmers, consumers, and State and local governments cooperate with the Federal Government in shaping an expansionary program, full employment can be achieved, and private enterprise and initiative will hold full sway. Without such cooperation, employment and national income will fall, business will contract, and economic insecurity will breed a new crop of Federal regulatory and support programs.

For these many reasons I strongly urge that serious study and consideration be given to H. R. 2202 by all who are concerned with the future of American agriculture.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd].

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, my attention has been called to an item in one of the gossip columns that appeared in a Washington paper yesterday morning, purporting to report one of the weekly off-the-record meetings held by the new Republican Members of the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses. Mr. Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., talked to us on that occasion and we asked him a good many questions. I do not know how, or where the column got this garbled report of some of the discussion in the meeting. I called Mr. Murray's office and was assured promptly that he had not talked with the columnist or any of his agents, that he did not do business that way, and I am glad to say I believe him completely. But, however, it happened, the story puts me in the position of saying things I did not say and I cannot let it pass unchallenged. I should like to read this paragraph:

Representative WALTER JUDD, of Minnesota, asked why it is that labor doesn't bring its own bills to Congress on important issues affecting labor.

"We Congressmen are really put on the spot whenever there is a need for legislation," Judd explained, "and when you people, instead of bringing in your own bill, wait for labor-baiters like Howard Smith to introduce legislation. If legislation is needed, we've got to do something about it—even if it means voting for something proposed by a labor-hater."

Mr. Chairman, I dislike taking notice of this sort of misrepresentation to which we are all constantly being subjected. If you do not deny it, your silence is interpreted as meaning it is true, and if you do deny it you merely draw attention to and in some degree dignify a scurrilous attack upon one of our colleagues. In this case, however, I feel under obli-

gation out of fairness to both the distinguished gentleman from Virginia and to myself to deny categorically that I made any such statement or accusation regarding him or any other of our colleagues, and I invite any of the 75 Members who were present to state so publicly if they heard me make the alleged statement or mention the name of any of our colleagues.

What I did say was this, and I can quote it verbatim because on a good many occasions during the last 2 years I have asked exactly the same question of friends in the labor movement in my own district in Minneapolis. What I said was this: "Almost always in our country's history whenever one group in our population developed a great deal of power it tended to abuse that power. The railroads at one time thought they were stronger than the country but they were not, and they had to be regulated. The banks and Wall Street at one time thought they were stronger than the country and abused their power, and they had to be regulated. Now, labor has great power in this country and there are some of its leaders who, it seems to me, are tending to abuse that power. If they continue, it will inevitably lead to regulation. Therefore, Mr. Murray," I asked, "why don't you leaders of labor work out and propose legislation—and I will help sponsor it—that will merely bring the practices of all the unions up to the level of the practices that the best-managed unions long ago voluntarily adopted? Then labor will not need to worry for a moment about any of the people that it calls labor-baiters introducing or voting for legislation which would be restrictive of labor's legitimate rights."

That is almost word for word the language of the question I asked. I submit it is very different from that reported in the column, and I resent intensely any attempt to put into my mouth words or accusations or insinuations which were not there. There is no need to discuss the matter any further. It is enough to be responsible for the things I do say without gratuitously being made responsible for a lot of things I did not say or think.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would not take this time, but evidently the committee has been engaged in the consideration of rather important matters, and it might be well by way of diversion to make some comment about the gentleman to whom the last speaker referred. I did not all hear the remarks, but I gathered that the substance of it was that the gentleman to whom reference was made does not always tell the truth. That probably is not news to Members of this House. It is reprehensible for Pearson to so distort his comments about Congressman, but it is outrageous for him to place the gentleman who just left the floor in so false

a position for no one is more kindly, more considerate of his colleagues than our fellow member, the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD. As well might Pearson throw mud at the flag for our colleague gives offense to no one.

In the March 20 Washington Post, referring to debate on the floor, the gentleman, Mr. Drew Pearson, among other things said this:

Although the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows a vicious speech by HOFFMAN, it does not show one statement by HOFFMAN that, although most judges stay out of politics, "if Justice Frankfurter wants to descend into the political arena that is a matter between him and his God." This statement is not shown because before HOFFMAN could say another word Representative WILBUR MILLS of Arkansas, presiding over the House at the time, ordered it expunged from the RECORD."

Now, you would think that even so notorious a liar as Pearson would use a little discretion in his lying. Why the man should put into the Washington Post, which at least a few Members of House read, a statement which every Member of the House who knows anything at all about House procedure knows is false, is beyond me. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] was in the chair all right, but he did not strike anything I said from the RECORD. He did not have any authority to strike anything from the RECORD. Not only that, but no objection was made to what I said. Pearson had to tell two lies in one sentence, both of which those who were present here and who are familiar with the procedure of the House, know are false. They know his statements are falsehoods.

Moreover had the statement attributed to me been made it did not violate the House rules nor would it have been improper. Some say this gentleman, Mr. Pearson, is a smart man; that he is a good reporter. He may be smart, low, and cunning but he is a disgrace to the profession which numbers so many honest and conscientious reporters and columnists.

Why this House permits him or his stooge the privilege of the Press Gallery when he is not a reporter—just an ordinary falsifier—why the House permits him the privilege of the House Press Gallery is beyond me. The gentlemen here in the Press Gallery are gentlemen of integrity. They know how to narrate the facts. While they make a few mistakes now and then, by and large we can depend on what we find in the papers from the Press Gallery reporters. But here is this bird who comes along and day after day tells the most barefaced lies that anyone could think of. And he is not even skillful. Some folks have admiration for a skillful, cunning liar, but for a liar who is also foolish I just cannot understand why the House permits him to use its hospitality to attack its Members.

Now, I am not afraid of being charged with suppressing free speech in suggesting that he be segregated from decent, conscientious reporters. That is not the issue involved. We furnish special facilities at the taxpayers' expense for those in the Press Gallery and these reporters come in here because the public is in-

terested in what transpires on the floor and we talk freely in their presence never regarding them as eavesdroppers—tittle-tattle talebearers, keyhole peepers, or scandalmongers—but Pearson is all that. I would send him over into the gallery and while that might be a hardship for decent people to associate with him, I would put him in a special pen as you would do with an unruly or a fence-jumping critter. He does not abide by any of the rules which apply to decent people, to the ordinary, average citizen. He just goes off and writes that rot because he knows somebody will be looking to see what new lie he has thought up since his last appearance. Why do we not just say to the gentlemen upstairs, "If you are controlling the Press Gallery, why do not you get that skunk out of there? If you do not, we will have to do it for you and set him apart"; because if they associate with him, so help me John Rogers, their clothes must stink when they go home at night and their wives will want to know where they have been.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, on page 13 of the committee's report on H. R. 2689 appears this statement:

One of the matters falling within the province of the work under this appropriation is the regulation of grazing on national forest ranges and the fixing of grazing fees therefor. The committee, from evidence presented, was impressed with the need for revising grazing fees upward in view of the increased value to stock raisers of the grazing privilege. Such an upward revision would be more in keeping with the present price levels of livestock and livestock products.

I wish to direct my remarks to the suggestion that the national forest should raise their grazing fees upward. It may be that there should be some adjustment of the grazing fees on the national forest, but certainly not upward.

I also note the testimony given by Mr. Granger and others of the Forest Service, on pages 686 to 693 of the committee hearings. Among other things, it was shown that the rates now charged on the national forest for grazing, are three times what they were in 1918. Also I find from the records of the Forest Service that grazing fees as the result of the Rachford appraisal and formula were increased from 7.5 cents per head in 1934 to 26 cents per month per head in 1944. There were 3,750,000 head of cattle on the national forest in 1918, and only 2,000,000 in 1943. This cut in numbers was made necessary because of overgrazing during and following the last World War.

There was much better feed on the ranges in those days than there is today. Just cutting in half the amount of stock to be grazed is not sufficient. There must go with it a program of re-seeding and poison and weed eradication. The amount this will cost will be repaid to the United States Treasury many times over in the way of increased revenues, without increasing the cost per head to the user. Right now the Forest Service is

working along the line of charging more for a much poorer quality of range forage.

Mr. Loveridge, before the Agricultural Committee, stated that if there had been the same number of stock on the Forest Ranges in 1944 that there was in 1918, the grazing fees would have amounted to \$5,700,000 instead of the \$2,400,000 that were collected, as a result of the present decreased cattle and sheep populations.

Putting it another way, in 1918, the Stockmen paid into the United States Treasury for grazing fees, \$1,725,821.91 for 3,750,000 animals. In 1943, the stockmen paid \$2,400,000 in grazing fees for just about half that number of stock on the ranges—or 2,000,000,000 head.

It seems to me that the Forest Grazing Service and the Agricultural Appropriations Committee could well look into the matter of re-seeding and otherwise increasing the feed value of these ranges, so they would care for more cattle and sheep, rather than to carry out their past and present policy of cutting down the number of stock permitted on these ranges to the decreased forage and increasing the fees.

Even from an investment standpoint, it would seem logical to spend a few hundred thousand dollars for re-seeding and eradication of poisons and weeds, when we know that the returned income in the way of grass and feed would repay it in a very few years, as well as helping out the economy of the West.

In most of the Western States, the industry that ranks first in economic importance is livestock. In my district of western Colorado, where 65 percent of the area is owned by the Federal Government and lies within the national forest or the Taylor Grazing Act, this is most important.

The forest reserves were created by the act of March 3, 1891, section 24, which reads:

The President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as national forests, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such forests and the limits thereof.

On February 1, 1905, the forest reserves were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The first recognition of the use of the old forest reserves for grazing dates back to April 12, 1902, when the Secretary of the Interior issued a manual, part of which was devoted to the subject of grazing on the forest reserves. Then on July 1, 1905, 5 months after the old reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, a regulation was issued which read:

The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to permit, regulate, or prohibit grazing on the forest reserves. Under his direction the Forest Service will allow the use of the forage crop of the reserves as fully as proper care and protection of the forests and the water supply permits.

Neither Congress nor any responsible executive officer has ever formally declared that national-forest grazing fees should return to the Treasury the full commercial value of the pasturage furnished. The general plan of the Forest Administration has always contemplated that users of the forage, like users of the timber, are to pay into the Treasury the reasonable value of the products used, due consideration being given to supply and demand, quality, accessibility, regulations, market conditions, and other factors.

In 1906 grazing fees were established at 1 cent per head per month. This was gradually increased until in 1922, C. E. Rachford, Assistant Chief under W. C. Barnes, then Chief of Grazing, made a study covering a period of about 2 years. Mr. Rachford made an appraisal and recommendations which were completed in 1924, and the report was turned over to Secretary Wallace. Afterward, Dan Casement was selected to review this report.

In 1927, the Secretary, after meeting with representatives of the National Livestock Association, reached an announced settlement of the grazing fee issue as follows:

First. That no increases in fees be made during 1927.

Second. That the schedule of fees determined through the Casement study be approved, subject to further reductions as found equitable to adjust fees fairly between forests and regions.

Third. That the increases in fees arising from the new schedule be applied in installments of 25 percent each during 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931, the full measure to be applied during 1931 to 1934, inclusive.

Fourth. That in view of the social and economic purposes of the Forest Service and the general public benefits derived from the national forests, this schedule of fees be accepted as representing fair compensation for grazing on the forests under present conditions.

Fifth. That no changes in this schedule of fees be made during the 10-year permit period beginning in 1935 unless material change occurred in conditions which enter into an equitable determination of fair compensation.

To carry out the Casement recommendation for further reductions under No. 2 foregoing, the Forest Service further critically examined the individual forest fees, and the final average fees established were:

	Cents per month
Cattle and horses.....	14.5
Sheep and goats.....	4.5

The spring of 1933 found the livestock industry in the throes of the worst depression in history, and a demand again arose for lower grazing fees. After consideration, the Secretary of Agriculture approved the following plan:

First. That the average national forest grazing fees of 14.5 cents per head per month for cattle and horses and 4.5 cents per head per month for sheep and goats, in effect during 1931, be used as the basic

fees, subject to adjustment each year in accord with fluctuations in livestock prices.

Second. That the adjusted fees each year shall have the same ratio to the basic fees that the average price received by producers in the 11 Western States during the immediately preceding year had to the corresponding average price during the period 1921-30, inclusive, in the case of cattle, and during the period 1920-32, inclusive, in the case of sheep.

Third. That the cattle prices used in adjusting the fees shall be the prices received for beef cattle as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the sheep prices shall be the prices received for lambs as likewise compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This plan was made effective in 1933. It is still operative.

As a result of the Rachford and Casement studies a formula was worked up for grazing fees on the basis of the market price of all cattle and sheep sold on the central markets from the 11 Western States. This formula has been followed ever since with the following results:

	Average national forest grazing fee (cents per head per month)		Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers in 11 Western States	
	Cattle	Sheep	Beef cattle	Lambs
1933.....	9.05	2.05	\$4.13	\$4.18
1934.....	7.51	2.385	3.43	4.85
1935.....	8.04	2.71	3.67	5.51
1936.....	13.05	3.36	5.96	6.84
1937.....	12.55	3.66	5.73	7.45
1938.....	14.98	4.24	6.84	8.62
1939.....	13.4	3.3	6.11	6.74
1940.....	14.89	3.68	6.80	7.49
1941.....	15.97	3.85	7.29	7.82
1942.....	18.9	4.6	8.64	9.39
1943.....	23	5.5	10.50	11.30
1944.....	26	6.25	11.70	12.60
1945.....	25	6	11.30	12.30

When the new fees were put into effect in 1931 the charge for cattle was 14½ cents and for sheep 4½ cents.

May I recall to you that the original grazing fee that was established when the ranges were comparatively new and in much better condition than now was 1 cent? We are today paying for grazing cattle 25 times what we did in those early days.

I wish I had time to review with you the differences between grazing livestock on the national forests and in privately controlled pastures. For 38 years I have operated a stock ranch close to one of the national forests and have used the privileges of the range. These areas are generally high and very mountainous, often extending in elevation to well over 10,000 feet. The terrain is very rough and rugged and the grazing is in mountain peaks surrounded by timber. Many different permittees use the same range and the stock is all run together under the watchful eye of the cowboys in charge. Because of the deep canyons, high mountains, and rough terrain as well as the poison and predatory animals the losses average from 5 percent to 20 percent a year.

When the Forest Service first started to regulate and control grazing in 1905 they stated that the charges to users of the range would not exceed the costs of administration. There is no written evidence of this fact, but many men have told me that that was the promise that was given them for their cooperation in the establishment of the act. Let me give you the figures as given me by Mr. Dutton, of the Forest Service, this morning:

Grazing fees—receipts 1944----	\$2, 458, 945. 77
Expenses for salaries of foresters, rangers, guards, supervisors, travel, etc-----	1, 213, 941. 00
Incidental expenses, experiments, reseeding, special meetings, etc-----	469, 000. 00
Total-----	1, 682, 941. 00
Net balance of-----	770, 004. 77

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROCKWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. A net of how much?

Mr. ROCKWELL. Seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Mr. HORAN. What became of that?

Mr. ROCKWELL. That goes into the Treasury.

Mr. HORAN. None of it was used for improving the range?

Mr. ROCKWELL. There is no record to show what happened to that. As I understand it, the research work done by this organization comes under the head of "incidental expenses" and includes reseeding, experiments, and that sort of work.

Mr. HORAN. The reason I asked the question is because it is apparent that our range has become less efficient during the years. I was interested in seeing the figure quoted by the gentleman from Colorado because I feel that it might be a good place for us to inquire as to whether or not we could not use more of those funds, which apparently are covered into the Treasury, for the purpose of rebuilding the range, which would enable us to graze more stock and thereby increase the Government's income.

Mr. ROCKWELL. I think the gentleman is absolutely right.

In conclusion may I summarize what I am trying to say to you. The stockmen of the 11 Western States believe that the present fees charged by the National Forest are sufficiently high to more than care for the necessary administration of grazing on the forest. They have no objection to a study and revision of these fees for the purpose of equality but not with the idea of an increase in these fees. In 1943, the total income from these fees per animal unit was 1.09 and the total expenditure amounted to 75 cents per animal unit, including \$277,500 for range improvement. Surely this is a sufficient margin. This agency was never set up as a revenue producer for the Treasury but to safeguard and protect our great national resources such as water, minerals, and timber stored in our great mountains of the West.

I, therefore, feel compelled to object to the request of the Agricultural Appropria-

tions Committee that any study be made for the purpose of increasing the grazing fees on the national forests. These fees are based on the prices received by the stockman for his stock at the central markets and last year they were at their highest point which is three times what was charged in the early 1930's and more than enough to care for necessary administration and incidental expenses. Also, we recommend that a study be made of a program of reseeding of the range and the elimination of poisonous weeds. This in turn will vastly increase the revenues by allowing increasing numbers of livestock on the forest-grazing land.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with considerable interest to the story of the marvels of farm production as told by the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations of the House and truly they are marvelous, but I want to remind all of you it has been done in an 8-hour day on the farm—8 hours before dinner and 8 hours after dinner.

I have also listened on several occasions to the venerable Member from Chicago when he referred to the days of the 95-cent milk. I want to take you on a little journey of imagination.

I want you to picture Adolph with a lantern on his left arm and five big pails nested on his right arm, making his way before breakfast down to the barn to milk the cows for his 95-cent milk. We will make no reference to what it costs to feed the animals or to produce the milk. After breakfast, after he has had a good big slice of ham and four or five buckwheat cakes, we see Adolph in gum boots standing half-boot deep in the lot beginning to load up the spreader with the winter's accumulation of fertilizer that makes the corn grow. Such an easy way to make 95 cents. Then we will have the gentleman decide after one morning's experience like that whether 95 cents a hundred is any price for milk or not. I would say to this distinguished Member, the patriarch of the House, that if he were to be given liquid milk in his city of Chicago, he still would not have cheap milk when it was delivered to the people of Chicago, because there are some milk drivers in that city who make almost as much money as a Congressman makes. I hope the committee of which I am a member will make a study and once and for all show us the spread in the cost of distribution and production of these raw materials until they reach the breakfast and the dinner tables of America.

There are some other thoughts coming to me, something immediate, and a little later I shall speak of a subsequent problem that is facing agriculture in this country. In my district in northwestern Ohio is a small town called Archbold. It has 1,200 population. Last year it purchased almost \$11,000,000 of livestock. But in every letter coming to my desk from that district and that country and the surrounding counties they say, "Where are the tractors? Why can we not get

tractors?" I have attended meetings, and so have you, when we have heard of allocations and promises made of production of farm implements, and I say to you that sooner or later this Congress, which has voted without question every Army and Navy bill that has come along, must scrutinize the appropriations for some of these great war ships that are being laid down for delivery 3 years from now, when our Navy at the present time is destroying the remnants of the Japanese Navy, and decide which is most essential, the production of the No. 1 munitions—food—or the building of ships long after the emergency or the enemy navy exists. That does not mean that I want to let up one little bit on hammering Japan, and Japan will be destroyed with the ships already in existence. I think before 90 days the Japanese fishing smack will have to go out at night, if it wants fish around the Japanese islands.

I was intrigued also by the story of the fine cuts of meat that my friend from Missouri pictured the Army and the Navy eating. On this letter I made a few notes from a paratrooper soldier, a Wisconsin boy from Mr. MURRAY's district, who is somewhere in New Guinea.

He writes:

We are in the land where the sun shines hot and the soldiers eat bully beef and dehydrated potatoes.

But I want to show you how it affects his morale. On the next page he writes:

We are a high-spirited bunch, and I like it.

They are not getting rare roast beef over there. They are fighting on their canned bully beef and their dehydrated eggs and their dehydrated potatoes, and the boy says they are not bad if the cook knows how to prepare them.

I am wondering now whether we are going to have this supply of meat coming along when I see farm after farm depleted of labor, with the last operator taken away. There was one farm in my district consisting of 615 acres, and they took the last able-bodied man last week. There are other farms of two and three hundred acres, and one after another they are going out of production. I am wondering whether these boys are going to have all the bully beef they need. Yes, they can throw stones at the Japs; they can kill the Japs with their bare hands and carve them up with a trench knife, but you cannot go far without something under your belt, and I propose, for one, to see that he gets it if I can.

I have been one of those who has in the past criticized the farm administration of the New Deal, and I did so remembering a trip that I made as a member of the committee down into the Southeast in 1940. We were in the city of Charlotte, N. C., where witness after witness came into that room and testified that 6 cents an hour, 60 cents a day, was the prevailing rate of wages in that area. I remember one farmer from Florida who came into that room to listen to the committee of the Congress. He came down there to see if there was not something we could really do to make him an economic, independent, upstanding pro-

ducer of agriculture. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon he said, "Will the gentlemen of the committee please rise?" Every man in that room rose to his feet. The sincerity of this man was moving. You could not resist coming to your feet. Down on his knees in that small room in the Charlotte Hotel that farmer knelt and gave thanks to Almighty God that a committee of Congressmen had seen fit to come down into his area, the first one he had ever seen in his life that was interested in him, so he said. He thought Republicans had cloven hoofs and spiked tails and horns, and here was a committee of Republican Congressmen coming to see what we could do to help him.

We came back to Washington, and a Member from Mr. TARVER's own State, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], before my committee told us that peanuts were \$40 a ton. He said, "If we could get \$60, we might have a new crop to grow there instead of cotton." Well, we have 1,000,000 tons of peanuts this year at \$160 a ton. I did not think that was too much. Sixty dollars was like 90-cent milk; it just kept you from starving to death.

I wish there were more of you here, because in 2 or 3 weeks you are going to vote like a bunch of sheep for the extension of the reciprocal-trade treaties that is going to take that million tons of peanuts from Mr. TARVER's State, with its oil now worth about 14 cents, and put it into direct competition with coconut and palm oil that was brought into this country in the spring of 1940 for \$4.40 a hundred f. o. b. Cincinnati, and 2 cents a pound duty was paid on it. That duty is now off.

It is true that Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, when asked, "Why not repeal this infamous tariff act you have heard so much about," said, "The Republicans will not do it and we do not dare." But you have cut it 50 percent, and now you come with a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means to permit another 50-percent cut, that would cut it to 25 percent, yet on your oils there is none there.

I say to you, if you want the American people to eat, if you want the American people to have a standard of diet higher than any others in the world, if you want a farmer something different than a clod or a serf, you have to stand up here and be counted when these men floating around on a pink cloud come in here in this House to put the American farmer, who is compelled by law to wear clothing and overalls, in competition with a native skinning up a palm tree with a G-string around his middle. That will be the acid test of whether you are the farmer's friend or not.

I want to tell you one of the reasons why I am not in favor of going back to this economic situation we had here prior to 1940. No one here has given the Lord God Almighty credit for the wonderful growing years and bountiful crops. I think they come as a direct reward for America because she is great, because she aims to be honest and solid and charitable to all in the world. I think it is just a benediction of the Almighty that these crops have been bestowed upon us

during these war years when we have had to gather them with short labor. But if somebody challenges the remark I made, I want to give you the hottest one of all of them, the little pigs. You have heard a lot of them. I want to tell you something, that on March 3, 1940, 7 years after the lights of civilization went out, little pigs, 75 pounds to 130 pounds in weight, sold in the Chicago market for \$1 a hundred less than they did when the fourth-term President was inaugurated for the first term—March 4, 1933.

If you think your proposition will preserve agriculture, a rude awakening is coming, because the thing that the chairman hinted at, this debacle, this collapse, this sliding of agricultural prices will take down agriculture first, then the country towns, then transportation, then the cities and the manufacturing, all tied together. This country cannot live on a free-trade basis with all the world. It will raise each one just a little and it will bring us down to the level of the world.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman is talking about this little-pig business. Does the gentleman recall that last week over in the other body a gentleman who represents the State of Mississippi rose there and said that his farmers were not going to be able to work because they could not get salt pork, and they could not get salt pork because of the manipulations of the fellows down at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. CLEVENGER. They cannot get salt pork because he has taken all of the farmers out of the Corn Belt where they put fat back on the pork.

You cannot feed them on blue sky and get good thick fatback.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How about their working on orders, directives, and regulations? How about that keeping up their strength?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Well, I will say something about the black market. For 45 years I have been a constant visitor to the city of New York. It amuses me sometimes to hear them talk about the black market. I have never been there when there was a first-run at the theater but sooner or later somebody would come to me and say, "Mr. CLEVENGER, have you seen the latest so-and-so sensation at such-and-such a theater?" And I would say, "Why, yes. I saw it last night." I will say to the gentleman sitting before me that he is going to enjoy this as he has been there with me many times. And then they would ask, "How did you get the tickets to that show?" And I said, "I got them at the box office." That is the last place they thought of to go for a theater ticket. I am wondering if they know where to go to get steaks.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

OFF ON HIGH—ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN PROPAGANDA SHEET—LINING UP THE VOTES FOR BRETTON WOODS WITH FEDERAL MONEY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, dated March 17, 1945, from the Treasury Department of the United States came the following letter:

Secretary Morgenthau recently addressed the Detroit Economic Club on the Bretton Woods agreements for an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development.

The Secretary thought you might be interested in the enclosed material from the Detroit papers and some selected clippings from other newspapers throughout the country dealing with the Detroit meeting and the Bretton Woods agreements.

I am also taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of the text of the Secretary's address for your reference.

EDWIN B. FUSSELL,
Assistant to the Secretary.

With it were five full-page electroplates of Detroit newspapers and two of equal size containing assorted propaganda from Detroit and other papers.

Doubtless similar material went to the desk of every other Congressman.

The propaganda is in line with this administration's idea that, come low or high water, the interests, the welfare and the well-being of other people, other nations, should be considered first—before the interests of our own people of America.

The one great, vital question which confronts us here in the United States of America is the early winning of this war with a minimum of loss of life.

American youth throughout the world are dying by the thousands and the principal beneficiaries from the sacrifices which they have made, which they will be required to make, are the people of other lands.

If that is to be the fate of American youth, then the least that we here at home can do is to devote our every thought, our every word, our every act, to giving them the greatest possible support in every field.

The future welfare of other nations might well wait until the victory has been won; until the enemy has ceased shooting, bombing, killing, America's young men. The one thing which should concern every administration official is the giving of every possible aid to those who have either enlisted or who have been drafted to fight this war.

The administration here in Washington has at last discovered that there is a possible shortage of food. Yesterday, the President stated that he was going to give the matter some consideration. Perhaps General Hershey and those who have been "shanghaiing" agricultural labor at last realize that possibly some of their political friends will not be able to get all the butter, the meat, and the other things which they enjoy.

It is also possible that the White House—even the Executive Mansion—although the First Lady announces that she has not noticed any shortage of food—may in time discover that milk does not originate in a can; that the materials which go into the bread has a prior existence, and that, somewhere in

the United States, someone has sweated and toiled to produce.

Krug, head of the War Production Board, according to the press, a few days ago made the momentous discovery that there was a limit to America's capacity to produce and to feed the world.

Perhaps it is too bad that some of the higher-ups in the administration either never heard of or failed to remember the old nursery jingle, which goes something like this:

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall;
Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall—
And all the king's horses and all the king's
men
Could not put Humpty-Dumpty together
again.

Perhaps they have forgotten that the answer to the riddle was that Humpty-Dumpty was an egg; that an egg once broken, the milk once spilled, cannot be conjured back into its original form by an administrative directive.

So up into Detroit, where there has been a slow-down of production where the Army and the Navy officials have warned that men on the fighting lines will die because of slow-downs, work stoppages, and strikes; because of a lack of material, goes the great Henry Morgenthau, who announced, in substance, that the German nation should be deindustrialized, that its people should become agriculturalists, and attempts to line up the industrialists and the workers of Detroit in support of Bretton Woods, a program which will require American taxpayers to contribute, at its inception, more than five and one-half billion dollars.

The principal purpose of Bretton Woods is to make the American taxpayer pay for benefits which will be enjoyed by foreign nations and the people of foreign nations.

To corral the votes of the Detroit industrialists and of hundreds of thousands of workers in Detroit, Henry baits his hook with the juicy promise that Detroit, if Bretton Woods is adopted, will get an order for a million automobiles in the immediate post-war period and that hundreds of thousands of jobs will be created. All this on the theory that if we give or loan now five and one-half billion—later, more if necessary—to foreign nations, the people of those nations will, in turn, spend that money buying automobiles, and, naturally, someone must build them.

For myself, I prefer to have the American tax dollar spent here in America with the American people and that they—not someone across the sea—buy the automobile. The automobile will be sold, but it will be sold to an American. It will be paid for by American dollars, no part of which has been shaved off by some intermediary for administrative expenses. The automobile will be built by American labor and the American worker will have a job.

The theory of giving foreigners American dollars so that they, in turn, can spend those dollars with us and so create prosperity, savors too much of lifting ourselves by our own bootstraps.

Henry, instead of advocating the adoption of Bretton Woods, might far better

have been appealing for a return to work, for the production of war materials. But his mind apparently was not on the main, the vital issue; he was thinking of the future welfare of those who are not Americans.

Bretton Woods should stand or fall on its merits, and there is no excuse for a member of the President's Cabinet traveling around the country spending tax money in propaganda.

There is no excuse for a Cabinet officer attempting to buy the support of automobile manufacturers, of automobile workers, by offering them post-war sales, post-war jobs.

One thing the automobile manufacturers, and the automobile workers should remember is this: That if this administration continues to increase the tax burden of the American citizen, of the American farmer who has been the motor manufacturers' best customer, he will not have the money to buy on the home market, and the worker will not have the food to eat which the farmer would otherwise produce if properly equipped with motor transportation and farm machinery.

Henry should learn what Krug and some other high administrative officials are learning and today acknowledge, that it is necessary to keep a sound, secure foundation under the American people, under American industry, and that cannot be done if the material for that foundation is shipped abroad, given away.

Excerpts from these Detroit papers, which show Henry's bait, are attached hereto and marked exhibit A.

EXHIBIT A

Detroit Times of February 26, 1945: A picture of Secretary Morgenthau and Walter McLucas, chairman of the board of the National Bank of Detroit, with the information that Mr. Morgenthau addressed the Economic Club on the Bretton Woods conference.

Same page—first—headline, two-thirds across the page, "Strike May Hit 100,000 Jobs," and at the right, the headline on the news article reads, "Dodge fight seen halting B-29 output," and, down below, the statement:

The Army and Navy today flatly told representatives of 13,000 striking U. A. W.-C. I. O. Dodge main plant employees that they are impeding the war effort and jeopardizing recent United States gains.

Appearing at a W. L. B. hearing after the strikers refused to heed a W. L. B. order to return to work, the service officers said unless the strike is called off immediately production of certain B-29 bomber parts will be stopped completely.

In addition, production of trucks, tanks, robot bombs, and Bofors guns has been affected seriously.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MAY BE IDLE

A company spokesman estimated that, if the strike continued, more than 100,000 workers from 13 other Detroit and Chicago Chrysler Corporation plants may be made idle by the end of the week.

Detroit News, February 26, 1945, headline across top of page, "Strike perils jobs of 100,000."

Then, in the news column, is reprinted Morgenthau's address under the caption,

"Million-car export due for Detroit—Morgenthau looks to Bretton Woods."

On another full-page reproduction, there is an article captioned, "In terms of jobs in Detroit factories."

Then the news story begins with the paragraph:

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, speaking here in behalf of the Bretton Woods agreement, made a persuasive case for it by relating its purpose to Detroit's needs as an exporting center.

The substance of his argument was that, if we would finance other peoples and other nations, they would buy some automobiles and the workers of Detroit would have jobs.

Detroit Free Press, February 27, 1945, headline running across first page, "Dodge strikers get new W. L. B. ultimatum."

Down below, the subheading, "15,800 idle as unit still defies order—14 more plants may be forced to close."

Over at the left of the same page, "Strike at Dodge snowballs into national crisis."

Then, down in the middle of the page, Morgenthau's plug for Bretton Woods, captioned, "World auto trade boom predicted by Morgenthau economic pact would open market, Detroit business leaders told."

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, many Members of the House are receiving complaints from all over the United States on the unworkability of title 3 of the G. I. bill of rights, namely, the title dealing with loans to veterans. I am receiving complaints from all over the country that this portion of the G. I. bill is not functioning in the best interests of the veterans. I believe that to be true primarily because the Veterans' Administration has surrounded title 3 with so many regulations, rules, and interpretations, that it is impossible to make a loan under it to the best interests of the veterans. I have information from bankers that they are only considering the making of loans to veterans because of the patriotic desire on their part to help them; otherwise, they would not be interested in these loans or interested in making them because the Veterans' Administration has surrounded title 3 with such unworkable regulations and interpretations that they cannot figure it out and make the loan and know what they are doing. I am perfectly aware also in the drafting of the G. I. bill of rights we placed therein a provision that if the veteran could not get a guaranteed loan under the provisions of the bill, the Veterans' Administration may permit him to get a loan from any other agency of the Government. In the bill before you, which is now under discussion. I find a provision authorizing \$25,000,000 to make loans to veterans under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act. That is well and good. But that, again, will only add confusion to the chaotic condition that already exists in the interpretation and administration of title 3 of the G. I. bill of rights. I am for the veterans getting those loans

under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Act, but not to have them administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and subject the veterans to the detriments of the Bankhead-Jones Act. If we could make it so that the veteran would get the benefit of the Bankhead-Jones Act without the detriments and make it as an amendment to the G. I. bill of rights, instead of placing the veteran under the Department of Agriculture, then in my opinion we would be doing something for the veterans. In connection with that, I quote from the Bankhead-Jones Act the following as to the powers and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture, which he would have over the veteran if this \$25,000,000 provision is retained in the present bill:

And that such proper farm practices as the Secretary shall prescribe will be carried out.

In other words, under this provision in this bill the Secretary of Agriculture would be able to tell the veteran who secures one of those loans what to farm, where to farm, how to farm, what to plant, what not to plant, and have complete control over him. That is not what the veteran is fighting for. That is not what the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation of the House was endeavoring to do in enacting the G. I. bill of rights.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, we want the veteran to have the benefit of the loan without a lot of red tape and control over him. Let him be a freeman in the free country he is fighting for. Following out this thought, some 20 Members of the House, including myself, on Saturday of last week, met and discussed the possibility of an amendment to title 3 of the G. I. bill.

On Monday of this week I introduced such a measure, which is known as H. R. 2671, which will give the veterans all of the benefits of the Bankhead-Jones Act, without any of its detriments. In other words, he will be a free farmer or a freeman; will be able to come under the provisions of this bill, H. R. 2671, which is offered as an amendment to the G. I. bill of rights, and get everything that he can get under the Bankhead-Jones Act, with the same rate of interest, the same length of time to pay it off. I have no pride of authorship in the bill I have introduced, known as H. R. 2671, but I do say if we want to aid the veteran we should not do it in the manner proposed by the bill under consideration, but rather it should be by direct amendment in a separate bill to title III of the G. I. bill of rights, and prevent adding more confusion to the present chaotic condition.

Therefore, I submit to you the proper way to aid the veteran is to consider H. R. 2671.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER] may revise and extend his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I was deeply interested in the address of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] wherein he discussed the great amounts of food on hand in this country. Among other things he called attention to the 82,000,000 head of cattle in this country as well as the number of hogs and other livestock. I come from a cattle-feeding section of the country where thousands of cattle are grazed and fed every year. The gentleman from Missouri says 82,000,000 is more cattle than we have ever had before, and that we have a surplus of livestock.

On the other hand Government agencies tell us of the great scarcity of meat, including beef. The War Food Administrator, Mr. Jones, says there may be some doubt about it. Some Government agencies say the meat supply is fast fading away and very soon there will be little left for anyone. Officials in high places even tell us we may be short of meat for our armed forces. Even the British Government is concerned about a meat supply they expect from this country. Housewives say they cannot buy meat in the butcher shops and the butchers say they cannot buy it from the wholesalers.

What I am trying to bring out is this—the whole problem ought to be unscrambled. It appears to be a matter of maldistribution, bad handling and bungling. There are too many agencies dealing with the problem, many at cross-purposes.

Mr. Chairman, yesterday I submitted a resolution that the Committee on Agriculture look into the food supply problem, especially meat. We should find out about our supply, what the demands are on the part of the armed forces, about our promises to the Allies, how much we are to give to U. N. R. R. A. and other foreign groups, and how much for ourselves. A policy should be formulated with respect to the distribution of food for the present and in the post-war era. The authority for the handling and distribution should be placed in one agency and not a half dozen as is being done now. It looks as though the left hand does not know what the right hand is doing in dealing with the meat question.

I know the problem can be worked out if we have experienced men to deal with it and who are given authority to do it. One thing that would give the country more meat is to offer inducement to the feeder by paying a little higher price for the finished product. Because livestock are slaughtered before finished we have a poorer quality of meat at a higher cost, and we have a less supply of good meat. It is estimated about 20,000,000 cattle were slaughtered last year at an average

of 50 pounds less weight than the year before. This is a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds. We should have had an increase of two or three hundred pounds on each animal.

In any event we have confusion with respect to producing, processing and distribution that could be straightened out if we put it in the hands of one agency with authority to act. We have lots of statistics about meat. People cannot eat statistics—they want meat.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I agree fully with the remarks just made by the gentleman from Kansas. The testimony presented this afternoon on the floor of the House on the food situation in the United States has been most confusing. More than anything else, it emphasizes one thing, the need now of a prompt and searching investigation on the part of the people's Representatives.

I have gathered at random some statements made by Members of the House during the debate today. Let me repeat them to you:

First. Farm production in the United States is getting worse and worse.

Second. We have more food today than at any time in our history.

Third. We must be ready to take another hitch in our belts.

Fourth. Liberated lands will be able to produce record crops.

Fifth. We must export great quantities of food.

Obviously, we are in great disagreement. On one proposition, however, we do agree and that is the American black market flourishes and little is being done about it. It is not a healthy picture for morale on the home front, and most certainly it is not a healthy picture for our G. I.'s on the battle front.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, there is something of more importance involved than this agriculture bill that we have up for consideration today—period. Little did I think 6 years ago, when I became a member of the Committee on Agriculture, that I would gradually see it washed out as far as being a committee of any great importance. In 1939 and 1940, the Agriculture Committee considered only the legislation O. K.'d by the Department. Now we see the committee's functions turned over to the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, evidently with the support of the chairman. These are facts no one can dispute. Little did I realize that the Committee on Appropriations or any other committee of this House would ever have the temerity to take over the functions of a legislative committee of the House of

Representative like the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations has done. This Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has set itself up above the law; rules, I will say instead of law, because I am not a lawyer, and I do not want to get into any legal argument. It distresses me to see the great Rules Committee become a partner to such a program. I do know when groups play fair, I know when they bite in the clinches, and I know when they hit below the belt, because I come from a country that is not too far removed from the lumberjack days.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Do I understand that the Committee on Appropriations is bringing in legislation on this appropriation bill not authorized by the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman from Kansas. Yes; I regret to say that the Rules Committee is going to bring in a rule that provides that no points of order can be made. The Appropriations Committee voted to ask for this kind of a rule. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has taken upon itself to write the legislation that ought to go through the Committee on Agriculture. I am not irritated or jealous about it as far as it affects the Agriculture Committee. I do resent the attitude, however, and I do question a program whereby the chairman of the Agriculture Committee gives it his blessing by appearing for a rule wherein points of order cannot be made without authorization from the Agriculture Committee.

It saddens me to see our country gradually going down the road to totalitarianism. Oh, it is the power certain people like to grab for some reason or other. I do not care who the Member is, he cannot help from being irritated, he should be depressed to see these things happen. I am not jealous about anything that the Agricultural Committee might have up for consideration, but in this bill the way it is brought in you will find legislation that could and should have been referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Let me give you one example. In the Agricultural Committee that is supposed to have charge of farm loans, they here vote out the Flannagan farm credit bill. I voted against it. After July 1 a person who is able to make a 50-percent down payment on his farm gets a mortgage for 4 percent for the remaining 50 percent. If he is fairly thrifty and he has 25 percent to pay down on the farm, the Flannagan bill requires the borrower to pay 5-percent interest. But, lo and behold, if he can go to the Appropriations Committee and get in good with that Bankhead-Jones committee, he can buy a farm without a red cent. He can sign a statement that he cannot get the money from anyone and he can get the loan for 3 percent for 40 years. In addition, he can get the Bankhead-Jones committee to provide a loan wherein they spend \$300 to go out and find a farm, or 5 percent on the average farm they will buy. The fellow who is the worse off has to

go to the Bankhead-Jones committee. The fellow who is fairly well off and tries to get started has to get a loan from legislation that passes the Agricultural Committee and pay as much as 66⅔ percent more interest than he would if he could get a loan through the Bankhead-Jones committee set-up.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It appears then it is about time that the Appropriations Committee of the House handling these appropriations for the Department of Agriculture get together with the House Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I do not want to make a personal matter out of this.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was not being personal.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Minnesota, the Honorable H. CARL ANDERSEN, a member of this subcommittee, went before the Rules Committee yesterday and protested. My colleague on the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin the Honorable FRANK B. KEEFE, protested also. These gentlemen realize that this committee is in a field which it did not have any business to be in. I want it to appear in the RECORD at this point that as a Member of Congress I will not support nor will I vote to provide one group of people 100-percent loans at 3 percent and provide another group 75-percent loans for 66⅔ more interest, or 5-percent interest.

We are going down the road to totalitarianism because when they get those loans they will be under the domination of the administration that provides the soft loan at 3 percent. The average or common man's loan will pay 5 percent and the hard-loan borrower will pay 4-percent interest. I wish someone sometime would explain this kind of legislation.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] may have permission to revise and extend his remarks and to insert certain tables and other extraneous matters.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is given permission to revise and extend his remarks, but he will have to get permission to include extraneous matters in the House.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me when we are considering an appropriation bill for agriculture it is important to bring up the matter of the leather shortage and to make a suggestion as to how we can secure more leather.

Just a few days ago, on March 15, the War Production Board announced "a deep slash in the supply of leather for civilian shoes in April, May, and June." I am reliably informed that only 10 or 15 percent of the leather recently available for upper leather for shoes would be available for those 3 months. In practical effect this means that only fabric

shoes will be made during this period. Much of the material now going into shoe construction is not worth the effort and energy required for the manufacture of the shoes produced. The quality of much of this fabric material is so low that, as many housewives tell me, shoes, particularly those for children, will not stand up and frequently fall apart shortly after they are put into use. As a result of the continued reduction in quality due to the lack of leather, the number of shoes produced in this country has continued to decline so that, in spite of a fairly strict rationing system, O. P. A. authorities now admit that the number of shoes available is fewer than the total number of tickets outstanding. In 1942 this country produced approximately 450,000,000 pairs of shoes. In 1944, 314,000,000 pairs of shoes were produced for civilians in this country. The cut announced this last week will probably result in a drop in production, even of the fabric shoes, to less than 300,000,000 pairs for the year 1945.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, there is increasing realization of the need for American production of footwear to provide for at least the minimum needs of the liberated countries. Some estimates set this requirement to a figure of 200,000,000 pairs. Present supplies cannot possibly fill even the minimum requirements for our needs here at home, much less the decent and humane thing of supplying some footwear to the peoples just freed from the Nazi yoke.

This need requires the resourcefulness of the American people. This problem, I am convinced, has a comparatively simple solution. This solution is so simple and so obvious that I am sure many will ask, Why did not I think of that one? And yet I am convinced that only inertia and lethargy and failure to realize the importance of increasing the supply of leather have brought about the failure to use the potential supply of leather that is available through the skinning and tanning of the large number of hogs that are slaughtered in this country. According to the Department of Agriculture, 46,529,000 hogs were slaughtered in federally inspected wholesale slaughterhouses in 1941. Yet in that year, approximately 200,000 skins were tanned to make valuable pigskin which is used to manufacture many beautiful articles that are sold in this country. According to the Department of Agriculture, this morning 74,804,827 hogs were slaughtered in federally inspected slaughterhouses last year. Yet only 550,000 skins were tanned to make pigskin. If only one-half of the hogs slaughtered in these slaughterhouses were skinned and the skins were tanned, the leather supply available in this country would be doubled. It might be possible then to produce a good quality leather shoe whose durability would be such that the present rationing program would fulfill the footwear needs of the people of this country; a new product will have been developed and we may be in position then, as good neighbors, to aid in filling the footwear needs of our allies abroad.

I was interested last evening while glancing through one of the better texts

on shoe manufacturing, a volume entitled "Boot and Shoe Manufacture," by Frank Plucknett, to read that a British delegation visiting Russia in 1929 reported in regard to pigskin:

Care is being taken in that country in regard to the collection of raw materials, especially pigskins, of which it is hoped to export considerable quantities in the near future.

Apparently our Russian allies have learned to gather pigskin. According to one of the British trade journals of the leather industry, the *Leather Trades Review*, September 15, 1943, the Germans have also learned to use pigskin. R. E. Muirhead, in a letter to the editor in the issue of September 15, 1943, states that—

In districts of Germany where before the war pigs were not skinned, on the outbreak of the war the government made it compulsory to skin pigs and even took the trouble to have men trained to do the skinning in order to use the skin for leather production.

It seems to me that much leather that should be used in shoe manufacturing is going into the production of leather novelties. This is a comparative waste and all available leather should be kept for more desirable use in shoe production. On April 20 of last year, the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL], called the attention of this House to the serious shortage of leather resulting in the curtailment of shoe manufacturing. He stated:

I take the floor today to point out a situation in my district which presents a most deplorable condition which bids fair to threaten the very future of the community in which I live.

I refer to the fact that there are available no hides from which to make shoes.

He later stated:

You may be interested to know, from my observations taken on the tour I made in the Endicott-Johnson plants last summer, that the tanneries have not enough hides so they can operate and produce the leather to fill the full quota they have been called upon by the Government to manufacture. I speak of military and civilian needs they have been ordered to fill.

At that time the question was raised as to whether the problem was not really one of a labor shortage in the tanneries and the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] replied:

I will ask the gentleman to join me, if it is at all possible for him to do so, to take a tour through the Endicott-Johnson tanneries and shoe factories. He will change his mind after he has gone through the shoe factories and will conclude that there is enough labor, particularly in the tanneries, to tan and cure a great many more times the number of hides than have been made available. I assure the gentleman that sufficient labor is available. The only problem is to get the hides.

Yet, Mr. Chairman, I am informed that the O. W. I. announced on June 19, 1943, the formation of a test group "to investigate the possibility of increasing supplies through greater utilization of domestic pigskins." The full statement by the O. W. I. reads as follows:

A task group has been appointed to investigate the possibility of increasing leather supplies through greater utilization of domestic pigskins, Harold Connett, Chief of the Leather and Shoe Branch, W. P. B., announced today.

The slaughter of hogs averages approximately 80,000,000 head annually. However, only small amounts of leather are now produced from this kill, because the skin is usually left on the cuts of meat in the form of rind. It is hoped that substantial additions to the leather supply may result from this investigation, despite the fact that there are serious obstacles to be overcome.

The task group has been requested to investigate the suitability of pigskin leather for upper leather, sole leather, glove leather, and other uses, and the steps necessary to accomplish the maximum leather production from the hog slaughter.

The task group which consists of representatives of the various industries involved in utilizing pigskin leather, follows:

Packers: Henry McCaw, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph P. Russell, Abrogast & Bastion, Allentown, Pa.

Hide and skin dealers and collectors: Thomas Trainer, Owatonna Hide & Fur Co., Owatonna, Minn.; Sig Adler, Sig Adler & Co., 3918-30 South Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tanners: E. E. Grayson, S. M. Gusdorf Co., 302 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Herman Roser, Herman Rose & Sons, Inc., Glastonbury, Conn.; F. Sturgis Stout, John R. Evans & Co., Camden, N. J.

Shoe manufacturer: Charles F. Johnson, Jr., Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Johnson City, N. Y.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand the transcript of a conference held on March 27, 1941, exactly 4 years ago. This conference was called by Harriet Eliot, attended by the leading figures of the shoe industry and all Government agencies involved, and met for the purpose of "talking with shoe manufacturers to get a more complete view of the situation running from the shoe manufacturers toward the consumer from the leather supplies." It seems to me that someone has bungled this problem. On the one hand, we have the terrific need not only of our own population but also of our allies. On the other hand, we have the tremendous potential source available and apparently all that has been done about it is to have conferences, unending conferences, involved complicated regulations, but no one seems to have taken any action to resolve this problem.

Mr. Chairman, steps could be taken immediately to bring and end to the leather shortage. I hope this House will take steps to force some action in this field.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that the membership of the House has had opportunity to reflect on the disastrous results from a departmental administrative standpoint of the deletions on points of order made in this body a couple of days ago during its consideration of appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.

I have no quarrel with the rights of any Member of this body to raise points of order on the two or three definite legislative provisions that were carried in that bill. I refer specifically to the item of Cultural Relations with China and the Near East and the conference of allied ministers of education in London. I will state, however, in my opinion the

provisions were warranted, first for the reason that the work being conducted by the Department of State, under these two items, has been considered of sufficient importance by the President during the past 2 or 3 years to justify their being financed out of the President's emergency fund. There is no question in my mind but that the elimination of these two items, if sustained by the Senate, will have considerable effect on the morale of the nations wherein this work is conducted, in addition to placing this country at certain disadvantages in its foreign relationship during this crucial period.

I do, however, resent and I believe that every fair-minded Member of this body will resent, the seemingly obstructionist tactics adopted with respect to the smaller and more insignificant legislative provisions that have been carried in this bill over a period of years, some of which came into being as a result of the need for more expedient action on the part of the departments in carrying on their war programs.

There has been considerable discussion in this House, and in the press, as well, about placing government on a business basis. Nearly all of the provisions eliminated on points of order were intended to do just this. The so-called red tape in our Government has been publicized for the past many years. Several of the provisions were intended to circumvent this red tape.

Take, for instance, the authority to transfer between appropriation items in amounts not to exceed 10 percent of any appropriation under the caption "Foreign Service"; the primary purpose of which was to provide some flexibility in the administration of these appropriations. It is impossible for any agency of the Government to predict with any degree of accuracy its exact requirements under any one appropriation item for a period of approximately 1 year in advance. The real effect of this provision, as experience will show, has been to obviate the necessity of the department coming up for a deficiency appropriation in the event that it runs a few dollars short in one appropriation item, whereas it may have a considerable amount over in some other appropriation item. With an annual appropriation of approximately \$25,000,000 for the Foreign Service, only \$15,000 was so transferred during the fiscal year 1944.

With respect to the elimination of the entire item of foreign service buildings, it may be stated that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House was apprized of the legislative provision exempting this activity from the provisions of the act of March 25, 1938. This committee, however, realizing the importance of moving with dispatch in the acquisition of sites and buildings during this abnormal period, saw fit to allow the exemption to remain. If we wait until the war is over and then follow the usual procedure of requesting funds to purchase individual properties, there is no question but that the cost to the taxpayers of this Nation will be increased by many thousands of dollars.

The elimination of the wording, "Printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919" under the item International Conferences, will also result not only in inconveniencing the department in the carrying out of its work, but also in increased cost to the department. Many conferences are, of course, held outside of the District of Columbia and it is inconceivable how this statute could be made to apply to small amounts of printing and binding in other points of the United States and beyond the continental limits of the United States. Likewise, expenses of entertainment and representation allowances are considered a basic necessity in the conduct of any international conference. Similar allowances are made by other governments to their representatives, and this authority was included to place our representatives on an equal basis in order that they may avoid embarrassment and being placed in disadvantageous positions in their dealings.

Coming now to the Department of Justice, the membership will recall that there was eliminated from this department a provision authorizing the use of not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriations under Legal Activities and General Administration interchangeably. This provision as in the case with the Department of State, was inserted for greater flexibility in administering the various items of appropriation and obviating the necessity of coming to the Deficiency Committee for supplementals. To give you an idea of the extent to which this provision has been applied in the past years, it may be stated that in 1938 the amount of \$29,500 was so transferred. In 1940, \$3,928; in 1941, \$4,425; in 1942, \$2,400; in 1943, \$4,700; and in 1944, \$8,903. It can be readily seen that the department has not taken advantage of this provision and that there has been no abuse of the authority heretofore allowed.

Under the item "Salaries and expenses of marshals" there was deleted a provision authorizing the payment of not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station. The United States marshals and their deputies almost without exception use their privately owned automobiles in the discharge of their duties and in the transportation of prisoners. It is the responsibility of the Government to furnish transportation in these instances and obviously it is cheaper to authorize payment at the rate of 4 cents a mile than it is for the Government to purchase the necessary automobiles, principally because depreciation costs are not charged to the Government when privately owned automobiles are used.

In connection with the Federal prison system there was eliminated a proviso exempting an appropriation item from section 3709 of the Revised Statutes when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500. Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, has indicated to the committee on numerous occasions that, rather than an added cost to the Government, this provision

has resulted in considerable savings to the Government. The procurement of supplies and material for the maintenance and operation of the institutions is exceedingly difficult under the present sellers' market created by the war. In many cases vendors do not desire to take on additional business and are unwilling to comply with the requirements of the provisions cited. The deletion of this provision from the bill will prohibit the Federal Prison System from making advantageous purchases on the open market and will greatly increase the procurement problems of this organization.

Coming to the Department of Commerce, there was eliminated a general provision authorizing the Secretary to delegate to an officer of the Department authority to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department. I do not believe that there is a business establishment in this country that has not in effect a working arrangement similar to the one provided for in this provision. It seems to me no more than just a matter of common sense.

As in the case of the marshals under the Department of Justice appropriation, there was eliminated from the Census Bureau an item authorizing reimbursement to employees for the use of their privately owned automobiles. The censuses that are taken by this Bureau under authorization of law are taken by temporary enumerators employed for this specific purpose. It is, of course, not economical to purchase automobiles for the execution of these responsibilities, and it certainly is unfair to the employees to impose upon them the use of privately owned automobiles without just compensation for gasoline, tires, and so forth.

In the Civil Aeronautics Administration there was eliminated on a point of order the item "Of not to exceed the amount of \$5,000 for the entertainment of officials in the field of aviation in other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator." When one contemplates the future of this country in the aviation field and the many problems dealing with aviation that must still be solved it becomes exceedingly difficult to comprehend the reasonableness of eliminating this item. Our officials are entertained abroad and each country expects that their representatives will be extended similar courtesies on their visits to this country. Obviously the expenses of such entertainment cannot be defrayed by officials of the administration from their personal funds.

In two instances under the Commerce Department there were eliminated the words "without warrant action." I am just wondering if the term was thoroughly understood at the time the points of order were raised. The provision has no effect whatsoever on the continuation of previously appropriated funds during 1946. The provision was merely intended to eliminate the processing of many documents by the Treasury Department,

the General Accounting Office, and the Department of Commerce.

Again under an appropriation item of the Civil Aeronautics Administration there was eliminated authority to reimburse employees for the use of their privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business. This item was needed in connection with the maintenance and operation of the air navigation facilities, many of which were located at otherwise inaccessible points.

In connection with the Civil Aeronautics Board under the Department of Commerce, there was eliminated the provision "without regard to section 3709 of the revised statutes." This provision, as the preceding text of the bill will indicate, was for the employment of consultants, experts, and guards on a contract fee basis. The purpose of the language was to permit the immediate employment of these types of employees for the investigation of aircraft accidents. The guards were necessary to prevent souvenir hunters and others from removing items which may be vital to the investigation and thus preserve evidence which may be of value in determining the cause of the accident. All of these employees were, of course, hired on a temporary basis only.

These are only a few of the 37 points of order conceded or sustained during the action on this bill. I could cite numerous others of a similar nature and equally insignificant and equally detrimental to the efficient operation of the departments involved. But time does not permit. I merely took advantage of what time was allotted me to call to the attention of the House the result of these points of order in the hope that the individual Members will more fully consider the import of their actions when contemplating the raising of points of order against similar provisions in appropriation bills in the future.

(Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining time, 3 minutes, to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN].

(Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to direct attention to the possible violation of existing law covering loans made by the Rural Electrification Administration, with the thought that consideration should be given to the reduction of the \$60,000,000 appropriation in the pending bill for loans from moneys borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Section 904 of chapter 31 of the United States Code—covering rural electrification—provides:

The Administrator is authorized and empowered from the sums herein authorized to make loans * * * for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central-station service.

Section 903 provides:

That no such loan (by R. E. A.) shall be in an amount exceeding 85 percent of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor.

Information has just been received by me in a letter from a constituent indicating that regardless of these limitations, loans are being made by the R. E. A. for purposes not authorized by the act, and in excess of the amount prescribed.

To substantiate this charge and fact, I quote from my constituent's letter, as follows:

I have just received from the Western Pine Association a notice about the taking advantage by a Government bureau of a law of Congress in a manner which Congress quite obviously did not intend. I quote from the Western Pine Association Bulletin:

"A case in point is a recent certification to the W. P. B. by the R. E. A. of the Department of Agriculture. The Rural Electrification Act authorizes the Administrator to make loans that will be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed 35 years at the rate of 2 percent per annum. Such low-interest-rate loans were restricted by Congress to the financing only of generating plants, transmission, and distribution lines or systems. The obvious intent of such restriction was recognition that otherwise banks and industry would be destroyed or severely curtailed.

"The present case involves R. E. A. authorization of a 100-percent loan for the purchase and rehabilitation of a creosoting plant and for working capital. The claim is made that a creosoting plant comes under the authority to promote rural electrification. If such assumption is established, these low-rate, long-time loans could apparently be made for the purchase and operation of timber and sawmills, copper mines, smelters, refineries, wire mills, as well as for the manufacture of electrical transformers and for purchase of raw materials."

I can only hope that Congress will amend the Rural Electrification Act so that there will be no possibility in the future of Government agency lawyers getting away with this sort of thing. Obviously, if you give these Government agencies an inch they will take a mile, and this sort of thing should be stopped, not only in this case, but in the future.

If the \$60,000,000 appropriation above referred to and provided for in H. R. 2689 is used ultra vires, and for the purpose of financing creosoting plants, and these at 100-percent loans, then it is probable that an amendment to make a very substantial cut in this appropriation is not only justified, but highly necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The Clerk read down to and including line 7 on page 1.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have addressed the Committee of the Whole today may have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state

of the Union reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2639) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CHELF (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), indefinitely, on account of death in the family.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include certain tables and other extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks and include a copyrighted article by Maj. George Fielding Eliot entitled "Predischarge Leave Favored To Ease Return to Civilian Life."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a document by the Tariff Commission. The Public Printer estimates that it will cost \$130, as it exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask unanimous consent that it may be extended.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Honorable M. S. Szymczak, member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, entitled "Monetary and Credit Agreements Entered Into at Bretton Woods," delivered before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., on March 20, 1945.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on four different subjects and to include therein newspaper clippings and a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include with them two editorials from the Philadelphia Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include therein certain statements, excerpts, and tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature on the Polish question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the tables referred to in my remarks this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1360. An act for the relief of F. L. Gause and the legal guardian of Rosalind and Helen Gause, minors.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 77. An act for the relief of Lindon A. Long;

S. 167. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 321. An act for the relief of James M. Hiler;

S. 515. An act for the relief of Wallace Robertson, Henry Bowker, and Edward Parisian, and for other purposes; and

S. 525. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the United States naval training center, Farragut, Idaho, on July 10, 1944.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 22, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS (Thursday, March 22, 1945)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will continue hearings on Thursday, March 22, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, room 247, House Office Building, on H. R. 128, a bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection for pensionable purposes for service rendered between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION (Thursday, March 22, 1945)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet in executive session at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, March 22, 1945, in the committee room, room 356, House Office Building.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 194. Resolution waiving points of order against the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946; without amendment (Rept. No. 353). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MURDOCK: Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. H. R. 1656. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to modify the provisions of a contract for the purchase of a power plant for use in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project; without amendment (Rept. No. 354). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 199. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 689, a bill to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service, permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State; without amendment (Rept. No. 355). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 195. Resolution to investigate supplies and shortages of food, particularly meat; without amendment (Rept. No. 356). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 52. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to study the basic problems affecting post-war immigration and naturalization; without amendment (Rept. No. 357). Referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1074) for the relief of Mary G. Person, and the

same was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 2703. A bill to improve salary and wage administration in the Federal service; to provide pay for overtime and for night and holiday work; to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2704. A bill to authorize municipalities and public-utility districts in the Territory of Alaska to issue revenue bonds for public-works purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. GORE:

H. R. 2705. A bill granting travel pay and allowance for subsistence to certain soldiers of the Regular Army who served in the Philippine Insurrection; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 2706. A bill to make census data available without charge to applicants for benefits under the Social Security Act and to those seeking employment in defense industries; to the Committee on the Census.

H. R. 2707. A bill to terminate the use tax on motor vehicles and boats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 2708. A bill to prohibit race segregation in the armed forces of the United States after the termination of hostilities in the present war and the beginning of demobilization; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 2709. A bill to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2710. A bill to provide for the detention, care, and treatment of persons of unsound mind in certain Federal reservations in Virginia and Maryland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2711. A bill to insure further the military security of the United States by preventing disclosures of information secured through official sources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 2712. A bill to amend Public Law 36, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 2713. A bill to provide veterans' benefits based upon service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. RAMEY:

H. R. 2714. A bill to increase from 1 to 2 years the time within which to file claim for disability pension or death compensation or pension in order to receive benefits from date of discharge or release from active service or date of death; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 2715. A bill amending title 11 of the Social Security Act to provide insurance benefits for any wife, irrespective of her age, who was married to and living with an insured individual for 10 years or more prior to the date he attained the age of 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 2716. A bill to provide for health programs for Government employees; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. SASSER:

H. R. 2717. A bill to eliminate the requirement of an oath in connection with applica-

tions for benefits under all laws and regulations administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 2718. A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to effect needed changes in the Navy ration," approved March 2, 1933 (Public, No. 411, 72d Cong.); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 2719. A bill to amend the act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law No. 647, 76th Cong.), so as to make such act applicable in the case of highway bridges owned by municipalities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 2720. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tide waters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution requesting the President to establish friendly diplomatic relations with Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings on a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties, held before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary during the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of House Document No. 394, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War No. 2 and Their Dependents, Including Rights and Benefits of Veterans of World War No. 1 and Their Dependents," as a public document, and providing for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the historical statement of the laws enacted and the regulations promulgated relating to veterans and their dependents, with a complete statement regarding expenditures for hospital and domiciliary construction, as a House document, and providing for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. Res. 195. Resolution to investigate supplies and shortages of food, particularly meat; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SLAUGHTER:

H. Res. 196. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the calling up of any bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations until its report has been on file and available to Members of the House for 10 days; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 197. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the exclusion of Members of the House from committee hearings; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 198. Resolution authorizing the printing of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States No. 63, delivered during the October term, 1944, in the case of the *Northwestern Bands of Shoshone Indians, petitioners, v. The United States*, on writ of certiorari to the Court of Claims, as a House document; to the Committee on Printing.

House Calendar No. 89

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

[Report No. 353]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1945

Mr. TARVER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Rules

MARCH 21, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

- 1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of
3 Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and
4 for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any
5 provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 194

[Report No. 353]

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order against the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

By Mr. TARTER

MARCH 20, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Rules

MARCH 21, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 2689

MARCH 21, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 194]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 194, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 55

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 23, 1945, for actions of Thursday, March 22, 1945)

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HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on H. Res. 194, the Tarver resolution waiving points of order against this bill, H. R. 2689, or any provision therein (pp. 2665-7). Rep. Michener, Mich., criticized the Appropriations Committee for "taking unto itself powers it does not really possess" (p. 2666). Rep. Plumley, Vt., favored adoption of the resolution (pp. 2666-7): Rep. Rich, Pa., opposed the resolution (p. 2664).
2. FARM CREDIT. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2113, to amend the Federal Farm Mortgage Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 358) (p. 2672). For provisions see Digest 29.
3. ADJOURNED in memory of Rep. Heidinger, Ill. (p. 2672).

SENATE

4. R.E.A. NOMINATION. Continued debate on the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator (pp. 2638-61). Majority Leader Barkley and Minority Leader White indicated that the vote on this nomination will be taken today, Mar. 23 (p. 2661).
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received the report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program on disposal of surplus property (S. Rept. 110) (pp. 2627-8).
6. MEAT SUPPLY. Sen. Wilson, Iowa, stated that "the meat shortage has been brought about by the bungling of the bureaucrats" and inserted a Chicago Daily Drovers Journal editorial criticizing OPA's price ceiling on live hogs and cattle (p. 2634).
7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a letter from James Norris (Norris Grain Co.) opposing the St. Lawrence waterway and his reply, based on information from several Government agencies, to this and another letter (pp. 2634-7).

8. ECONOMY. Received the Joint (Byrd) Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures economy progress report of 1945, which summarizes the results of this committee's recommendations relating to ^{Federal personnel} reductions, liquidation of certain Government projects, abuse of official car privileges, reports and questionnaires, Government lending activities, abuse of mail privileges, and control of Government corporations (S.Doc. 31) (pp. 2628-33). The report makes specific mention of this Department, stating "It began a study of the administrative costs...of the Federal Government, including the varied and far-reaching functions of the Department of Agriculture and a study of the budgetary and audit control of all Government corporations."
9. CATTLE IMPORTS; PRICE CONTROL; FOREIGN TRADE; FARM LABOR; PUBLIC LANDS; FORESTRY. Received from the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Assn. resolutions favoring the prorating of imported cattle uniformly over a 12-months period; the retaining of the sanitary embargo on livestock; an adjustment of livestock ceiling prices to offset increased production costs; a single agency to control meat and meat prices; removal of live-cattle price ceilings; limiting the Reciprocal Trade Act extension to a one-year period; protective tariffs; deferment of farm labor; continuing of the Public Lands and Surveys Subcommittee to study public lands administration; and legislation eliminating cuts in grazing preferences and transfers of grazing rights on national forests to be made with the sale of commensurate base property and not with the sale of livestock and opposing increases in grazing fees (pp. 2626-7).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. TESTIMONY. H. Res. 197, by Rep. Slaughter, Mo. (Mar. 21), to prohibit the exclusion of Members of the House from committee hearings. To Rules Committee.
11. FORESTRY; RESEARCH. S. 780, by Sen. Brewster, Maine (for himself, Sen. Russell, Ga., and Sen. Morse, Oreg.), to provide for the establishment of forest products laboratories in the northeastern, northwestern, and southern regions of the U.S. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2634.)
12. FARM LOANS. S. Res. 106, by Sen. Hatch, N. Mex. (for himself and Sens. Chavez, N. Mex., Downey, Calif., McFarland, Ariz., and Hayden, Ariz.), providing for an investigation by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, "for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in the administration of the Lend-Lease Act or of any act of Congress providing for loans or other benefits to producers of agricultural products, there is any discrimination against agricultural products grown on irrigated lands, or against the producers thereof, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of such study and investigation." To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 2634.)
13. PUBLIC LANDS. H. R. 2741, by Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., to provide for the donation by the U. S. of the site of the original Fort Buford, N. Dak., to the State of N. Dak., To the Agriculture Committee. (p. 2672.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. REA NOMINATION. Sen. Ellender, La., inserted a Washington Post editorial opposing consideration of religion in the vote on Aubrey Williams to be REAdministrator (p. A1483).
15. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Reps. Spence (Ky.), and Link (Ill.), inserted statements of Federal Reserve System members' Board of Governors favoring the Bretton Woods

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Fred V. Poag, pastor, Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., offered the following prayer:

Grant, O Eternal God, to these Thy servants that while they are beseeching Thee for foresight, courage, comfort, and strength they may remember that they are means through which the myriad prayers of Thy people may be answered.

Grant this day, we humbly ask, that they may find balance between the courage of their convictions and the sweet reasonableness of tolerance for the ideas of others. May no one feel that truth is confined to his own point of view, but instead may he discover through the wisdom of deliberation the whole truth which shall make men free.

Grant to these Thy servants, and those whom they represent, a deep respect for the sacred. May the goodness which they seek be not alone that which can be touched but that also which is worthy to be lived. Grant to them so large measure of integrity that they may be courageous publicly because they are courageous privately. May the deliberations of this day be carried on with vision of such high ideals and great cause that even the human mistakes and frailties may not impede Thy purpose for Thy people.

This is our dearest petition: Give us peace, not simply a peace which is the cessation of conflict but a peace which is symbolic of justice and right throughout the wide world. Return the men and women who war for this peace from the far places of the earth so that they may take their places in completing the ultimate purposes for which Thou hast created our Nation. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2126) entitled "An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for

the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. Office of Defense Transportation.
5. Tennessee Valley Authority.
6. Veterans' Administration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Mr. John Victory, secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, before the Press Club.

Mr. O'TOOLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by the National Catholic Welfare Conference on school attendance and child labor.

SISTER KENNY

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced into the House a resolution calling for an investigation of the opposition to Sister Kenny.

Sister Kenny before coming to the United States was preeminently successful in the treatment of the dreaded malady of infantile paralysis. Since her arrival in the States about a year ago, the public press on many occasions has lauded the splendid work that this noble Australian woman has accomplished. Time after time we have read that she has restored life and use to the limbs of adults and children who had been afflicted with this dreadful scourge and who had been deemed hopeless cases.

Yet, throughout her entire visit to the States she seemed to have been surrounded by controversy. To the layman it appears that on many occasions the members of the medical profession have gone greatly out of their way to criticize and hinder Sister Kenny's work.

Infantile paralysis in most cases affects children, and as a result it is the deep concern of every adult who is interested in the future of this country. If Sister Kenny can alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of polio and restore them to normal life, no individual or group of individuals no matter how powerful should be allowed to interfere with her work. This is a matter of national concern. Medicine cannot afford to be reactionary. It must be progressive and must try new methods even when those methods are originated and con-

ceived by individuals outside the profession. I believe it is the duty of this Congress to ascertain definitely the progress that this woman has made and I further believe that this body should get to the bottom of the question as to whether or not she has received the full cooperation which she deserves.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Peabody Lodge of Elks, Peabody, Mass.

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Honorable M. S. Szymczak, member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, entitled "Monetary and Credit Agreements Entered Into at Bretton Woods," delivered before the Illinois Manufacturers Association, at Chicago, Ill., on March 20, 1945.

I have been informed by the Public Printer that this will take two and a half pages at a cost of \$130. I ask that this address be printed in the RECORD notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LINK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Honorable M. S. Szymczak, member, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, entitled "Federal Reserve and the Bretton Woods Proposals," delivered before the Chicago chapters of the American Statistical Association and the American Marketing Association, at Chicago, Ill., on March 21, 1945.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and include in one a story on Bill Baldwin, one of the greatest cartoonists of World War No. 1, and in the other a letter from ex-Senator Robert L. Owen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include in one certain correspondence with the President of the Civil Service Commission with respect to the handling of retirement-fund deductions, and in the other a statement by Col. Maurice

Hirsch, Chairman of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

THE CURFEW ORDER

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Speaker, I repeat that the curfew order, even as recently allegedly modified to permit some restaurants to stay open after midnight, is a brazen violation of the Constitution of the United States.

And I repeat that that decree has all of the unwholesome characteristics of a mandate designed to condition the people for further regimentation.

Unless my statements are refuted by the production of the facts that I have asked for in H. R. 162, which apparently even the House Rules Committee was forbidden to touch, there are millions of patriotic American people who will draw the same conclusions that I have drawn—and their resentment will not easily be appeased.

In my resolution, which was introduced on March 5, I asked that the Government produce the simple fact—regarding saving in manpower, coal, and electricity—which prompted this decree.

If we still have representative government in this country, then the investigation I have requested will get under way promptly, unless unseen forces—fearful of the case against the curfew decree—intervene.

If the Government has no facts upon which to stand, which seems to be the case, then my compensation will have to come with the thought that I have faithfully observed my oath to defend the Constitution and in doing so I have voiced the abiding sentiments of millions of American people whose reassuring expressions on this subject have come to me from every walk of life and from every part of America.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CURLEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to House Resolution 194, to be considered today, which will stifle the Congress by putting in the hands of the Committee on Rules the opportunity to prohibit any item from being taken out of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill on a point of order. You have stifled the press of this country and you have stifled the radios of this country. You have regulated all industry and agriculture and you are regulating everybody. Now you want to regulate the Congress. I say it is time, and high time, for you to wake up, before you find yourselves in such a position that you cannot say anything. This New Deal is and will be found out to be the rawest deal that has ever come to America. I am, I have been, and always will be against the stifling of religion, of liberty, and of independence in America. I am against communism and all "isms," except the good old rugged Americanism.

REJECTIONS FROM THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, mention has been made on the floor recently of the percentage of men rejected physically upon being examined for induction into the armed forces. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] yesterday listed for the information of the House the States showing the percentage of rejection in each of the States. I note with considerable pride that my own State, Oregon, is at the top of that list. Only 24.4 percent of those examined in Oregon were rejected. This figure is far better than the national average, which is 39.2 percent.

Those of us who live on the Pacific coast have known for some time that the Pacific coast, and particularly the State of Oregon, is just about the healthiest place in the world in which to live, and that our young men are unusually physically fit. Such a belief is often hard to prove, so I am grateful to the Selective Service System for compiling this information, and to the gentleman from Kansas for making it public.

I am also reliably informed that 51.3 percent of Oregon men registered under Selective Service are now in the armed forces. This is somewhat higher than the national average, which is 49.1 percent. I am proud of the record of my State's participation in this war.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial on the Bretton Woods Conference.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address delivered by Lt. Comdr. Paul A. Dever, United States Naval Reserve, on

March 17 at the annual banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C.

Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a letter from Governor Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board and the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in regard to the Bretton Woods proposals.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered on March 19 by John J. Reilly, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and to extend his remarks and include a speech in the RECORD by Mr. Loyal D. Odhne, on vocational training for handicapped veterans.

TO PITCH WAS HIS JOB

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GATHINGS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks by inserting a newspaper article and an informative address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GIFFORD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

O. P. A. SAYS "IT ISN'T NECESSARY TO GO TO CHURCH"

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WEICHEL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

OIL SUBSIDIES HAVE FAILED—OILMEN ASK PRICE INCREASE

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VURSELL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EARTHMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news item.

~~Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news item.~~

~~Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.~~

~~Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Mr. Guy Thaxton, an engineer for the Rural Electrification Administration.~~

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—POINTS OF ORDER

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 194 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2889) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this is the resolution to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] referred as tying the hands of the House in the consideration of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. The resolution ties the hands of no one, but, on the other hand, serves just the contrary purpose.

There is nothing extraordinary in what the Rules Committee has done. The Committee on Agriculture, in an endeavor to insure the House consideration of all of the provisions of the pending bill, came before the Rules Committee for a rule waiving points of order against the bill. That is the question now before the House.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Has a rule like this ever been brought to the floor before?

Mr. COX. Yes; on some of the agriculture appropriation bills.

Mr. RICH. When?

Mr. COX. It happened last year, I believe; and maybe once or twice previous to that.

Mr. RICH. I never heard of it myself. This is the first time I have seen such a thing.

Mr. COX. If the rule is adopted, the membership will have an opportunity to offer and have considered amendments to every item in the bill. If the rule should not be adopted, several provisions of the bill would probably be stricken out under points of order.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If any item should be stricken out by vote of the House and the House wanted it, it could be put back in, could it not?

Mr. COX. No; an item would go out if it were subject to a point of order and the point of order were made against it. If the pending resolution is adopted the House will have full opportunity to consider these provisions.

Mr. RICH. One further question; then the gentleman is going to permit the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations to write legislation, is he not?

Mr. COX. The House will permit the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations to submit to the House all proposals it thinks as evidenced by the pending bill should be considered. If they were stricken out then the House would as a result of that procedure be denied full consideration of the entire bill; that is all.

The pending resolution is not restrictive; it ties nobody's hands. It simply is intended to make possible full and fair consideration of every provision in the bill. If there is any provision in the bill that the gentleman or any other Member of the House does not like, he or she would have opportunity to debate it and offer amendments which would cure what might be thought to be a defect.

Mr. RICH. Then instead of obeying the rules of the House and conducting business as formally provided for and done ever since I have been a Member of this body, a rule now is brought in to permit the Rules Committee to tell the House how it has got to act.

Mr. COX. The Rules Committee is making no demand of the House. The Rules Committee is the servant of the House and simply makes proposals. That is all the committee has done in the instant case.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Let me make this observation, if the gentleman will indulge me just a moment: The gentleman from the Committee on Appropriations, handling this bill, in anticipation that the point might be made that the committee was encroaching on the prerogatives of the Committee on Agriculture, brought along with him to the Rules Committee the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, who made a statement in which he fully and satisfactorily set forth why his committee had not had opportunity to enact legislation which would have obviated the necessity of requesting this rule. He joined in the request that the rule be granted.

I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is correct in that there would be no opportunity for debate and consideration on the merits of any item stricken out on a point of order. Unless this rule is adopted, the only other way to include the items in the bill would be to have the Senate restore some of them. They would then come back to the House. The debate would not be very satisfactory, because there would be not more than 1 hour on each such amendment, and it would be controlled by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. COX. There would not be free opportunity of debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. There would not be that opportunity which this rule permits to debate the matter?

Mr. COX. The pending resolution will make possible liberal debate and free consideration of the entire matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. This is not an unusual procedure?

Mr. COX. Not at all.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Pennsylvania stated that the idea of the Rules Committee is to stifle consideration. The gentleman used that language, I am sure, without appreciating just what the interpretation or significance might be outside the Chamber because the House has the power to express its will. It can accept or not by majority vote the rule recommended by the Rules Committee. I interpret what my friend said in the right light, but I think unconsciously he used a word that reflects, unintentionally, upon the Rules Committee.

Mr. RICH. I am not reflecting upon the Rules Committee and the individual members of that committee. I am reflecting on the things you do here and the dialogues that take place on the floor of this House to save the people of the country into believing you are doing the right and honorable thing. I do not think you are.

Mr. COX. Of course, I take no exception to the gentleman's observation. There was some disinclination on the part of the Rules Committee to propose this rule. However, the action taken by that committee is not final. It is simply a proposition which the House itself must pass upon. The complete control of the whole question is in the House. If the House wants to consider the provisions of the bill against which points of order might lie, then it will adopt the pending resolution. If it does not want to do that it will vote down the rule and then take the bill as it will be stripped as a result of points of order which unquestionably will be made.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. In order to clarify the atmosphere and get a perspective of what we are doing when we consider the rule, over a long period of time the Congress has found in its wisdom that it is best not to insert in appropriation bills legislative matters. The Congress having discovered that, has adopted a rule which says that must not be done or a point of order will lie against that legislative provision. Now, this resolution asks that we waive that general rule of the House and accept in this particular bill legislative matters so that they can be debated on the floor of the House?

Mr. COX. The gentleman states the question accurately.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The other day from what the majority side had to say, including the majority leader and some of the speakers on the other side of the aisle, I was almost persuaded that we ought to follow precedents—I say I was almost persuaded that we ought to follow precedents. Then it occurred to me that the President and his party have broken so many precedents that maybe I

was wrong. Then I came back again and read the RECORD the next day, and I thought: "Well, we ought to follow precedent." Now, you come along this morning, you on the majority side, and say, "Let us junk all of these precedents."

Mr. COX. No. The gentleman should not take too much of my time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes. I want to ask a question. Does the gentleman think it is good policy to do away with this rule which says we should have legislative committees consider and report legislation?

Mr. COX. I think it is something that should be followed as nearly as is possible.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But honored by the exception?

Mr. COX. This should be used sparingly. In the instant case I think there is abundance of justification for the House bringing to bear upon the question its present-day opinion as to what ought to be done.

Mr. HOFFMAN. When the New Deal wants the money, to heck with the rule; is that it?

Mr. COX. No. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, there is plenty of precedent for this rule. But all precedents are not good precedents. A good precedent should always be followed. A bad precedent should never be followed. In these war days some unfortunate parliamentary practices have crept into our parliamentary proceedings, and rather than continue this evil practice we should mend our ways and return to sound procedure.

The rules of the House definitely prohibit the Committee on Appropriations from reporting legislation to the House. That committee can only recommend that the House provide money for purposes previously authorized by law. At times emergencies arise when it is advisable to include in appropriation bills items not previously authorized by law, which are emergency matters. This tolerance has always been recognized.

The emergency feature, however, does not enter into the rule now before us. As we all know, there are numerous items in this appropriation bill which had their genesis in Executive and bureau orders, directives, or decrees. Years have passed since those directives or orders were issued. Each year the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations appears before the Rules Committee asking that a special rule be granted waiving all points of order against these items. That is not new. Year after year the Rules Committee has protested this action on the part of the Appropriations Committee. My understanding is that members of that committee have secured these rules in the past on the theory that they would not ask for repetition in the next year's appropriation bill, unless the Congress had proceeded according to the rules and secured affirmative legislation by the proper legislative processes. Indeed, I think the record will bear me out in the statement that members of the Rules Committee in previous years have ad-

vised the Congress that they "would not do it again" and would not grant rules waiving points of order covering these recurring annual estimates.

As one member of the Rules Committee, I have made it clear in previous years, both in the Rules Committee hearings and in debate on the rule, that I would not continue this procedure. This is a rule of expediency. Yes, the Rules Committee has the power to recommend abandoning the rules of the House in these specific cases, and at times has followed this course of expediency. The reasons for such action do not apply at the moment, however.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman intend to adhere to that policy in the future?

Mr. MICHENER. If the distinguished majority leader will be patient, I will answer his question. I have a lingering suspicion that down in his heart the majority leader agrees with the policy and the philosophy which I am suggesting. I do not believe he will urge that I am wrong. Those in positions of leadership in the Congress are oftentimes placed in embarrassing situations. I quite agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts that there are times when good legislation and necessary emergencies require the waiving of points of order. That is not the present case, however. The exact contrary is true. The integrity of the Appropriations Committee is at stake. It was never intended that this should be a super, all-powerful, over-all, dominating committee. Its functions are most important. Its accomplishments are necessary to the carrying on of the Government and the protection of the taxpayers. There should always be enough money provided by the Congress to do the essential things. There should never be money appropriated that is not needed.

Mr. Speaker, for several years there has been complaint and much back-stage protest because the Appropriations Committee is taking unto itself powers it does not really possess. The time is approaching when there will be a general revolt among the Members that will possibly go too far and take away from the Rules Committee any discretion when it comes to recommending the waiving of points of order on appropriation bills. In these circumstances, the Appropriations Committee itself should read the handwriting on the wall and put its own house in order. If the committee is headstrong, is it not the duty of those who believe in the Appropriations Committee, as now constituted, to vote against this rule and save this committee from itself?

This bill was reported out on 1 day. The contents of the bill were confidential to the committee up to the moment of report, as were also hearings, constituting 2,200 pages. The next day the Rules Committee was asked to bring in this rule. I think all the Members know that it refused to report the rule, and then on the next day the committee was

called together again and reconsideration was had. And so here we are, with this annual occurrence.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield for a question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the gentleman then in favor of the old hymn which says, "Yield not to temptation, for yielding is sin"?

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from Michigan always has a pert remark. I might recall some other old sayings. For instance, there is "virtue in persistency."

The chairman of this subcommittee persists each year in reporting out a bill containing legislation without any authority of law. He then persists in coming before the Rules Committee and asking for the waiver. The Rules Committee then persists in maintaining its integrity and in doing that which it has threatened to do in bygone years, but finally yields to the superpersistency of the chairman of the subcommittee and those aiding and abetting him.

Another old saying in which I believe much is: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." The first day the Rules Committee voted on reporting this rule, I thought we had succeeded in settling the matter. However, the proponents tried again and after the second meeting, when I returned to the floor and was asked about the result of the second contest, I truthfully remarked: "We have met the enemy and we are theirs."

Of course, this rule will be adopted, but I shall not be a party to this desecration, and I shall continue to persist and try again in the belief that the time is not far distant when the general rules of the House will prevail as to appropriation bills, or the course of the Appropriations Committee will be further circumscribed by rule.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the ranking Republican member on the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the able gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY], who speaks for his committee.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, the old adage "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" is perfectly exemplified by me in this instance. As Calvin Coolidge once said: "I have noticed that nothing I never said ever did me any harm."

But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot resist the impulse to emphasize that after all the tumult and the shouting dies, after the foam and froth have evaporated and the false fury has subsided, the real issue will stand out: Whether or not this House proposes to do its own legislating or will humiliate itself to take orders from the Senate with respect to what legislation shall be enacted.

The fact that the Rules Committee has granted the rule is the evidence that it has the authority to waive other rules. The power of the House to make its own rules is unquestioned. Those who oppose the adoption of this rule because it waives other rules find themselves insisting that because some legislative committee has failed, as they allege, to bring in certain legislation, the House therefore should not legislate; should strike from the bill on a point of order

all attempts to legislate; should permit another body to legislate for it, to put back in the bill the matter stricken therefrom on a point of order; and to compel the House under the rules governing action on a conference report to eventually legislate at its bidding.

The right of the House to initiate legislation is the principle involved—a right assured to it if the present rule be adopted.

I care more for the substance and preservation of that right than for the shadow of the contention relating to the exercise of the right to raise a point of order.

To legislate or not to legislate is the issue; let the chips fall where they may.

It is about time some of those legislative committees that are talking about getting together with the Appropriations Committee should get together with themselves, stop talking, and bring out some of the legislation they have had under consideration for 4 years, to my knowledge. Without pulling any punches, I will say, just as I have said, they cannot be heard to complain concerning the situation for which they themselves are principally responsible.

I am for the adoption of the rule. I am for the preservation of the right by the House to pass such bill as it sees fit to advance free from any possible humiliation incident to eventually having to adopt a conference report covering the same matter as would be stricken from it under the technical right to make a point of order against the subject matter because it is legislation.

Reduced to an absurdity, the argument against the rule would preclude all legislative action not based on a specific measure introduced by some legislative committee. Legislative committees have no right to bark like dogs from the manger of their own failure to provide the essential opportunity for consideration of necessary legislation; which opportunity is provided by this rule.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. While the gentleman is arraigning the other committees of the House, will he tell us what provisions of this bill are subject to points of order?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I know what provisions are subject to points of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman tell us what they are? We want to know.

Mr. PLUMLEY. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] will take care of that.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has no right to arraign other committees of the House for not reporting legislation which the Appropriations Committee now attempts to write without authority of law, and then not point out the provisions of this bill that are in violation of law and subject to points of order.

Mr. PLUMLEY. If the gentleman had been here yesterday he would have heard every one of them enumerated. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], the chairman of the committee, will answer the gentleman's question. Let the record speak. This is no arraignment;

it is an answer to one. I do not propose to answer the gentleman's questions out of my time.

The answer to the situation is found in action by the legislative committees, and until they act the House has a right to take advantage of its rights to get such matters and things before it.

What are we here for if not to legislate?

We take ourselves too seriously when we quibble over a technicality and attempt to deprive the Members of the House of their opportunity for full, free, and frank discussion of the merits of the measure; an opportunity they are denied and do not have on a conference report, practically, since the committee members usually take all the hour allotted.

Talk about getting together—the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, before it took action in the premises, contacted the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, with regard to whether or not we should ask for a rule. He signified his approval of such procedure and appeared before the Rules Committee to support the application of the full Committee on Appropriations for this rule.

And lastly, Mr. Speaker, and very important it is not to be overlooked by any Member, and I wish in closing to emphasize the fact that if this rule is not adopted, then instead of a majority of 435 Members of this House legislating, one man by an objection in the nature of a point of order can and may legislate for the entire body, by the elimination, through the use of a point of order, of an item or many items which a majority of this House wish to have an opportunity to consider. Do not forget that. Vote for the rule.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the majority leader when he figures we are going to have this vacation we talked about on the 24th? Will it be answered this week?

Mr. McCORMACK. If my friend will refrain from asking that question, he can rest assured that the leadership on his side has discussed the matter with me. The leadership is thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think I can get the information from my leader?

Mr. McCORMACK. The House will be advised. I can assure my friend that the leadership is thoroughly acquainted with the situation and the House will be advised tomorrow.

Mr. RICH. I hope the membership will soon be advised of it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am sure the gentleman will be satisfied.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WORLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement from War Food Administrator Marvin Jones on food production and the food situation.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1360. An act for the relief of F. L. Gause and the legal guardian of Rosalind and Helen Gause, minors.

THE LATE HONORABLE JAMES V. HEIDINGER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart today that I announce to the membership of the House the death this morning in Phoenix, Ariz., of our friend and colleague, JAMES V. HEIDINGER, of Illinois. Judge HEIDINGER, as you well know, was in ill health for several months. At the beginning of this Seventy-ninth Congress he was at the Naval Hospital at Bethesda. It was my privilege to visit him, and at his request I introduced a resolution in the House requesting that the oath of office be administered to him at the hospital.

This was done by the Speaker in person. On the day following, I again visited him and was pleased to observe the elation and satisfaction that he exhibited because of the privilege that had been accorded him to qualify as a Member of this Congress. He was extremely enthusiastic in his expressions of gratitude both to this House and our Speaker for promptly taking the necessary steps whereby his legislative status would be unimpaired.

Judge HEIDINGER had been a farmer, a school teacher, a practicing attorney, and a judge. Several times he and the late Claude V. Parsons contested for the privilege of representing the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of Illinois in Congress. Once the judge was defeated by less than 100 votes, but he gracefully acquiesced in the verdict of the voters and tried again. In 1940 he was successful. He served continuously in the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth Congresses. Shortly after taking his seat in this body his predecessor passed away. Both of these men had had a high regard for the other. Each of these men informed me that in all these campaigns he had never heard of an unkind remarks made by his opponent.

Judge HEIDINGER was a kind man. He was a man of principle. He said what he thought. He weighed carefully the problems that came before him for consideration. He brought with him in his legislative career the principles that had made him a just and honorable judge in the courts of his own county.

He will be missed in this House, and in the great Committee on Naval Affairs of which he was a member.

In Judge HEIDINGER, Illinois had an able, keen, and unselfish Representative. We of his State who perhaps had more opportunity of knowing him intimately, feel deeply the loss of this faithful colleague who commanded our admiration and respect. We shall always cherish the privilege that was ours to have known him and to have worked with him.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I doubt if any man in Congress knew Judge HEIDINGER better than I did. His office is next door to mine. He and I lived in the same building ever since he came to Congress, and I have been with him almost every day during that time—up to the day he went to the hospital. I have never met a finer man, a more consecrated American, or a more splendid gentleman, in or out of Congress, than JAMES V. HEIDINGER, our departed colleague from Illinois.

Two days ago I received a letter from Mrs. Heidinger, telling me that he was in a very critical condition. His son, who is now in the Navy, came by to see me on yesterday, and I showed him his mother's letter. He seemed to feel that the end was near, and I am sure this announcement has not come as a very great surprise to him.

We sometimes refer to those friendships that grow up between Members on different sides of the aisle as the flowers that overhang the walls of party politics.

JIM HEIDINGER was a Republican, a real Abraham Lincoln Republican, from Lincoln's home State of Illinois, while I am a Democrat, a Jeffersonian Democrat, from Mississippi, the home State of Jefferson Davis, the Great White Chieftain of the Confederacy.

But we were both Americans who believed in America and American institutions, and as far as our friendship was concerned all the political differences we ever had—and we had many—never had the slightest effect, so far as I could tell, on his friendship for me, and it never had any effect whatsoever on my friendship for him.

Someone has said:

I wrote my name upon the sand
And trusted it would stand for aye;
But soon, alas, the reflux sea
Had washed my feeble lines away.
I carved my name upon the wood,
And, after years, returned again;
I missed the shadow of the tree
That stretched of old upon the plain.
To solid marble, next, my name
I gave as a perpetual trust;
An earthquake rent it to its base;
And now it lies, overlaid with dust.
All these had failed, I was perplexed,
I turned and asked myself, "What then?"
If I would have my name endure,
I'll write it on the hearts of men.

The name of JAMES V. HEIDINGER will endure, because he wrote it on the hearts of his fellow men.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, again the Death Angel has beckoned; again our ranks have been invaded. In the midst of a busy day in the consideration of important legislation, we are suddenly informed that our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, Judge HEIDINGER, has answered the last call.

Judge HEIDINGER's passing was not unexpected. Nevertheless, the suddenness is a shock. A splendid man, conscientious, serious, and appreciating the responsibilities of his office, he was beloved by his constituents, and was admired and respected by all who knew him. It will not be possible for anyone to fill Judge HEIDINGER's particular place in the affection and in the hearts of those with whom he has served so well. We shall miss him. The Nation has lost another splendid man.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished leader of the majority, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, no matter how long a period of time the death of a friend may be expected, when the actual passing on happens the impact is sudden and the results are forcibly conveyed to the minds of the friends of the dear one who has taken the journey into the Great Beyond.

I join with the Illinois delegation on both sides of the aisle and my other colleagues of the House in the deep sympathy they feel in the death of our dear friend, JIM HEIDINGER.

It is difficult for one to express his feelings under circumstances of this kind and what I shall do is to refer to some of the outstanding characteristics of the friend who has passed on.

The light of the candle of JIM HEIDINGER will continue on as long as any of his friends live. In life he personified everything that was fine, sweet, kind, and noble. The light from his candle will constitute an example for all who knew him to follow. His was a light of nobility of character, of warmth of feeling for his fellow men, of sincerity of purpose in the performance of his duties. His was a light of an honorable and trustworthy life; his was the life of a gentleman.

My personal contacts with our late friend were close and most friendly. I benefited greatly from those contacts. In moments of emotion and when I was perhaps under undue strain, I met JIM HEIDINGER and his sweet character and sincere personality had a tendency to calm me down. When I met him I met a man with a broadness of vision and of tolerance, and he tended to curb any unrestrained feelings I might have had at that moment.

The passing of JIM HEIDINGER is a tragic blow to this House and a great loss to the people of the State of Illinois and the people of his district. I shall always remember him during the remainder of my journey through life for the fine, noble, human characteristics of sincerity of purpose, honorableness of thought, and warmth of feeling that he so nobly and outstandingly exemplified during his useful life.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Illinois delegation, naturally I am shocked and feel deeply the loss of my friend, Judge HEIDINGER, with whom I became acquainted when he first came to the Congress. That was the first time I ever met him. I learned to know him quite well. As has been stated, he was gentle, kindly, courteous, a real gentleman in every sense of the word.

I learned during the first year he was a Member of Congress that he was born in the same week, as a matter of fact, 1 day ahead of myself. We learned that Stephen Day and Charlie Dewey were born in the same week. So we called ourselves the congressional quadruplets.

Each year, on 1 day during that week, up until this year, the four of us held a reunion, either at luncheon or at dinner, and had a friendly, congenial, pleasant time together. I cannot think at the moment of proper words to express my feelings on this occasion. However, an unknown poet has placed words at my disposal. The title is "There Is No Death." The unknown poet expresses my feelings at this time in these words:

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

*There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer
showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death! Although we grieve
When beautiful, familiar forms
That we have learned to love
Are torn from our embracing arms.

Although with bowed and breaking heart,
With sable garb and silent tread
We bear their senseless dust to earth
And say that they are dead;

They are not dead. They have but passed
Beyond the mists that blind us here,
Into the new and larger life
Of that serener sphere.

Though disenthralled and glorified,
They still are here and love us yet.
The dear ones they have left behind
They never can forget.

I am sure the dear ones that have been left behind by the death of Judge HEIDINGER will not and never can forget the kindly, lovable man who would not knowingly hurt anyone's feelings.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago when one of my colleagues from Illinois rushed into the cloak room where Congressmen were gathered to tell us that the Member from Illinois, our Judge HEIDINGER, had passed away, it was a shock. It was a shock not only to the Members from Illinois, but to everybody there. The Members began telling what a great loss it was. It is particularly a loss these days to have any good American leave this Congress. As the news came, several Members said,

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 24, 1945, for actions of Friday, March 23, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 2689 (pp. 2709-37). Agreed, 190-150, without amendment to the Tarver resolution waiving points of order against this bill (pp. 2709-14).
Agreed to Rep. Horan's (Wash.) amendment limiting to \$1,600,000 the expenses of CCC, for handling property, which may be considered as nonadministrative expenses (p. 2735).
Rejected amendments by:
Rep. Rich, Pa., to reduce items for Office of the Secretary to \$1,200,000 (pp. 2714-5), Office of the Solicitor to \$1,200,000 by a vote of 35-54 (pp. 2715-6), Office of Information to \$300,000 by a vote of 35-67 (pp. 2716-8), printing and binding to \$800,000 (pp. 2718-20), BAE to \$1,800,000 by a vote of 45-65 (pp. 2721-2), forest protection and management to \$15,000,000 (p. 2728); roads and trails to \$3000,000 (pp. 2730-1); and for the emergency rubber project to \$4,000,000 (p. 2732); Rep. Rees, Kans., to strike out the provision for transfer of funds in the BAE item by a vote of 73-82 (pp. 2722-3); Rep. Elliott, Calif., to increase the amount for wage stabilization from \$275,000 to \$500,000 by a vote of 24-48 (pp. 2732-4); and by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to prohibit use of CCC funds for administrative expenses of making subsidy payments to dairymen unless such payments be made on a monthly basis to those requesting it (pp. 2735-7).
Rep. Miller, Nebr., commended the Department's work on foot-and-mouth disease (p. 2726). Rep. Phillips, Calif., urged enactment of the proposal to regulate disposition of ship's garbage (p. 2726). Rep. Rich, Pa., urged reduction in appropriations (p. 2727).
2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed as reported (earlier in the day by the Military Affairs Committee) H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act until May 13, 1946 (H. Rept. 362) (pp. 2705-6, 2742). The bill provides for the termination of this Act at an earlier date by concurrent resolution of Congress.
3. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Rep. Slaughter, Mo., commended OPA (p. 2705).

4. RECLAMATION. Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported without amendment H.R. 528, to amend the Reclamation Act so as to extend the time within which amendatory contracts may be made (H. Rept. 372) (p. 2742).
5. MAIL. Post Office and Post Roads Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2502, to readjust the rates of postage on fourth-class mail matter (H. Rept. 363) (p. 2742).
6. EDUCATION. Received a Ga. Legislature memorial favoring Federal aid to education (p. 2743).
7. WATER UTILIZATION. Both Houses received a Nebr. Legislature memorial urging Congress to appropriate funds for the development of the Missouri River Basin (pp. 2673-4, 2743).
8. EXPENDITURES. Received an Oreg. Legislature memorial favoring a constitutional amendment to control the Budget so that Federal expenditures and Federal income would be balanced (p. 2743).
9. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received an Oreg. Legislature memorial opposing S. 460 and H.R. 1824, to create a Columbia Valley Authority (p. 2743).
10. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Mass. Federation of Vegetable Growers' Assn. petition urging that consideration be given to the removal of fresh vegetables from price control regulations (p. 2744).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced that if the pending legislation, including the agricultural appropriation bill and the manpower bill, conference report, is disposed of this week, there will be no program for Mon., Tues., or Wed. of next week. He also announced that after Wed. there will be no program until Apr. 10. (p. 2705)

SENATE

12. NOMINATION. Rejected, 36-52, the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be Read-ministrator (pp. 2676-93).
13. WATER UTILIZATION. Began debate on the Mexican Water Treaty (p. 2693).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Authorized the Appropriations Committee to report H. R. 2374, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1945, during recess (p. 2675).
15. EDUCATION. Received a Ga. Legislature resolution favoring Federal aid to education (p. 2674).
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 26 (p. 2703).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. PERSONNEL. H. R. 2703 (see Digest 54), provides the following as permanent legislation: Authorizes permanent time-and-a-half overtime pay for employees with basic pay less than \$3,800, and authorizes overtime pay of \$1,140 (per 416 hours) for \$3,800 employees, with such pay decreasing gradually until \$654 would be paid to personnel at \$6,500 and over. Authorizes compensatory time off for irregular or occasional overtime work by per annum employees, without restriction as to the period within which the time off is to be allowed. Requires a 10-percent pay differential for night work. Requires time-and-a-half

William Power Maloney in this street brawl demonstrated what so many of the witnesses who were hailed by him before the grand jury ever since have known—that is, that he was an offensive, cowardly bully, ever ready to take advantage of his superior physical power, of his official position as a representative of the Department of Justice.

AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL HOUSING ACT,
AS AMENDED

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 681) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes, with House amendment thereto and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, WOLCOTT and CRAWFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—POINTS OF ORDER

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is further consideration of House Resolution 194. The Chair may say that the gentleman from Georgia has 19 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Michigan has 19 minutes remaining.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 49]

Allen, Ill.	Eaton	Martin, Mass.
Anderson, Calif.	Fogarty	Mott
Andrews, N. Y.	Gearhart	Murray, Tenn.
Arends	Gibson	O'Brien, Ill.
Arnold	Gordon	O'Brien, Mich.
Bailey	Granahan	O'Toole
Baldwin, N. Y.	Green	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Hagen	Quinn, N. Y.
Barry	Hall	Rayfield
Bates, Mass.	Edwin Arthur	Reece, Tenn.
Beall	Hancock	Reed, Ill.
Bell	Hand	Reed, N. Y.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hart	Rivers
Bloom	Hébert	Robinson, Utah
Boren	Heffernan	Roe, Md.
Bradley, Pa.	Hendricks	Roe, N. Y.
Buckley	Hobbs	Rogers, Mass.
Butler	Izac	Rogers, N. Y.
Byrnes, Wis.	Keogh	Russell
Campbell	King	Sabath
Cannon, Fla.	Kinzer	Sheridan
Case, S. Dak.	Landis	Short
Celler	Lane	Sikes
Chelf	Larcade	Smith, Maine
Cole, Kans.	Latham	Smith, Va.
Combs	LeCompte	Torrens
Curley	Lesinski	Weaver
Dawson	Luce	White
Delaney,	McGlinchey	Wickersham
James J.	McKenzie	Winter
Dickstein	Madden	Wood
Dirksen	Mahon	Woodhouse
Domenegeaux	Maloney	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twenty-nine Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. McCORMACK, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RULE WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER ON
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
1946

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Michigan to use some of his time.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most serious propositions the House has faced in a long time; it is a question in which is involved, in my opinion, the integrity of the Appropriations Committee and the integrity of the legislative committees of the House.

The rules of the House provide that the Committee on Appropriations shall not report legislation, and make out of order any legislation so reported. There is plenty of legislation in this bill. This rule seeks to waive the points of order. The result of this operation will be that two major items which from year to year have been crowding into the appropriation bill and been made in order previously by rules will be carried again if the rule is adopted. They will be carried when the Committee on Agriculture and the House has failed to report any bill for the consideration of the House with reference to them or authorizing them. They relate to the Farm Security Administration and the school lunch program. I will not discuss these items particularly at this time.

In addition to these items, there are very many other points of order which will lie against this bill. I do not think any legislation should be reported in appropriation bills except on emergency matters that relate to national defense. Regulation items should never be brought in. When you have an emergency matter that relates to the national defense it is fair to consider such items matters of expediency and meriting a rule. When you come to regular routine things we should not take them up unless the legislative committees have brought in here and the Congress has authorized appropriations. That is the only way jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee can be maintained; it is the only way that we can protect the jurisdiction of the various legislative committees.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House of Representatives will sustain its position and will refuse to vote for the pending rule, because there is nothing in here that should not be covered by legislation. There is nothing in here of an emergency character that justifies bringing in a rule of this kind at the present time.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I understand the gentleman's position and that

is my thought, too. If this present procedure is followed through, we would destroy the legislative committees of this House?

Mr. TABER. We would destroy them and probably create such sentiment against the Appropriations Committee by following this kind of action that ultimately the Appropriations Committee will be destroyed.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the rule waive points of order in reference to provisions in this bill of a legislative nature that repeal basic laws which the Congress has heretofore enacted?

Mr. TABER. No, but there are items in here such as the farm-security and the school-lunch propositions that have never been authorized by law. There are other items as well to which points of order that they are legislative provisions in an appropriation bill could be lodged, of a very considerable number and there are items that change existing law, but those are the two main items.

Mr. Speaker, I hope when the House comes to vote on this rule it will refuse to agree to the rule, will abide by the rules of the House and make the Appropriations Committee abide by the rules of the House in bringing in its appropriation bills.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing novel about the presentation of this rule. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] yesterday admitted that, although he is opposed to the rule. The function of the Rules Committee, if I understand it correctly, is to facilitate the House considering and passing upon matters that it desires to pass upon.

Your Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations sought to eliminate from this bill all legislative proposals except those which have been in prior years approved by the House of Representatives. We thought if you wanted to vote upon those proposals which you have approved heretofore, you should have that right and, whether you approve them now or not is a matter for your determination. Of course, you will have to vote upon them before this bill is enacted into law. The Senate, in compliance with its usual custom, will put these items back in the bill if they are stricken out on points of order in the House and they will come back for consideration under rules which will not allow you the same opportunity for amendment and for discussion that you will have if you adopt this rule providing for consideration of these items.

This rule is supported by six of the seven members of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and it is supported by two of the three Republican members of that subcommittee, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] than whom there is not a fairer

or more capable man in the House, and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] who has demonstrated a very profound knowledge of any sympathy for the problems of agriculture in connection with his work on this bill. Since the Republican minority has designated these gentlemen to represent them on this committee, I cannot understand why it would feel justified in refusing to vote even for the consideration of their work.

Now this rule makes in order four major items. There are three or four minor items in addition to those, but it does not make any difference whether those are stricken or not. Those are chicken-feed matters, not involving any additional money, except perhaps, to the extent of about \$1,400 for three items.

The four major items are these: There is the wages stabilization appropriation amounting to \$275,000, which is of particular interest to seven or eight States on the Pacific coast. If you do not want to consider that perhaps you will be justified in voting against the rule, provided you do not want to consider any of the other items involved either.

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation items have never been authorized by law. This subcommittee has reduced the Budget estimate for that item from \$125,000,000 to \$67,500,000, a cut of \$57,500,000, and has reduced the administrative expenses proportionately. If you do not consider that item in the House, the Senate, in my judgment, will do as it has done heretofore, put in the whole amount of the Budget estimate of \$125,000,000, and when it comes back here you can vote it up or down after 1 hour's discussion, most of the debate being controlled by the members of the committee, with little opportunity on the part of the Members of the House not on the committee to be heard. Of course, a motion to recede and concur with an amendment would be in order, but the opportunity for amendment and for debate would be very much more restricted than it would be here today if you agree to consider this item.

The school-lunch program is not authorized by law, and if you want to consider it, now is your opportunity to do so.

The farm-tenant program is authorized by law, but the law authorizes the making of direct appropriations from the Treasury not the use of R. F. C. funds. To the extent that R. F. C. loans are authorized, that provision is legislative in character. It includes \$25,000,000 for carrying out the provision of a bill which you passed, the G. I. bill, which provides that the returning veterans shall be eligible to receive this type of loan. If you do not want to consider that measure in accordance with the terms of the G. I. bill that, of course, is a matter for your decision.

These are the only items of major character as to which points of order are proposed to be waived by this rule.

If the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] who sought to interrupt me a few moments ago, wants to save the Treasury of the United States some money, he ought to support this rule, because if he succeeds in defeating it,

he will find more money appropriated after this bill is finally passed for some of these items than our subcommittee has proposed. We are \$141,503,000 under the Budget. Do you want to stand by us? Do you want to help us write a bill that is reasonable and take up in conference with the Senate matters which the House has already passed upon rather than to have Senate conferees say, "Well, the House has not passed on this at all; it was stricken out on a point of order. You have no authority, representing the House of Representatives as conferees, to say that this appropriation ought to be cut down in the opinion of the House, because the House has not taken a whack at it."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I talked to the Budget Bureau this morning and they told me that the committee increased this bill over and above the amount the Budget Bureau allowed. Is that a fact?

Mr. TARVER. We decreased the bill under the Budget estimates by \$141,499,000. It is not a fact that we increased it, if that was reported to the gentleman by the Budget.

Mr. RICH. Has the gentleman ever known of any rule to be brought in here in the last 15 years such as is being brought in here today?

Mr. TARVER. Many, many times.

Mr. RICH. Never.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman knows that when he was a member of the Committee on Appropriations the committee asked for rules, and on the Labor-Federal Security Agency bill and other bills rules have been granted. On that bill we are going to have to have a rule this year, because almost half of it is legislative, and the gentleman is not going to vote against a rule for it when it is brought in here, as it will be. We must have these rules in order to take care of the situation.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this rule that prohibits the Members of the House from making points of order against provisions of the bill for activities not authorized by Congress. This House has set up committees for the purpose of determining whether certain departments should be established or organized and whether certain activities should be carried on by departments and agencies of Government. It is the function of the Committee on Appropriations to determine the amounts of funds that shall be expended by such departments or agencies for the purposes authorized by Congress. Now it appears that in order to speed expenditures, the Committee on Appropriations has become a sort of legislating committee as well as a spending committee.

Departmental agencies of Government do not want to take the trouble of going before the proper committees of Congress for authorization, so they just go to the Committee on Appropriations, justify their expenditures and thereby circum-

vent the use of legislative committees. This procedure is a violation of the rules. It is violation of the law laid down by Congress. The procedure is dangerous and ought to be stopped.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this House to find out whether we are to follow regular legislative procedure and require these departments to justify their existence and justify their activities under orderly procedure or whether we are going to be content just to let them go before the Appropriations Committee and tell them how much money they want and not bother about seeking authorizations as required by law.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason why one agency of the Government should be treated differently from the other. Every one of them ought to justify its existence and needs by legislation before it asks this Congress to appropriate money for its activities.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] has based his argument entirely upon the mistaken premise that we are debating whether certain items are right or wrong. We are voting today simply upon one thing, and that is the basic and fundamental principle of whether you want the Committee on Appropriations to legislate. If you do want our committee to legislate—and I am the sole member of our subcommittee who opposed asking for this rule—then I say, vote to support this rule, but never after that rise up in your wrath and condemn the Committee on Appropriations for so doing.

As the gentleman from Georgia said, the vote in the subcommittee was one against six on asking for the rule, but he did not state that in the full Committee on Appropriations there were 12 members of the committee opposed to asking for the rule, and he did not state that the Committee on Rules itself was tied the first day upon this issue and only upon reconsideration did it decide to grant this rule.

The issue is not whether or not we are going to have farm security or school lunches. All these provisions will come back here from the Senate if they are stricken out on a point of order. Personally, if the farm-security item is stricken out on a point of order here, I will support the reinstatement of it when it does come back from the Senate. Farm security in Minnesota has made a good record.

If you have any regard whatsoever for the rights of your own individual legislative committees, now is the time to forget the exigencies of the moment and vote against this rule and thus uphold the rules of the House.

Many a time have we seen Members denounce the Committee on Appropriations for assuming powers of legislation. If those same gentlemen will vote their convictions and not simply follow party lines, the integrity of your individ-

ual legislative committees will be made far more secure.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, when a condition arises that calls for a change in the usual procedure of the House in order to meet and solve that condition in a practical, common-sense way, I for one will never hesitate to depart from the usual procedure.

Now, just what is the situation? It is this: Two of the most important items in this bill, namely, the appropriation covering the school-lunch program and the appropriation covering the Farm Security program, one subject to points of order because there is no legislative authority covering these two items. Funds to provide for both of these programs have been made available from year to year for several years, and as practical men we know that they will be made available this year. We all realize if these two items go out on points of order that they will both be restored by the Senate, and when the bill comes back we will concur in the Senate amendments. This being true, why is not the sensible thing for us to do to adopt the rule waiving points of order so we can have a free and full discussion of both programs here in the House? In doing this we are operating within the rules of the House. Similar action is frequently taken by the House to meet similar situations. While I realize that it is far better to have legislative authority to justify the appropriations covering these items, and regret that we do not, I am going to use my common sense and get around the lack of legislative authority in a practical common-sense way.

I do believe, however, that the House is entitled to an explanation as to why we do not have legislative authority. While an explanation is, more or less, embarrassing, especially so since I am now chairman of the committee charged with the responsibility of providing the necessary legislation, and, too, a rather delicate matter to make, the only way I know how to explain is to just state the facts. No one can make a better explanation than to relate the truth.

As to the Farm Security program: This program was inaugurated by Executive order. There has never been any basic legislation authorizing the program, unless certain language appearing in certain appropriation bills can be so considered. Sometime ago a special committee was appointed to investigate the Farm Security Administration. I was a member of the committee. We made an exhaustive investigation into the many and varied activities of the Administration and filed a rather lengthy report. We also worked out legislation in which we attempted to save the good and get rid of the bad in the Farm Security Administration. The bill covering the result of our labor was introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the special committee, last summer. Having worked out the legislation and introduced the bill, we discovered that it would be impossible to obtain favorable

consideration without first bringing about a consolidation of the different Government farm loan agencies. Our chairman, the lamented Hampton Fulmer, as the older Members know, was sick for many months and our committee simply did not function. I am not criticizing anyone. I am not trying to shift the responsibility or blame. I am simply relating the facts. It is just one of those unfortunate occurrences. I do want to say to the House that we hope to bring in in the near future a bill consolidating the Government farm loan agencies. Much spade work has already been done on the legislation. When the consolidation has been worked out we will then bring in what we think to be sound, sane farm-security legislation.

As to the school-lunch program: In addition to what I have said, let me state to the House that hearings have already been commenced on a bill providing for school lunches. We hope to be able to report the bill to the House in a very short while.

The House Committee on Agriculture went into these two items in the bill some days ago, and I was instructed by the committee to appear with the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, before the Rules Committee and request a rule.

I do hope it will be the pleasure of the House to pass the rule so we can carefully consider the appropriations covering the Farm Security Administration and the school-lunch program.

(Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important matter and, as has already been indicated, a very controversial one. Certainly, some excellent arguments can be made against the rule at this time. In the past, I have made the same arguments against a rule of this kind as are being made here by others today. Ordinarily such a rule would not be justified. I think, however, there are some special circumstances now which alter the situation to the extent that we should adopt the rule. The two principal items in controversy which are not authorized by law are the items covering the Farm Security Administration and school lunches. Those are matters which the Legislative Committee on Agriculture should authorize. It has them under consideration, but due to reasons which I shall not go into now, there has been no action taken.

Therefore, I do not feel that the Committee on Agriculture, as a legislative committee, is in a very good position to insist at this time that these matters should not be brought up in this bill. For that reason, and because it is not setting a precedent, inasmuch as we have had this same bill come in under this kind of rule several times in the past, I believe that the rule should be adopted. I hope it is, so that we can pass upon these questions today in an intelligent manner and after full discussion rather than have them come back in the form of a conference report where there will

be little or no opportunity for discussion and debate.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me we have gone far afield from the fundamental question involved in the issue before the House today. Because we have strayed from the issue and gone into a field that befogs and beclouds the real issue rather than clarifies it, may I say at the outset that what I shall say is not directed either against the school-lunch program or the farm-security program. I have heretofore supported those programs and I shall perhaps support them again if they are brought before this Congress in the proper manner. I am rather surprised that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the distinguished ranking minority member should come before the Congress now and state that we have carried these items in this bill year after year and that the agricultural legislative committee has had committees investigating farm security and the Farm Security Administration, but for reasons which they hesitate or decline to disclose to the Congress they have not taken any action, legislatively, one way or the other. In my judgment, that is one of the most unfortunate confessions I have ever heard come from a legislative committee since I have been a Member of this body.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman is making a misstatement of fact.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, I am not making a misstatement of fact.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You are making a misstatement of fact.

Mr. KEEFE. I am stating facts, Mr. Speaker, and I decline to yield to the gentleman who wants to approve and applaud and support the action of the committee of which he is a member. I know there may be some reasons for the failure on the part of the Committee on Agriculture to bring in authorization legislation at this session for these appropriations. May I say to you that I am not particularly concerned about that today. If the only thing in this bill that was subject to a point of order were the items that have been referred to by the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, I think perhaps we would not be so concerned about it. But despite the contention of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, this bill presents a whole list of legislative proposals that are subject to points of order.

Sooner or later we must face this issue, as Members of this Congress: Are we going to permit a situation to prevail whereby a liaison can exist between the House Appropriations Committee or a majority thereof and a majority of the Rules Committee, and by that liaison effectively destroy, if you please, the legislative functions and responsibilities of the legislative committees of the House? Mr.

Speaker, that is the question that concerns me.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield.

I speak as a member of the Committee on Appropriations of this House. I have felt chagrined and depressed time and again, when Members of this body have come into the well of this House and criticized and damned the Committee on Appropriations because it was alleged to have arrogated to itself the powers and functions of legislative committees of this House. Now, if you pass this rule, never let me hear from the mouth of any man who votes for it any criticism of the legislative capacity and prerogatives of the Committee on Appropriations. You will have the Committee on Appropriations legislating for you. You will be surrendering your functions. Hereafter do not come into the well of this House and complain about the usurpation of those functions by the Committee on Appropriations.

I am making this statement because I want my record clear. I want to be understood that I am not, by my vote, and by what I am saying today, opposing either farm-security or the school-lunch program, but I am insisting that the great Committee on Agriculture of this House perform its functions and bring in legislation at this session that can be adopted, which will provide the basis and authority for the Committee on Appropriations to continue making these appropriations.

That is the fundamental question that is involved, Mr. Speaker, and that question has recurred every year since I have been privileged to be a Member of this body. Rule after rule has been given by the Committee on Rules since I have been here, waiving points of order. I have heard some of the men on the Democratic side who are now listening to me, take the well of this House and raise their voices in protest against rules that protect the right of the Appropriations Committee to write legislation. You are now asked to continue that practice. What are you going to do about it? You know it is wrong; you know it is not right; you know that the legislative functions of this body under the rules of this House are vested in its legislative committees. Are you going to strip your legislative committees? By your vote you are going to be called to account. The roll call will be read, and you are going to be recorded, and you are going to say that hereafter the Committee on Appropriations can legislate as it pleases, and the only bar against it is its inability to get a rule from the Committee on Rules waiving points of order. If the Committee on Appropriations is powerful enough to go to the Rules Committee and get a rule waiving points of order we can write any kind of legislation into an appropriation bill.

Now, listen to this, Mr. Speaker, I am interested in the Department of Labor appropriation bill. I am tremendously interested in many of the items that will come up here shortly in that bill. Many of those items are subject to points of order. I take it, however, that no Member of the Congress is going to capriciously and ignorantly and unwisely raise points

of order against items in an appropriation that are purely emergent in character. I do not believe there is a Member of this House, for example, who without a rule waiving points of order would make a point of order against the emergency-maternal-infant care program, an emergency program. The farm-security matter, and the school-lunch program has been debated before this Congress for years. They are no longer emergent. There are items after items in this bill that do not relate to any emergency situation and in which the Appropriations Committee is legislating on this bill. Now, do you want us to continue to do it? If you do, I will be glad to arrogate to myself a new importance as a member of that great committee, a committee that may not only grant or block appropriations but can appropriate money that is not authorized, can legislate as it pleases provided it can get the Rules Committee to give it a rule. For that reason I cannot support this rule.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], I simply desire to say that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has presented most realistically the real issue which is here involved and that I concur 100 percent with his interpretation.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin said a few minutes ago that the Committee on Agriculture has taken no action on the farm-security program.

The special Cooley committee, of which I had the honor to be a member spent several months investigating the operations of farm security and brought before the Committee on Agriculture a bill recommending legislation for the operation of the farm-security program. The full Committee on Agriculture reported that bill to the Seventy-eighth Congress.

For some reason the bill was never brought before the House for consideration. It was never given a rule. I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin that that committee did its duty and did bring legislation before the House for consideration. The same bill was again introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] during the early days of this Congress and will be considered by the Agricultural Committee at an early date.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM] for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and that they may be placed at the end of the speech made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules in the Sixty-first Congress consisted of Speaker Cannon, John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Minority Leader John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, three of the ablest men who ever sat in the American Congress. When the committee would meet to formulate a rule, the Speaker and Mr. Dalzell would vote for the rule and the gentleman from Mississippi would vote against it. Then when the rule was reported to the House, the gentleman from Mississippi would take the floor and cry to high heaven against the iniquities of gag rules in general and the pending resolution in particular. He would characterize the rule as an unspeakable outrage perpetrated upon a virtuous but helpless minority by a brutal and ruthless majority. So it became customary, whenever Uncle Joe wanted a rule, for him to come down from the Speaker's rostrum, get Mr. Dalzell, and the two would go over to Mr. Williams sitting on the minority side of the aisle, and say: "Come on, John, we are going to perpetrate another outrage."

But in the Sixty-second Congress the situation was reversed. The will of God again prevailed and the Democrats came back into power. Whereupon the unchastened Democratic members of the Committee on Rules proceeded to report the same ruthless resolutions and the Republicans in turn rose and protested vigorously and volubly against this arbitrary exercise of unbridled power by the majority.

When in the Sixty-sixth Congress the Republicans once more took control of the House, they again brought in the very same old shop-worn rules, with the same provisions and identical phraseology and both parties went through the same ritual we have heard exemplified here today.

When the Democrats came into power at the beginning of the Roosevelt administration the situation was again reversed. So, Mr. Speaker, all this is largely stage play. We have gone through it time and time again so far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. It is merely a matter of which party is in power and has the responsibility of legislating for the country, as in the present situation.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution does not tie the hands of anybody. As a matter of fact, it unties your hands and permits you to legislate on matters which otherwise you could not consider. It is not a restriction of the rules but a liberalization of the rules.

It does not permit any committee or any subcommittee to legislate for the House. It prevents one man, too often capriciously or impulsively, to legislate for the entire membership of the House.

It is not in contravention of the rules because the rules specifically provide in rule XI that the Committee on Rules can at any time come in here and report a resolution giving a legislative committee appropriating power or giving an appropriating committee legislative power. The proposition before us is entirely and completely within the purview of the rules of the House. There is not the slightest infringement in the presenta-

tion or consideration of this resolution on any rule or practice of procedure—of the written or unwritten law of the House—all these impassioned protests to the contrary notwithstanding. But let us take up the real question before the House.

Mr. Speaker, what has brought about the necessity for this rule? We have brought in and considered all the appropriation bills of this session up to this time without such a rule.

And we would have brought in this bill without a rule, but for the fact that certain Members of the House indiscriminately and injudiciously, without any consideration of merit whatever, objected to every minor legislative provision inserted merely to make it possible for the Departments to transact routine business devolving upon them—provision which had been carried in the bill by both parties from time immemorial. If they had but confined themselves to the legitimate purposes of the point of order this resolution would not have been necessary. But they have exercised it on all occasions and without relation to the business needs of the Departments, much as one would invoke the great writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of extricating a chicken thief from the village clink. It is a misuse of the power of the point of order which has brought about the necessity for the adoption of this rule. The sole purpose of the rule is to make it possible for the House to perform its constitutional functions and to permit it to legislate for the country.

Unlike many of the rules which our friends on the other side of the aisle brought in, back in the Sixty-sixth to the Seventy-first Congresses, this rule does not cut off debate or preclude amendments. It merely provides for consideration under the rules of the House. The adoption of the rule does not freeze in the bill the items to which it applies. If you object to any item all that is necessary is for you to move to strike it out. If it ought to be stricken out the House will vote with you. If, on its merits, it ought to remain in the bill—as, for example, the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration or for the school lunch—the House will vote to keep them in the bill. The rule merely prevents some capricious individual from arbitrarily denying all other Members of the House the opportunity to vote on whether they stay in the bill or go out. The rule merely permits the House to discharge the duties devolving upon it as a branch of the American Government and that is all it does.

May I again allude to the long-established policy of the committee, which the members of the committee have so frequently emphasized from the well of this House, under which the Committee on Appropriations does not include new or controversial legislation in its bills. Our bills are uniformly clean of any new legislation, any major legislation. We include only those provisions which have been carried in the bills for many years by both parties, or of an emergency nature, on which there is general agreement. In this instance, the great Committee on Agriculture, which has juris-

diction, approved the bill and the Committee on Rules approved it; otherwise we would not have reported it to the House. But I would like to take advantage of the opportunity to add as an individual member of the committee that in view of the fact that points of order have been so persistently raised on this bill that the Committee on Appropriations should in the future, notwithstanding the needs of the departments in the transaction of their routine business, be like Caesar's wife; innocent of even the implication of any infringement upon any rule or practice of the House. I should like to give notice to the departments, to the legislative committees of the House and to all concerned that in the next session nothing will be included in any appropriation bill, however customary or however urgent, that is not specifically authorized by law. I trust this notice is in ample time to permit any department to make application to legislative committees having jurisdiction, and in time for such committees to report such authorization, if they so desire.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the rule for the agriculture bill which is about to be considered in the House. I have analyzed the agriculture appropriation bills thoroughly, and I am acquainted with the number of instances that legislation appears in the bill, and the extent of existing statutes for the safeguarding of the Treasury that will be repealed if the rule is passed.

On the majority side, there is a tendency to minimize the importance of legislative provisions that are subject to a point of order. The uninitiated might fall prey to this argument if he has never given any thought to Government finance, and the general statutes previously passed Congress. These laws of the land were carefully drawn in order to keep our public administrators honest, to provide against lump-sum appropriations for bureaucrats to spend without explaining adequately the functions and purposes to Congress, and to require public bidding in order to insure the low dollar for the contracts of Uncle Sam.

Attention to this subject, I must confess, has not been a brain child of the minority or of the Republican Party. The Comptroller General of the United States, who is a Democrat, who has made no small reputation in the House as a Congressman, Mr. Lindsay Warren, has called our attention to the granting of blanket power by legislative provisions in the appropriation bills circumventing these old statutes. See his Annual Report of 1944. At page 79 and continuing through to page 86 you will find under appendix A in the Comptroller General's report, examples of statutes enacted during the fiscal year 1944, conferring unusual administrative authority over expenditures.

All of the arguments made so far for the majority who support this rule do not answer the dangers to accounting by the Comptroller General, the danger

of wasteful expenditure of funds which naturally flow from relaxing permanent law in appropriation bills. If I remember the testimony of the Comptroller before the Independent Offices Subcommittee, I gained the impression he complained that Congress paid no heed to his warnings and his findings. He stated about the same time that the country stood to lose \$50,000,000,000 through waste of public funds in the war effort. The \$50,000,000,000 and the circumventing of the statutes by legislation in appropriation bills are two sides of the same animal; and so long as I am here, I am going to uphold the hands of the Comptroller General against the bureaucrats. In the time and the space allotted to me, I think this is sufficient explanation to cast a vote against the rule.

There are as many other arguments as alarming and as necessary for the preservation of honesty in our Government that would cause me to come to the same conclusion. I will discuss them later. I hope the rule will not be adopted.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 190, nays 150, not voting 92, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—190

Abernethy	Douglas, Ill.	Kee
Allen, La.	Doyle	Kefauver
Anderson,	Drewry	Kelley, Pa.
N. Mex.	Durham	Kelly, Ill.
Andrews, Ala.	Earthman	Kerr
Angell	Eberharter	Kilday
Baldwin, Md.	Elliott	Kirwan
Barden	Engle, Calif.	Kopplemann
Barry	Ervin	Lea
Bates, Ky.	Fallon	Lemke
Beckworth	Felghan	Link
Blemiller	Fernandez	Ludlow
Bland	Fisher	Lyle
Bloom	Flannagan	Lynch
Bonner	Flood	McCormack
Boykin	Folger	McGehee
Brooks	Forand	McKenzie
Brown, Ga.	Gallagher	McMillan, S. C.
Bryson	Gardner	Manasco
Bulwinkle	Gary	Mansfield,
Bunker	Gathings	Mont.
Burch	Gearhart	Mansfield, Tex.
Burgin	Geelan	Marcantonio
Byrne, N. Y.	Gore	Miller, Calif.
Camp	Gorski	Mills
Cannon, Mo.	Gossett	Monroney
Carlson	Granger	Morgan
Carnahan	Grant, Ala.	Murdock
Chapman	Gregory	Murphy
Clark	Hare	Neely
Clements	Harless, Ariz.	Norrell
Cochran	Harris	Norton
Coffee	Hart	O'Brien, Mich.
Colmer	Havenner	O'Neal
Cooley	Hays	Outland
Cooper	Healy	Pace
Courtney	Hedrick	Patman
Cox	Hill	Patrick
Cravens	Hoch	Patterson
Crosser	Hope	Peterson, Fla.
D'Alesandro	Horan	Pfeifer
Daughton, Va.	Huber	Philbin
Davis	Jackson	Pickett
De Lacy	Jarman	Plumley
Delaney,	Johnson,	Poage
John J.	Luther A.	Powell
Dingell	Johnson,	Price, Ill.
Doughton, N. C.	Lyndon B.	Priest
Douglas, Calif.	Johnson, Okla.	Rabaut

Rabin	Sadowski	Thomason
Rains	Sasscer	Tolan
Ramspeck	Savage	Traynor
Randolph	Sheppard	Trimble
Rankin	Slaughter	Vinson
Rayfiel	Snyder	Voorhis, Calif.
Resa	Somers, N. Y.	Weaver
Richards	Sparkman	Weiss
Riley	Spence	West
Robertson,	Starkey	Whitten
N. Dak.	Stewart	Whittington
Robertson, Va.	Stigler	Winstead
Rogers, Fla.	Sullivan	Wood
Rogers, N.	Summers, Tex.	Worley
Rooney	Tarver	Zimmerman
Rowan	Thom	
Ryter	Thomas, Tex.	

NAYS—150

Adams	Gross	Murray, Wis.
Andersen,	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Hara
H. Carl	Gwynne, Iowa	O'Konski
Andresen,	Hale	Phillips
August H.	Hall,	Pittenger
Auchincloss	Edwin Arthur	Ploeser
Barrett, Wyo.	Hall,	Ramey
Bender	Leonard W.	Reed, Ill.
Bennett, Mo.	Halleck	Rees, Kans.
Bishop	Hancock	Rich
Blackney	Harness, Ind.	Rizley
Bolton	Henry	Robison, Ky.
Bradley, Mich.	Herter	Rockwell
Brehm	Heseltan	Rodgers, Pa.
Brown, Ohio	Hess	Roe, Md.
Brumbaugh	Hoeven	Rogers, Mass.
Buck	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Buffett	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Campbell	Holmes, Wash.	Scrivner
Canfield	Howell	Shafer
Case, N. J.	Hull	Sharp
Chenoweth	Jenkins	Short
Chiperfield	Jennings	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Jensen	Simpson, Pa.
Clason	Johnson, Calif.	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Wis.
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ind.	Springer
Cole, N. Y.	Jones	Stefan
Corbett	Jonkman	Stockman
Crawford	Judd	Sundstrom
Cunningham	Kean	Taber
Curtis	Kearney	Talbot
Dolliver	Keefe	Talle
Dondero	Kilburn	Taylor
Dworshak	Kinzer	Thomas, N. J.
Ellis	Knutson	Tibbott
Ellsworth	Kunkel	Towe
Elston	LaFollette	Vorys, Ohio
Engel, Mich.	Lanham	Vursell
Fenton	Latham	Wadsworth
Fuller	Lewis	Walter
Fulton	McConnell	Wasielewski
Gamble	McCowan	Welch
Gavin	McDonough	Welch
Gerlach	McGregor	Wigglesworth
Gifford	McMillen, Ill.	Wilson
Gillette	Martin, Iowa	Wolcott
Gillie	Mason	Wolfenden, Pa.
Goodwin	Merrow	Wolverton, N. J.
Graham	Michener	Woodruff, Mich.
Grant, Ind.	Miller, Nebr.	
Griffiths	Mundt	

NOT VOTING—92

Allen, Ill.	Elsaesser	Maloney
Anderson, Calif.	Fellows	Martin, Mass.
Andrews, N. Y.	Fogarty	May
Arends	Gibson	Morrison
Arnold	Gillespie	Mott
Bailey	Gordon	Murray, Tenn.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Ganahan	O'Brien, Ill.
Barrett, Pa.	Green	O'Toole
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Peterson, Ga.
Beall	Hand	Powers
Bell	Hartley	Price, Fla.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hébert	Quinn, N. Y.
Boren	Heffernan	Reece, Tenn.
Bradley, Pa.	Hendricks	Reed, N. Y.
Buckley	Hinshaw	Rivers
Butler	Hobbs	Robinson, Utah
Byrnes, Wis.	Hollifield	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Hook	Russell
Case, S. Dak.	Izac	Sabath
Celler	Keogh	Sheridan
Chelf	King	Sikes
Cole, Kans.	Landis	Smith, Maine
Combs	Lane	Smith, Va.
Curley	Larcade	Stevenson
Dawson	LeCompte	Sumner, Ill.
Delaney,	LeFevre	Torrens
James J.	Lesinski	White
Dickstein	Luce	Wickersham
Dirksen	McGlinchey	Winter
Domengeaux	Madden	Woodhouse
Eaton	Mahon	Woodrum, Va.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Arnold against.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin against.

Mr. Dickstein for, with Mr. Allen of Illinois against.

Mr. McGlinchey for, with Mr. Fellows against.

Mr. Sheridan for, with Mr. Butler against.

Mr. Hobbs for, with Mr. LeFevre against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Reece of Tennessee against.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.

Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Reed of New York against.

Mr. Roe of New York for, with Mr. Powers against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Beall against.

General pairs:

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Green with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Arends.

Mr. Combs with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Lane with Mrs. Smith of Maine.

Mr. May with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Celler with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Hand.

Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.

Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Torrens with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Hagen.

Mr. James J. Delaney with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Chelf with Miss Sumner of Illinois.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Gillespie.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Dirksen.

The result of the vote was announced, as above recorded.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article in reference to Bretton Woods.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2689, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Wednesday, the Clerk had completed the reading of the first paragraph of the bill. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PENALTY MAIL

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, including the War Food Administration, as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1914 (Public Law 364), \$3,238,740, together with not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses, for penalty mail for said Corporation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the first paragraph. The Clerk quickly jumped down to the penalty mail section.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I regret to make a point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the first paragraph has not been read.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, yes; it has.

Mr. RICH. It has not been read.

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that the first paragraph has not been read, and I insist on it.

Mr. TARVER. It was read in full.

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order that it was not read.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the first paragraph has been read.

Mr. TABER. I demand the reading of the first paragraph.

Mr. TARVER. The first paragraph was read in full. I was following the Clerk carefully, and he read every word of it.

Mr. TABER. I was following him carefully, too, and I know that that is not correct.

Mr. TARVER. It is correct.

Mr. TABER. I demand the reading of the first paragraph.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make the statement that the paragraph was not read in order, because I tried to keep in close touch with it and it was not read in full.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman kindly send the amendment to the desk and let the Chair be the judge of whether or not it is in order?

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 2, line 16, after the word "Department" strike out "\$1,450,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania is very insistent upon his right to offer this amendment, I shall not insist upon the point of order, but I do not want the point of order overruled upon the ground that the Clerk had not read the first paragraph because he had read the first paragraph.

Mr. RICH. I do not care what the chairman of the subcommittee says, the Clerk did not read it. The gentleman is not going to put anything more down the throat of any individual here.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman should not become unduly aroused. The Clerk had not only read the first paragraph but he had read the second paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that inasmuch as the gentleman from Pennsylvania was endeavoring to secure the floor the amendment should be considered.

Mr. TARVER. I am not objecting to that, but I am objecting to any conclusion by the Chair that the first paragraph had not been read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not made the statement that it had not been read. The Chair made the statement that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was on his feet endeavoring to secure the floor, and that the amendment is in order.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this House is in a very, very bad situation. The Members of the House of

Representatives have been elected by the people to come here and try to serve the people of this country in a way that will be for the best interests of America. If this House continues in the frame of mind in which I think we have found it in the past week, I realize something is going to be done back home by the people of America when they come to the election next year, and you who think you are so valuable and so fixed in your ways here, and who think you know so much about the rules of this House, are going to get one of the greatest jars that any Member of Congress ever got. You may be left home to do some thinking.

As for me, the easiest thing in the world for me to do is to sit back and do nothing and just let this thing ride along, and go along with the majority of the House and appropriate all the money they think is right and just and all the money they want to spend for their pet schemes, and then bring in rules on the floor of the House and adopt them, rules that the Committee on Rules say can be adopted if you get a majority of the Members of the House to support them, rules to write legislation here by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations; when the chairman of the committee admitted that there was no legislation enacted by the Congress authorizing such appropriations. That may be the New Deal way but I think it is a very poor way to legislate.

I say to you in all sincerity that that is a pretty bad state for the Congress to be in. I do not like it myself and I am not going to subscribe to it. The nice thing for a Member of Congress to do is to get up here and praise the Congress, and I would love to do it if I could.

I have offered an amendment here to cut \$250,000 off this appropriation for the Secretary and allow him \$1,200,000, instead of the \$1,450,000 the subcommittee has seen fit to grant him.

If there is any department of government that needs to be curtailed and curbed, I think it is the Department of Agriculture. The manner in which it has increased in the last 10 or 12 years has been phenomenal. The expenditures you have in this bill, and the manner in which you have increased them, are beyond the proportions the American public is going to be able to stand.

Before I get through this afternoon I will give you some quotations from the President in reference to agriculture, but I want to call your attention first to the amount of the appropriations carried in this bill, almost \$900,000,000. In order to get started right, I am going to call your attention again to the Treasury statement of March 20. On that date this Government of ours was in the red \$234,636,821,260.56. That is a sum of money never dreamed of in the imagination of any Member of Congress 15 years ago. No one ever thought of an amount like that. That is what our Nation owes, about \$2,000 per individual man, woman, and child in America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. RICH. I object. Some other Members may want to speak on this amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the committee reduced the item for the Secretary's office from \$1,700,000 for the present fiscal year to \$1,450,000 for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$250,000, or \$17,000 below the Budget for the next fiscal year. We did that upon the basis of long hearings in the course of which we sought to go carefully into the evidence on the question of what the Secretary's office would reasonably require.

The item carried in the bill has the unanimous approval of the members of the subcommittee who heard that evidence, and I am sure the House would not wish to disturb it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,680,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,500, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$883,240: *Provided, however,* That if the total amount of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 4, line 16, after the word "service", strike out "\$1,680,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out \$480,000 from the provision for the Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture. If we give the Department of Agriculture \$1,200,000 for the Solicitor, that is a great sum of money. There is no reason under the sun why \$1,200,000 would not be adequate to handle the affairs of the office for the coming fiscal year. Let me call attention to these figures: In the year 1930, there were 6,288,648 farms in this country. In 1940, there were 6,096,799 farms. In other words,

we had about 200,000 less farms in that year than we had in 1930. The number of farms is being reduced and the expenses of the Department of Agriculture are increasing.

The value of land decreased from \$47,880,000,000 to \$33,642,000,000. If the value of our farm lands is decreasing, why do you want to increase the appropriations in every department of this Government? As we decrease the number of farms I cannot understand why we should increase the cost of operation of the Government here in Washington. It just does not seem reasonable.

I have an idea you can cut this amount from the office of Solicitor. There is no reason why we should give the Solicitor for his legal counsel any greater fees because you do not allow the workingman in industry any increase in wages. So why should you permit the Department of Agriculture to increase the amount of fees? If we hold them to the same level as everybody else we would not have to tax the people so much. You are taxing the people of this country just about all they can stand. The people are going to resent it very soon. You will not only get resentment from all the people of this country for the enormous expenses you are piling upon them, but you are going to get resentment from the people because you are building up these bureaus. You are building them up to the extent where the public cannot afford to keep them up any longer.

It seems to me while we are in war and we need manpower, we should have these men on the farms to work. You had better get rid of three or four hundred thousand employees in the Government service and put them to work on the farms. Then you would be a whole lot better off.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. In case anybody should charge you with getting only two or three votes on your amendments, you can count me whether you hear my voice or not, because I am voting with you.

Mr. RICH. I realize the lady is for economy in the operation of Government. But we find that is not the case on the other side of the House. Our people on this side are pretty much discouraged, because they get licked in trying to cut down the appropriations. The Democratic side has the majority and that is the side that is responsible for these great expenditures. If those men think that the people of this country are always going to be satisfied with them spending and spending and spending, they have to be satisfied when we tax them and tax and tax them. They know who they can put the blame on. It is the men at the head of this Government who are responsible.

Here is a little statement on taxes that someone sent me. I do not know who is responsible for it, but it reads:

TAXES

Now he is a common man—
Tax him, tax him all you can.
Tax his house and tax his bed,

Tax the bald spot on his head.
 Tax his bread, tax his meat,
 Tax his shoes clean off his feet,
 Tax his pipe and tax his smoke,
 Teach him government is no joke.
 Tax his "Henry," tax his gas,
 Tax the road that he must pass.
 Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
 Tax the dog and tax his howl.
 Tax his plow and tax his clothes,
 Tax the rags that wipe his nose.
 Tax his pig and tax his squeal,
 Tax the boots run down at heel.
 Tax his cow and tax his calf,
 Tax him if he dares to laugh.
 Tax his barns and tax his lands,
 Tax the blisters on his hands.
 Tax the water, tax the air,
 Tax the sunlight if you dare.
 Tax the living, tax the dead,
 Tax the unborn 'fore they are born.
 Tax them all, make them squeal,
 And then for all thank the New Deal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment may end in 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the committee has reduced the amount for the Office of the Solicitor \$250,632 below the amount available for the present fiscal year. It has reduced the Budget by \$28,500. There is certainly no justification for further reduction, and I hope the gentleman's amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 35, noes 54.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$450,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$58,470, and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$50,000, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425): *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 5, line 19, strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to read part of this paragraph and see what the Members think of it, and I quote from page 6, line 7, as follows:

Provided, however, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:

Mr. Chairman, after we make these appropriations, and they want to juggle this around to suit themselves, they will go down and have a hearing or a conference between the Department of Agriculture and the Budget Bureau. If the Budget Bureau wants to make the change, it will make the change, it will write the laws, and the Members of Congress will not have anything to say as to how the money is going to be spent. My amendment asks you to strike off \$150,000 just to keep them from juggling this around.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have juggled enough. If you do not stop juggling pretty soon you are not going to have anything to juggle. The juggler is going to be juggled. I hope that some of you gentlemen who are doing this juggling will be juggled, too.

In this connection let me read a statement made by the President of the United States in a speech on October 25,

1932, at Baltimore, Md., and this was to help the farmer:

No tariff duties should be lowered to a point where our natural industries would be injured. Of course, it is absurd to talk of lowering tariff duties on farm produce. I declared that all prosperity in the broader sense springs from the soil. I promised to endeavor to restore the purchasing power of the farm dollar by making the tariff effective for agriculture and raising the price of farmers' products. I know of no effective excessively high tariff duties on farm products. I do not intend that such duties shall be lowered. To do so would be inconsistent with my entire farm program and every farmer knows it and will not be deceived.

He talks about not deceiving the farmers, but I wonder whether the farmer will find out after awhile that the Government has no money in the Treasury and he will not get these hand-outs which the administration has promised him? If this administration and the newly elected Congressmen want to help the farmers, they will raise the prices of farm commodities so that the farmer will have a fair price for his commodity after the Treasury gets bare. I am for maintaining the farmers so that the farmers can get a fair price for the things they are performing and doing and so that he will be able in some way to maintain himself. Whenever the Treasury of the United States becomes empty and the farmers do not get these hand-outs, where are they going to be? They are going to be high and dry. So that if the President of the United States is not going to fool him, so far as the tariff is concerned, he will fool him because the cupboard will be bare and there will be nothing to give the farmer.

We talk about tariffs on industrial products. I am for a tariff on industrial products to protect American industry and American labor so that the American standard of living will be high. I am just as sincere in trying to help agriculture as I am in trying to help American labor because if we do not do something after awhile the foodstuffs that are raised in foreign countries by peon labor are going to be shipped into this country and our farmers will then be in competition with those people of foreign countries. So beware of what we are doing. Let us cut down this appropriation. Let us lop off \$150,000 here. Let us stop the juggling in the Department of Agriculture and let us put it on a good, sound business basis. The only way that you can put the Department of Agriculture on a good, sound business basis is to clean house. They have between two and three hundred thousand men in that Department now. I say to you that they have more men in the Department of Agriculture than they have in any other department of Government. They are all over the country. It is just too expensive for the people of America to keep up. Too many men telling the farmers what to do. Let them help farm the soil instead of farming the farmer.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the time was when the Office of Information in the Department of Agriculture had the confidence of the

farming public, and when you could depend on what they said. The curse of the situation is that today you cannot depend upon what they say. I have over in my office a copy of the *Agricultural Yearbook* for 1920. I have also a copy of volume No. 20 of *Crops and Markets*, a magazine published by the Department of Agriculture Bureau of Information in July 1942. There appear in the *Agricultural Yearbook* certain figures with reference to farm income, and the exact same table of farm income over the same period is covered in this document printed in 1942. I am going to ask leave to insert this material in the *RECORD*, if I can get consent when we go back into the House.

Pursuant to the consent given me in the House, I insert the following:

In 1920 when this scheme was proposed the United States Department of Agriculture published the following table in its 1920 *Yearbook*, page 806, table 297, as follows:

<i>Estimated value of farm products 1910-14 based on prices at the farm</i>	
Year:	<i>Total value of crops and livestock</i>
1910.....	\$9,037,000,000
1911.....	8,819,000,000
1912.....	9,343,000,000
1913.....	9,850,000,000
1914.....	9,895,000,000

The United States Department of Agriculture in volume 20, No. 3, July 1943 issue of *Crops and Markets*, table 1, published the following table:

<i>Gross farm income</i>	
Year:	<i>Total value of crops and livestock</i>
1910.....	\$7,352,000,000
1911.....	7,081,000,000
1912.....	7,561,000,000
1913.....	7,821,000,000
1914.....	7,638,000,000

There is a difference of better than \$2,000,000,000 a year in the story relating to farm income in the period from 1910 to 1914 between the *Agricultural Yearbook* of 1920 and this document which they published in 1943. I feel that when an outfit gets to the point where it is of so little value that it has destroyed the confidence of the farmers in my territory as it has done by this operation—and the farm papers all over my district are loaded with stories of this operation—that it is time that they were trimmed down and we ceased to give them so much money to fool away. If they are going to do a straightforward job and do it right side up, that is one thing, but when they get so you cannot depend on them, God help the farmers of America. It seems to me that the only way we are going to get anywhere is to let this amendment be adopted and cut down the amount requested.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to say that we should not cut out any funds from this section. Perhaps the remarks that the preceding speaker has made the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] are in part occasioned, if they are as accurate as his figures often are, by the paucity of funds given for information work to the department.

I have a letter here from one of the largest radio broadcasting stations in the Northwest, complaining of the inadequacy of the funds for disseminating vital public information. This letter reads in part:

I am especially concerned over the matter of appropriations for information work by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In the last appropriation funds for this type of work were cut out and A. A. A. was prohibited from doing information work under the guise that it constituted propaganda.

I feel it is vital that the appropriations be reinstated for information work so that broadcasters and newspapers will have the benefit of receiving information that is now not available.

In our own State of Washington the A. A. A. has been the most vital single factor in achieving wartime production goals on food. During the past year the State A. A. A. committee has been crippled by the action of the Congress prohibiting it from disseminating information to radio and press.

When we cut down on the funds available for the dissemination of vital information about crops and about the need for public support for this program, we are actually striking a blow at the freedom of the press and at the capacity of the press to serve the war needs. The press and radio need this information so that they can show people why and how to support our country's war-food programs.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there are two thoughts brought up by the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from New York that I should like to use this time to discuss. One of them is that the farm-income figure that is so easily thrown around is deceptive as far as the facts are concerned. If at any future time anyone wants to correct the statement I am going to make I should be glad to have him do so.

The figures used to portray national farm income are deceiving; I will explain why they are deceiving. For example, corn brings so many billion dollars—3,000,000,000 bushels, \$3,000,000,000. They feed that corn to hogs, and so many hogs bring so many million dollars, or feed it to cattle, and the milk and the dairy products and the beef bring so many million dollars. There is not exactly a total duplication of those amounts, but there is a partial duplication. I think that in fairness, instead of propagandizing and using those figures as loosely as is done, we should have a little bit more consideration of the real picture when it is disseminated from one end of the country to the other.

There is no Member of Congress or no living person who has any higher respect for the men who work in these departments, the old civil-service men, than I. I surely have bothered them enough. Regardless of any political affiliations, in all frankness I can say that every single one of those departments has always given all the information they had available to give me. There is a tendency, possibly due to the influx during the war, to bring in people who have all the answers sometimes when they have not heard all the questions,

but by far the great majority of these people who are assembling this information want to give the people the facts.

The second is:

It irritates me to see these propaganda stories go out, to see stories go out that are not based on facts. I do not like to see the taxpayer pay someone to deceive him. I tried to correct one here on the floor the other day. It has been sent out by the Department all over the land that the farmers of this country are guaranteed 90 percent of parity during the war and 2 years after the war. It is wrong to send out that kind of propaganda because that is not the fact. Why not tell the truth? Why the deception? What is to be gained by it? As I said the other day, the Secretary of Agriculture has it within his hands to change that floor any time he wishes to change it. That is the type of propaganda that should be discontinued. The kind of information that goes out should be based on the real facts and the picture that exists at the time it is sent out to the people of this country.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 7 minutes, 5 minutes to be allotted to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK] and the remainder to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

(Mr. BUCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, generally speaking, I find myself with economic views similar to those of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. I bow to him as an earnest and discerning economist. I was, therefore, more than surprised to read his remarks in day before yesterday's *RECORD* and note that even he has fallen into the error so common in this House of viewing corporations solely from the aspect of their size and failing to recognize that our great corporations are owned by millions of small investors.

In his remarks to which I refer, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] was decrying the enormous sums of money paid out to farmers under the agricultural-conservation and crop-parity programs. He pointed out that 59 farmers in the State of Pennsylvania received \$143,928, or \$2,439 per farmer. He mentioned that 796 farmers in Arkansas received \$1,709,000, or \$2,146 each. Then to show the extravagance of such payments, he mentioned the munificence of the New Deal to some great insurance companies. He mentioned with alarm that Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. received \$95,756. He failed to mention, however, that Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is owned by the owners of 43,657,000 life insurance policies. Each policy benefited from

this \$95,756, therefore, to the extent of two-tenths of 1 cent. That is a far cry from the \$2,439 received by his 59 Pennsylvania farmers. Let us take another example: He told us that the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. received \$65,242. This company has 10,374,000 policies in effect. From these \$65,242 paid out, therefore, each policy benefited to the extent of about two-thirds of 1 cent. This is very different from the \$2,146 which was paid to each of 796 farmers in Arkansas.

Let us not, in our deliberations in this House, follow this error in Mr. RICH's reasoning. Let us instead view these great insurance companies as the trustees of the savings of millions of small wage earners. Let us view American Telephone & Telegraph, General Motors, and other great corporations, not as instruments of the rich, but rather as the collective ownership of millions of small investors who, by virtue of their thrift and their savings, have played an invaluable role in the building of that way of life which we call America.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman not believe that the Department of Agriculture should pay the farmers for raising crops and increasing their production so that the small stockholders whom the gentleman is talking about and whom I am talking about and am interested in, can get cheaper farm produce rather than to have the Government take the money out of the Treasury, which is already empty, and hand it over to the insurance companies, with the result that the stockholders are going to get indirectly what you think are benefits today, but which eventually will be something that will ruin their insurance because of the fact that the companies are the greatest owners of Government bonds? When the time comes that we cannot support our Treasury, our bonds will drop in price, and then your stockholders will have nothing. So where are you? Like a cat running around trying to catch its tail. You get no place with these subsidies.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, by this amendment the gentleman from Pennsylvania seeks to reduce the funds for the Office of Information by \$150,000 beyond the reduction which has already been effected in the bill, or \$164,002 below the amount available for the present fiscal year. That amendment, according to the gentleman's argument, is based upon the idea that the proviso on page 6, line 7, of the bill authorizes the juggling of funds in that office. The proviso in question is an administrative provision carried in the bill for many years.

The total amount of money involved is \$11,179. That is all the Budget estimate provided for transfer to this office, and that is from the Office of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

So all this juggling he is talking about, which is to be accomplished by this

proviso, relates to \$11,179, and on that account he proposes to reduce the appropriation for this important office which disseminates information to the farmers of the United States by \$150,000, notwithstanding the committee has reduced it by \$164,000 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

I certainly hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is there anything in this bill that you think might be cut down? Is there any item in it that you think should be cut down?

Mr. TARVER. I may say I am not in entire agreement with my colleagues on the committee about a number of items in this bill, but we have all agreed, sacrificing to some degree our opinions, to support the amounts reported. I think the gentleman might follow that same course here.

Mr. RICH. That is the trouble. One fellow wants this and the other wants that, and the first thing you know you have got 435, and that is the reason you do not cut down anything.

Mr. TARVER. No, no. There has not been any trading or anything of that sort by members of the committee. The gentleman's accusation is unfounded.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I understand the overtime pay item on this proposition was \$81,000, so that really this is an increase of \$17,000 this year over last year.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will be able to determine that exactly by reference to page 3 of the report. It is true the overtime item is not included. I do not have the exact figures with regard to the overtime item before me now, but I will say to the gentleman that the amount of the appropriation has been substantially reduced by the subcommittee below the budget estimates. There is no office in the Department of Agriculture which is more important to agriculture in the United States than is the Office of Information.

I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

All time on the pending amendment has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 35, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For all printing and binding for the Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this act provided, \$1,000,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by the acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212–220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed

\$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration," such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$225,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 7, line 19, after the word "Provided" strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$800,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment to strike \$200,000 from the \$1,000,000 appropriation for printing for the Department of Agriculture.

Do you Members of Congress know what is happening now in the printing industry? We see advertisements in the paper daily urging people to save paper; we find boys and girls around from house to house gathering old newspapers. The pulp industry of this country is about at its wits end to furnish enough paper for the actual needs of the Government in wartime, yet we authorize a million dollars' worth of printing for the Department of Agriculture alone.

There is no present necessity for printing a great deal of the literature that has been printed in the past and sent out broadcast all over the country, hither and yon, without the slightest desire to economize in the saving of paper.

The Joint Committee on Printing of this Congress, just this last week opened bids on paper. To our surprise we got bids on only one-half the amount of paper for which bids were requested. Just think of it. The whole country was able to submit bids on only one-half the paper needs required by the Government and on which bids were requested by the Joint Committee on Printing. This paper was for the Department of Agriculture and other Departments of the Government. Yet you come in here authorizing a million dollars worth of printing for the Department of Agriculture. Do you not think this item should be cut somewhat to help the Joint Committee on Printing and to help the paper industry of this country, to help the

lumbermen of this country who furnish the pulpwood? Do something, do something, do something to cut down this appropriation bill, I beseech you to do it.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. No; I do not yield to the gentleman from Minnesota. I have no time. He can get lots of time.

The paper situation is getting so serious in this country that we have got to get men out in the woods to cut the wood, get men in the fields to doing more farming, put men into industry manufacturing the things essential for the war, put men to cleaning up our cities wherever there is any dirt all over this land of ours and keep everything clean. We have got to get men here in Washington who will stand for economy in the operation of this Government if we are going to maintain a government such as our forefathers established, under which there was freedom. Freedom is the greatest thing America has ever enjoyed. We, however, are fast losing it by the New Deal.

We do not want to publish a lot of useless and unneeded literature. Literature is sent to all of us that we do not have time to read. I get three times as much stuff as I can ever hope to read, and I believe the rest of the Members find the same thing is true in their own cases. This is not the time to send pounds and pounds of bulletins and all kinds of literature to the farmers, for the farmers of this country hardly have time to milk their cows, let alone read this literature and printing. Up in my district they are selling the cattle off their farms because they have not the time to milk the cows. You send them literature to read when they want to plow their fields, plant their crops, and harvest. They are asked to do this with less manpower. Send these literary men out on the farms now to do some plowing; it will be money spent in a better way. Yet you want to have men stay on the printing presses here in Washington to print these things and send them out to the farmers. Do you not think we are doing a lot of things very foolishly?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman know that the newspapers of this country have been cut by the Priorities Division of the War Production Board 35 percent on their paper?

Mr. RICH. Yes, and they are talking about doing the same thing again; that is, cutting the newspapers of this country. I say, cut down this appropriation a couple of hundred thousand dollars off a million-dollar appropriation. The farmers do not have time to read this stuff, and you do not have time to read it. Who does have time to read it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will we have the opportunity of getting 5 minutes each?

Mr. TARVER. No; there will be about two and a half minutes for each Member standing.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, all of us at this time recognize the need of keeping expenditures to the lowest level that is possible, consistent, however, with the proper operation of the Department and of the many services which are rendered by this particular branch of the Government. This committee has had and does now have the same desire that other Members have in trying to keep these expenditures at a minimum.

The appropriation for this purpose last year and the amount made available to this Department was \$1,100,000. Notwithstanding the greatly increased demands which are made on the Department of Agriculture, due to the situation which now faces our farm population, we saw fit to reduce that appropriation by \$100,000, leaving in a total of \$1,000,000 during the present year. This action was taken after hearing testimony at length and was as great a reduction as we felt should be made.

Comment has been made about farm bulletins being sent out by the Department of Agriculture. My office is now busily engaged in sending out farmers' bulletins which have been requested by the people of my district. Doubtless if other Members called attention to the fact that these bulletins are available they would find their people just as much interested in obtaining proven agricultural scientific information.

I have felt and I feel now that the many millions of dollars we are spending through the Department of Agriculture in an effort to maintain the splendid production which we now have certainly calls for the expenditure of this sum to send out the information which they have accumulated and which they have proven to be worth while to the farmers.

I have always believed that it is better to put into practice and to put into use and to make available so the farmer can have it for himself 1 discovery or 1 improvement in the production or handling of agricultural products than to have 10 discoveries and not put 1 of them into practice. The amount of money appropriated here represents a reduction, as I have said, at a time when farmers as never before need to learn better ways to get by with less labor, less material, less machinery, and everything else. If you expect to support the Department of Agriculture in the effort it makes, certainly you are not doing a good job when you cut down the amount

of money which is involved in this bill for the purpose of disseminating the very information and results of the good work which they have done at great expense.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman think that \$800,000 is a lot of money for printing? I do not want to cut it all out.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly I think \$800,000 is a lot of money. Your committee went through about a month of hearings with the Department of Agriculture in an effort to do just what the gentleman intimates he wants to do and that is to keep the expenses of this Department at a minimum. After a month of hearings and after the concerted effort of the members of this committee, both on the Republican side and on the Democratic side, my recollection is that this amount was unanimously agreed to as the smallest sum with which we felt the Department could get by and still do a good job of getting this information to the people.

We felt that this sum was necessary to see that the information gathered together by this Department reached the farmers of the country which, after all, is the basis for the support and operation and maintenance of the Department of Agriculture. I believe that the amendment should be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the amendment simply because of the fact that we have appropriated, and justly so, many millions of dollars in this bill for research and unless we give an opportunity to get the results of that research to the farmers of the Nation and to the people interested, much of that money will be wasted. I personally feel that the expenditure of this million dollars in this particular bill is fully justified. We must find new uses for agricultural products and better and cheaper ways in which to produce these commodities. To give to farmers the benefit of these new discoveries in every branch of agriculture, it is necessary to print documents of every nature, farm bulletins and such, for the proper dissemination of this great research and experiments. This item has been cut—let us not reduce it further.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the motion to reduce this amount in the bill on the ground of economy, for I believe it is not a waste of public money to put that money into printer's ink, if the message which that printer's ink carries is scientific information. I have heard a good many remarks made, chiefly on the left side of the aisle, that many of the publications issued by the Department of Agriculture recently were propaganda, implying political doctrine. I want to say that

some of the most scientific men in this country have contributed to it.

I deeply regret that we do not have the continuance of the publication of the *Agricultural Yearbook*. Beginning back 6 or 7 years ago, we had some splendid publications issued by titles, scientific volumes, on *Soils and Men*, *Food and Life*, *Farmers in a Changing World*, *Climate and Man*, and *Keeping Livestock Healthy*. They were and are very much in demand. They have been used as textbooks in the colleges of our land. You may think we saved by cutting them out.

Talk about freedom! I tell you what we need is freedom from ignorance. One kind of freedom we might obtain is through these scientific publications. I am not exactly a young man, and I have given much time and thought to scientific agricultural problems. However, just today a man gave me a few scientific facts, printed on about a half page of paper, which taught me one of the greatest lessons in natural history that I have ever learned in my life. I am opposed to cutting down this printing item and trying to save in that way. Such so-called saving is equivalent to a premium on ignorance. It is saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung. That is exactly what this kind of an amendment would amount to.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I have gone on record for most of these amendments to save money. At the present time, however, I am more interested in where we are going to get some of the food that the public will need in the next few months before we win this war. Not long ago I listened to Marvin Jones say that he felt the first priority on our food supply of the country should go to the armed forces. I am in total agreement with that statement. I believe that every effort should be made to keep our armed forces well fed. I am not, however, willing to admit, as some folks are advocating at this time, that there are others who should receive consideration as far as the food supply of this country goes before our civilian population. The American people themselves must be next in line to the armed forces to receive the food raised in this Nation.

I endorse wholeheartedly a resolution which was introduced the other day calling for an investigation of the food situation in the United States. I think a lot of things will be found out in this investigation. Most of all, they will find out some of the blunders that have been committed in the name of dreamers, of people who do not know what they are talking about and who have no conception of agriculture. They will find among the mistakes of the past 3 years depriving the American farmer of farm machinery, hoarding corn out in the Middle West so that the milk producers of the East could not get enough feed for their dairy cattle, and the indiscriminate

drafting of farm help off the farms, and taking farm entrepreneurs. They will find those three blunders to be the main reasons for the food shortage today. I hope this investigating committee will go into a careful study of how we are going to get the food, and I hope that immediate action will be taken.

The War Food Administration points with pride to the accomplishments of the American farmer and says total food production has increased 30 percent during the past year. There are other figures. I hear different statistics quoted every time I turn around.

These gentlemen do not stop to think that the demand for this 30-percent increase has been doubled and trebled. The millions of men in service demand food. The home front must have food. The nations allied with us must have food. We have to feed prisoners of war, and there are millions of them. So the demand is way out of proportion to the supply, and the demand is getting larger.

As one of those who have consistently held up a warning finger in this House for the past few years whenever the question of our food supply has been mentioned, I am gravely concerned for the future. I would like to be optimistic but I cannot be.

It is only too evident that staple food items and necessary articles are becoming scarcer as the weeks go by. Prices, even though high, will soon cease to be the major worry. It will be trying to find enough to eat.

We must not let our civilians go hungry in our zeal and eagerness to feed other countries. A fair distribution to them is permissible so long as our fighting men and the home folks are fed. But no American should be subjected to malnutrition while the beneficiaries of our lavish kindness are feeding from our storehouses.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not in favor of cutting the amount that has been established for printing, but there are some publications now appearing that I think are somewhat questionable. I have in my hand a report of the Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration outlining a national policy for fertilizers and liming materials. The last pages of this report deal with the subject of potash, which is, of course, a very important subject in my particular State. Eighty-five percent of all the production of potash in the United States comes out of New Mexico.

Prior to World War No. 1 we were importing all of our potash from Russia and Germany. During the time intervening between the First and Second World Wars we built up to the situation where about half of the potash used in the United States was being developed in this country by American enterprise without Government aid. During this present war the potash industry has grown so that it is taking care of all the

demands of the American farmers, it is taking care of the requirements of Canada, and at the same time it is now taking care of the South American countries—all again without aid from governmental agencies but purely by private enterprise. Our production has grown from 312,000 tons in 1939 to 875,000 tons this year—an increase of 180 percent.

This document issued by the Department of Agriculture suggests that there should be a restriction now on the use of American potash, that exploration for potash on public land should be conducted by the Federal Government, and that newly discovered sources should be held by the Government. It further states:

In view of the extremely limited known resources in this country, we should obtain from foreign sources—

Meaning Germany—

a major portion of our needed supplies of potash. If extensive new deposits are not located soon, further vigorous steps should be taken to curtail the use of American deposits and replace them with imports. Imports should be admitted free of duty.

I do not believe that that is a policy the American people will support. Potash has been developed so far only in New Mexico and California, as far as this country is concerned. There are probably extensive deposits existing in Utah. It seems to me too bad that the Department of Agriculture would want to put us in the same position we were in when the war started, namely, not having enough fertilizer developed in our own country and being dependent upon foreign sources for it. We have now developed a good industry in this country capable of taking care of the needs of our farmers. It seems to me the policy which has been outlined by the Department of Agriculture is one that most of us would not be willing to support.

Further, if we should regard our national production as merely a reserve and should import all the potash we need from other countries, it would throw many loyal potash miners out of work in the difficult post-war period. Pay rolls in my State alone are now running \$8,000,000 a year. The railroads of this country collected nearly \$10,000,000 in freight charges on last year's production of potash. The State of New Mexico obtains needed revenues from this production of potash. I, therefore, cannot subscribe to the suggestions made in the pamphlet of the Department of Agriculture and do not believe it will be supported by the American public.

The Clerk read as follows:

Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorizing activities of the Department, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs,

prices, and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,010,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 11, line 8, strike out "\$2,010,000" and insert "\$1,800,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, a winner never quits and a quitter never wins. I do not know how long it is going to be before I ever do get an opportunity to cut anything down on this appropriation bill whether it is in the Department of Agriculture or whether it may be in some other branch of the Government. I started a good many years ago to go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and I worked until 11 and 12 o'clock at night. I did that for years. I always managed to get enough shekles to buy myself a horse and buggy and live out in the country, where I live at the present time. But I have an automobile now. I do not know how soon it is going to be worn out. But that automobile is going to be worn out some day, and so am I. But I am going to be worn out working. I am not going to be rusted out. If I have to come here in Congress and sit around and agree to everything that somebody else does, my people back in my district can send somebody else down here, because I do not propose to do it. When I see our country headed for ruin, I am too much of an American to sit here in the House of Representatives and let it go by the board because of inefficiency on the part of the Government and the Congress.

Let me read something to you which was said by the President of the United States on October 24, 1932, in his address at Atlanta, Ga.:

We are certainly paying enough for the Department of Agriculture to get something more useful than we are now getting. I have always proposed its reorganization. I am going to insist that we get more service for the farmers for less money.

Get that; that is a quotation from the President of the United States, that we are going to get more service for the farmers for less money.

Is there anybody here in the Congress who will get up now and who will say we are getting more in this Government for less money than we got during Hoover's administration or any other administration previous to that of Mr. Roosevelt?

Is there anybody here who wants to answer that question? If so, I would like him to rise.

Mr. SAVAGE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. SAVAGE. In 1932 the farmers were losing their farms. Their income was the lowest in history; their reserves were the lowest in history. Now their indebtedness is the lowest in history and their incomes are the highest they have ever been. They are in the best financial shape they have ever been. I think that is money well spent.

Mr. RICH. Where is the economy coming in that the President mentioned? When you are building up this great national debt of ours, when you are handing out gratuities to everybody with the idea that it is free, that you are getting it and it does not cost you anything to get it, when you are teaching the people of this country that they can all live on the Federal Government without doing anything, do you not think you are getting into pretty bad circumstances? When we build up this great national debt after a while it is going to topple over, and what are the farmers of this country going to have then? Will the gentleman answer that?

Mr. SAVAGE. The farmer is more able to pay his share of the responsibilities of government today than he has ever been before.

Mr. RICH. The whole responsibility of the operation of government is going to fall on the farmer. Everybody else will be broke. He is going to get those taxes we were talking about a while ago. When nobody else has anything the farmer will have to pay the bill. He will be taxed more and more. Do you think the farmers will want that?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would like to call attention to the fact that in 1939, after 7 years of the more abundant life, milk sold for 96 cents per hundred pounds, and in the lowest year the gentleman has been talking about it sold for 80 cents per hundred pounds, but the average for the 4 years was more than the 10-year average after the advent of the present administration. I am willing to defend that statement at this time or at any other time for the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The idea of trying to make the farmer believe he is getting something by taking it out of the Treasury and handing it to him for not growing crops at the time when the New Deal started in, as the gentleman said, when they killed the little pigs and plowed under the cotton and burned the wheat—that is the kind of economy he is talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I do so simply because it was my opinion when we were holding hearings, that this particular division did not really justify their case in asking for the money they have requested. There was also brought out in the hearings questions by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] relative to the duplication by this particular bureau with the agricultural census, for which we now have appropriated approximately \$15,000,000, and which today is being taken. Personally, I feel that of all the amendments offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] today, here is one that is justified, and I would like to see this reduced to the extent of \$200,000. I think it is simply good business and that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be able to do its work well with less funds than they ask for.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, of course, the House desires to make adequate provision for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is simply a question of how much money is reasonably necessary for its needs.

The argument advanced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] was advanced in subcommittee. As a result of that argument the subcommittee has reduced the Budget estimate by \$100,000. The reduction justified by that argument, which I think is logical and which I undertook to use myself in presenting this bill on Wednesday of this week, has already been given full weight by the subcommittee, by reducing the amount of the Budget estimate to the extent of \$100,000 for these investigations.

In addition, we reduced the crop and livestock estimates below the Budget by \$150,000. So in the bill under consideration the subcommittee has already effected a reduction of \$250,000, which is a rather drastic reduction when the full activities of the Bureau are taken into consideration. I apprehend that as far as the gentleman from Pennsylvania is concerned if we had cut it in half he would still want to cut it a little more based on no other argument except his desire to save money. He has not given you any evidence as to the needs of the Bureau; he cannot give you any because he did not hear the evidence, and I venture to say he has not read the hearings.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Yes; I have read the hearings, backward and forward.

Mr. TARVER. Upon just what grounds does the gentleman base his opposition to this appropriation and his belief that it can be still further cut by \$200,000 without injury to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics? He has not advanced any reason yet except his de-

sire to save money. If it requires this much adequately to carry on the work of the Bureau, a simple desire to save money is no justification for drastically reducing the amount of the necessary appropriation. If there is any other argument available to the gentleman I would be glad to yield to him to present it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. When I am back home in Pennsylvania I am in business. We are at war and we are finding out that we cannot do everything we would like to; we do only what we find necessary; and that is what I want done today.

Mr. TARVER. I am in sympathy with the gentleman's position. I do not question his sincerity. We have already cut this bill when all matters are taken into consideration by \$141,500,000. We have been trying to economize. We are in accord with the gentleman's opinions as to the desirability of economy, but there ought not to be unreasoning economy, there ought not to be economy we cannot justify by evidence; and in my judgment there is no evidence justifying the further reduction below the Budget estimate on this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 45, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 11, line 14, strike out the proviso beginning with the word "Provided", in line 14, and ending with the word "authorization", in line 1, page 12.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to have the attention of the membership of this committee as I read the portion of this bill my amendment would strike out:

Provided, however, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

If there ever was a juggling of funds, here it is. If points of order were in order we could strike that out without vote. If you are going to stop just a little bit of juggling of funds without authorization, here is a chance to do it. I trust the chairman of the subcommittee will see fit to agree to this amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, chairman of subcommittee in charge of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. May I point out to the gentleman that this is not legislation. It is an authorization that has been carried in the bill for many years and, according to the best parliamentary judgment I have been able to obtain, it is not objectionable as legislation and if we were not proceeding under a rule, it could not be stricken on a point of order. I hope the gentleman understands what that means. It is contained in the bill at a number of places. In the event an appropriation for an agency from which funds are authorized for transfer to this agency should be increased or diminished, this authorizes the Budget to take appropriate steps to increase or decrease the amount of transfer to this agency in proportion to the increase or decrease in the agency's funds. Is that not good business? If it is not, it has never been pointed out before and I will be glad to have the gentleman do so.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I realize the same thing has appeared in there but it just simply places authority in the Bureau of the Budget to manipulate these funds.

Mr. TARVER. That authority is a brake on the administrative authority. If it were not for that they could use the funds in any way they saw fit.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We do not want to give them authority to do everything they please. That is the difficulty. We had a bill before us a few days ago, in which it was shown that an item of some \$15,000 authorized and appropriated for certain purposes was deliberately picked out and used for another purpose altogether. That was in the appropriation for another department.

What I am trying to cut out is granting authority to the Bureau of the Budget to determine how the funds shall be used. That is not the function of the Bureau of the Budget and the committee well knows it. Let Congress determine how and where the money is to be expended. I would like to know where the Bureau got the power or authority over the expenditure of funds appropriated by this Congress. If you can point out such authority, I wish you would do it. I am opposed to permitting the department itself or the Bureau of the Budget juggling or shifting funds. Let the Congress determine where this money is to be spent and not the Bureau of the Budget or any other department. To say the Budget Bureau is a sort of brake on the department, is a slender excuse. To say it has been done before is no excuse at all. For Congress to yield its authority with respect to spending of Federal funds, and give the Bureau of the Budget and the departments full swing is wrong. It should not be allowed—here is a chance to correct it. I cannot believe the House is in favor of letting these funds be passed around and juggled by the Bureau of the Budget in each department, permitting the Bureau of the Budget to say whether it shall go here or there. If the House wants to do that, all right. I do not intend to be a party to such action. Here is a chance to say that we want this money spent in

a certain place, we want it spent there or not at all, and not let the Bureau of the Budget say that because there may be some extra funds in one department they can spend it somewhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Congress will pay close attention to this language because it delegates to the Director of the Budget the authority to appropriate funds. Now, why should we not do the appropriating ourselves?

This language permits the Director of the Bureau after hearing to juggle this appropriation up or down. It is absolutely ridiculous. Why should not these people come in here for a deficiency appropriation if they have justification for it, and not let the Director of the Budget juggle these figures up or down?

This language would be clearly subject to a point of order, but the rule waiving points of order adopted by the House earlier in the day fixes it so that we cannot throw it out on a point of order. It is so ridiculous, it is so contrary to sound legislative procedure, that it does seem to me a majority of the House should join in throwing it out.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Would it be possible to correct the situation of which the gentleman complains on line 23, where it says, "after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department," by including "and the approval of the Congress"?

Mr. TABER. I do not think that would cure it. I think the only way you can cure it is by throwing out the whole proviso. It is entirely in the discretion of the Director of the Budget as to what he shall do after he holds his hearings.

I hope that the chairman of the committee and the majority of the House will join in trying to give us at least one semblance of soundness in this bill in establishing proper legislation.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What was the motivating influence that caused this language to be inserted?

Mr. TABER. Oh, that kind of language has crept into this bill in half a dozen places. It is very bad. It is a very bad legislative practice and a very bad budgetary practice.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I was going to say this: It seems to me, from an accounting standpoint, it destroys the whole philosophy of budgetary control.

Mr. TABER. It does.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We could approach it this way. Suppose the gentleman is a factory superintendent and he comes before the board of directors here, and the board of directors authorizes him to spend \$100,000 on certain departments of the factory. If the superintendent is given the privilege to juggle those figures any way he pleases, what control

has the board over the expenditures or specific jobs to be performed?

Mr. TABER. They have no control, and the Congress, with this language in here, has no control whatever.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the very essence of the destruction of budgetary control.

Mr. TABER. That is right. Anyone who reads the language cannot help but see that the gentleman from Kansas is entirely correct.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, not only is this language not subject to a point of order, even if we had no rule under which to consider the bill, and not only is it not subject to the criticism which has been made with reference to the juggling of funds, but it is language which has for its purpose the restricting of juggling of funds. It constitutes a limitation upon the action of administrative authorities in shifting funds from one item of appropriation to another, and requires that before they shall do that they shall submit the matter to the Director of the Budget and secure his approval.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Under this language can the Director of the Budget increase the appropriation for this Department by one cent?

Mr. TARVER. Not at all. For instance, these two items aggregating \$120,000 plus have been appropriated for the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation. These funds are to be transferred from those two items of appropriation to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for its use in doing work for these two other agencies of the Government. If the Congress should increase the amount of appropriation to the War Food Administration and to the Commodity Credit Corporation and increase at the same time the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics done by it for those two other organizations, then the Director of the Budget under this language might permit an increase in the transfer of funds. But the matter is subject to his regulation, instead of, as would otherwise be the case, subject to the regulation of authority of the Department, so that the proviso is really a brake on the administrative authority. It is in the interest of economy rather than in the interest of extravagance in the handling of funds.

It has been carried in the bill year after year, not only in this bill but in other bills which have been enacted by the Congress as well. As far as I know, no objection has ever been urged to it heretofore. I sincerely hope that the amendment proposed to strike it out will not be adopted.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Can the gentleman explain to this Committee why there should be any shifting at all? The distinguished chairman has just stated that it prevents the shifting of funds without the consent of the Budget.

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Then why not legislate so there cannot be any shifting at all by a department? Why not do that very thing? That is the thing to which I am directing the gentleman's attention.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will find that in every general appropriation bill funds are justified for appropriations to a certain bureau or division of a department with the proviso that a certain part of it shall be transferred, as in the Department of Agriculture, to the Secretary's office, perhaps to the Solicitor's office, perhaps to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as in this case, to enable those organizations to do work for the organization for which the appropriation is provided directly.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But that sort of thing is done on a percentage basis, not affecting all the fund.

Mr. TARVER. No; the gentleman is mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES of Kansas) there were—ayes 51, noes 69.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TARVER and Mr. REES of Kansas.

The Committee again divided and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 73, noes 82.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, one of my colleagues last year placed in the RECORD a statistical statement to the effect that California raises in dollar value, excluding livestock, 21 percent of the food products produced in the United States. A great part of these food products are raised in the big valley in the interior of California known as the Valley of California. What enables us to raise these tremendous crops, in addition to the fertile lands, are the waters that are placed on those land by means of irrigation.

I want to take this occasion to briefly explain Joint Resolution 139, which I have introduced today, concerning the Central Valley project, and a copy of which I shall insert at the end of this discussion. The Central Valley project is, in general, a project to conserve and utilize to the fullest extent the waters of this great Valley of California.

It was initiated by the State of California in the late twenties. The State voted a bond issue of \$170,000,000. When the depression came they found they were unable to carry on the work on

such a tremendous scale. So, in 1935, the Federal Government made its first appropriation for this project. Up to June 30, 1944, the Federal Government has spent \$154,000,000 on the project.

The project is a multiple-purpose project which has to do with navigation, flood control, salinity control, irrigation, reclamation, hydroelectric power development, recreation, and the preservation of wildlife, including fish. There has been a good deal of turmoil in California over the conflicting jurisdiction between the Department of the Interior and the State agencies in the handling of these water problems. The purpose of my resolution is to transfer from the United States Government two features of the project—namely, hydroelectric power development and irrigation—which are purely intrastate. Remember this, the waters of this project all fall on California soil, all the rivers run throughout California. Every work connected with the project is within California. My resolution provides that the State of California will guarantee payment back to the United States of every single dollar of the project allocated to cost of irrigation and hydroelectric power development.

We propose to repay that amount, under the same plan as provided by the reclamation law, namely, over a 40-year span. The Federal Government proposes to collect this money from the beneficiaries of the water and electricity that is developed there. My plan is to substitute the State of California for those beneficiaries, and then permit the State to operate and maintain the irrigation and hydroelectric power features of the project.

They are close to the project. They have a backlog of 60 years' experience, and I think the project, if handled by the State of California, would be better managed, more efficiently and more economically managed than it would be if managed by the Department of the Interior. It would eliminate all conflicting arguments and discussions that we now have over jurisdictional disputes.

I want to point out that the project is purely intrastate and that we propose to pay dollar for dollar to the Federal Government for the right to maintain control, for the money they have paid into this for hydroelectric development and for irrigation.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. HAVENNER. I would like to ask the gentleman whether his plan involves the assumption of debt by the State of California?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. My plan involves the assumption of debt in this way, that we propose to agree to pay to the United States Government the whole amount that the Government has spent which is allocated to irrigation and to hydroelectric power development. The bill provides that if California elects to take over and pay for those features of the project, it shall enter into a contract with the Secretary of the Interior and agree to pay, in accordance with the plan

in the Reclamation Act, the cost of those features of the project. The financial capacity of California would, I believe, make it unnecessary to have a bond election to assure the necessary amount of money to make the required payments.

The remaining features of the project are Federal responsibilities and the Government should be happy and delighted to take care of those, as they do in every other State.

Mr. HAVENNER. I assume the gentleman is advised as to the legal soundness of this plan as to the assumption of a debt to continue over a period of years in the future?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I have no doubt that we can work out a legal plan to mesh with the procedure provided by my resolution.

The basic elements of the plan are as follows: If the Federal Government continues in the project, it will expect reimbursement of the cost of the project which is allocated to irrigation and to hydroelectric development. In fact, I understand that the Department is now devising means to obtain that reimbursement, as is the common practice in reclamation projects. That procedure is to require the beneficiaries to repay the amount of the expense allocated as the cost of irrigation features. On this reimbursement merely the principal is repaid. For the amount allocated as the cost of the hydroelectric features of the project the Government collects the principal thereof plus 3 percent interest. This reimbursement will be collected through the sale of electricity and be reflected in the rates charged.

The plan of this resolution is to have the State of California agree to pay these amounts, over a 40-year span, as provided by the Reclamation Act. In other words, the State is substituted for the beneficiaries of these features of the project and it assumes, what would otherwise, be their liability. For this agreement to pay, the State is given the responsibility and the privilege of operating and maintaining the project, in conformity with its laws.

It seems a highly satisfactory form of National-State partnership. The National Government has lent its financial strength to the State and the State in turn repays dollar for dollar the cost of those features of the project for which it assumes the responsibility. It localizes the responsibility in the State and with California's tremendous experience there can be no doubt about its ability to successfully manage these features of the project, with justice to those who will be served by it and to the satisfaction of the Government.

Some doubting Thomases will probably say, "California came to Washington to get financial aid and now after the Government has come to its aid and built this great project, California wants to take it over." If we pay for the project, as my resolution provides, what is wrong with that procedure? To say otherwise is to doubt the ability of California to pay for these features and to competently and successfully handle the irrigation and hydroelectric power features of it. Furthermore, that sort of attitude is some-

what similar to the Shylock type of money lender who loans money to a man when he is in dire need of it and then takes the attitude that he should control the borrower and hamper his economic progress all the rest of the borrower's life.

Sound collaboration between the States and the National Government are arrangements where each plays a part and the responsibility of each is fixed and certain. Certainly, where all of the waters and all the features which we assume to operate and maintain are intrastate in character the National Government should not object to the State handling those features. There is plenty to do by the National Government, without going into every State and developing projects on intrastate rivers and then keeping control of them for all eternity. When the State agrees to pay back all that the National Government could obtain if it retained complete control of the irrigation and hydroelectric power features of the project, it would certainly seem fair that the State should be permitted to handle the situation.

Is California capable of handling these projects successfully? There can be no doubt of that by any unbiased person. California, before the advent of the National Government in the C. V. P., had spent in water conservation, involving irrigation and hydro development, much more than the cost of the Central Valley project. It furnished most of the data used in the development of the project to date. It pioneered and authorized the project before the Federal Government came in. In California the generation of electricity and its distribution has been successfully handled for many by Los Angeles, Pasadena, Lodi, Alameda, and other cities and by irrigation districts such as the Modesto, South San Joaquin, and Turlock irrigation districts.

The States and their political subdivisions are closest to their people and more responsive to their needs and desires. California, having lived and helped develop irrigation and hydroelectric power problems for over 60 years certainly would know how to solve these problems. Were this a project which was pioneering in the fields of irrigation and hydro development, there might be some excuse for the Government demanding retention of its control, even though the State agreed to repay the complete investment, as this resolution proposes. But with our backlog of experience it is assured that we will know best how to solve the problems that will arise when this project begins to supplement the waters already conserved by many local districts and to develop new ones to bring in undeveloped land.

This plan can well develop a new pattern in Federal-State relations. The Federal Government can furnish the capital necessary and the State government can manage the project and repay the Federal advancement of the money or credit necessary to build the irrigation and hydro features. There is enough glory and responsibility for each Government and each can be proud of

its contribution to the sound development which will result and be followed by real prosperity. But if the Federal Government is going to "follow its money" to the extent of demanding exclusive control it will dry up the springs of State and local responsibility and stifle the ingenuity of these Governments and maintain a long-distance control far removed from the influence of those who live in the projects and who will ultimately have to pay the cost of them.

All his resolution does is to direct the National Government to give California the opportunity to elect whether it wants to assume the responsibility for the irrigation and hydroelectric power features of this Project, if it pays the National Government the cost of those features of the Central Valley Project. Certainly the Government should be willing to give us that opportunity.

House Joint Resolution 139

Joint resolution providing a means whereby the State of California may undertake the operation and maintenance of the irrigation and hydroelectric power features of the Central Valley project upon agreeing to recompense the Federal Government therefor in the manner provided in the reclamation laws of the United States

Whereas the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Central Valley project of California was authorized by statutes of the State of California, to be effected by the State and its agencies; and

Whereas the construction of said project has likewise been authorized by Congress and the project is now under construction by the Federal Government, pursuant to such authorization and appropriations made pursuant thereto; and

Whereas the project is wholly intrastate, being in that part of California which is drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries; and

Whereas the project includes various dams, canals, and other features, extending over a distance of several hundred miles; and

Whereas under both the State and Federal statutes, the project is a multiple purpose project, and is actually being constructed for the improvement of navigation, flood control, salinity control, irrigation, and reclamation, hydroelectric power development, recreation, and the preservation and propagation of wildlife; and

Whereas the recovery of the reimbursable portions of the Federal investments in the project, will be facilitated by utilization of the powers and authority conferred upon the State government by its laws, in the operation and maintenance of said portions of the project; and

Whereas under the Federal statutes applicable to this project, the reimbursable investments are those relating to irrigation and power development: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That (a) there is hereby created a commission to be known as the Central Valley Commission, which shall consist of five members appointed by the President, one of whom shall be an officer of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, on the active or retired list; one of whom shall be the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, and three of whom (including the chairman) shall not be otherwise employed by the United States. The three members, not employees of the United States, shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate as chairman one of the members who is not otherwise employed by the United States. Each member of the commission who is not an officer or employee of another agency of

the Government shall receive as compensation for services on the Commission a per diem of \$50 for each day on which he performs such services.

(b) The Commission shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as it deems necessary to enable it to perform its duties under this joint resolution.

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be the duty of the Commission—

(1) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this joint resolution, to determine what portion of the cost of the Central Valley project borne by the United States up to and including June 30, 1945, is reasonably allocable to irrigation and to the development of hydroelectric power, and what portion of such cost is reasonably allocable to each of the other purposes of such project; and

(2) Thereafter, with respect to each fiscal year, to make a similar determination with respect to the amounts expended by the United States for such project during such fiscal year.

In any case in which it is impracticable to make an allocation by reason of the fact that works having multiple purposes have not been sufficiently completed to enable a proper allocation to be made, the determination of the Commission with respect to such works shall be postponed until such works are sufficiently completed to enable a proper allocation to be made. The Commission shall from time to time certify its determinations to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Governor of the State of California.

The Commission may make allowance for increased costs due to wartime construction. In the allocation of costs as to either the irrigation or hydroelectric features, the Commission may deduct from such allocation such amount as it deems due to increased wartime construction costs, if any.

(b) At any time within 3 years after the date when this joint resolution becomes effective, the State of California may elect to reimburse the United States for the amounts expended (including amounts hereafter expended) by the United States on the Central Valley project (which, for the purposes of this joint resolution shall be limited to works in the area drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries) and which are determined by the Commission to be reasonably allocable to irrigation and the development of hydroelectric power, and to operate and maintain, under its own laws, those features of such project for which the State elects to make reimbursement.

SEC. 3. When the State elects to make such reimbursement, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a contract with the State providing—

(a) That the State obligates itself to reimburse the United States for the amount expended (including amounts hereafter expended) by the United States on the Central Valley project which are determined by the Commission to be reasonably allocable to irrigation and the development of hydroelectric power, such reimbursement to be made in the manner provided in the reclamation laws for the repayment of construction costs, allocable respectively to irrigation and power;

(b) For the transfer by the United States to the State of the care, maintenance, and operation, under the State laws of those features of the project with respect to which reimbursement is to be made;

(c) That the title to works constructed by the United States shall remain in the United States, but the State will be obligated, at its own expense, to operate the features of the project with respect to which reimbursement is to be made and to maintain them in good condition;

(d) That the United States will be obligated, at its own expense, to operate and maintain the other features of the project; and

(e) That the State will comply with such regulations as may be prescribed, by the appropriate agency or department of the United States as may be responsible for the Federal features of the project, for the safety and protection of the project.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this joint resolution shall affect or interfere with the laws of the State of California relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution shall proceed in conformity with such laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I may not need 5 minutes for this word, but the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], who has just preceded me, states that he has introduced a bill pertaining to the Central Valley of California. Not having read the bill and not knowing more about it than I gathered from the gentleman's remarks, I should withhold comment other than to say that it certainly attracts the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. However, long before I became chairman of the Reclamation Committee I have been interested in and wished for the greatest possible development of the Central Valley in the great State of California. I continue to have an interest in and a solicitude for the maximum development of that agricultural empire and the greatest prosperity of its inhabitants.

Of course, I can see how the people of California, especially the landowners in Central Valley, can take quite a different view toward the development of the Central Valley by the Federal Government than they took toward asking the Federal Government to help them get a large share of the waters of the Colorado River for the southern end of the State. Obviously the Sacramento and San Joaquin are internal rivers of California, whereas the Colorado is an interstate stream.

The gentleman from California has named seven or eight benefits of this great multiple-purpose development in his State, but indicates that he would like to see two of them; that is, irrigation and hydroelectric power production, taken out of the hands of the Federal Government and taken over by the State of California. He would have the other multiple-purpose work, such as navigation, flood control, salinity control, recreational facilities, and wildlife preservation left to the expense of, and management of, the Federal Government.

It has been my belief that a vast multiple-purpose development such as this could be best carried through as a unit and under one unitary control. Even in this central California development, all within one State, I can see how this vast enterprise in all of its parts

must be coordinated in order to achieve the maximum results with the minimum of costs. I can see how even two of these beneficial purposes under separate management might conflict instead of cooperating to the best advantage. To name two that probably would not cooperate under separate management I would suggest irrigation and flood control. Thus, Mr. Chairman, I shall want to ask a lot of questions about this proposal, in addition to the questions whether most of the people of California want reclamation and power production taken out of the Federal Government's hands, and how the Federal Government is to be repaid for the expenditures it has already made within the great Central Valley.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work, the act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related acts, \$14,198,950.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, as far as I know, no amendment is proposed to the appropriations for the Extension Service, the Agricultural Research Administration, the Office of Experiment Stations. If this be true, I ask unanimous consent that the portions of the bill dealing with these items be printed in the RECORD at this point and that we proceed with the reading of the remainder of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, why should the gentleman ask to have that inserted now by unanimous consent?

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman has any amendment to propose, I will withdraw the request; but I do not think any Member has any amendment to propose; I do not know of any.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think we should read the bill in the regular way.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I will not take any 5 minutes. I just wish to call the attention of the

membership to this \$14,198,950 and to have the RECORD show the amount. I want every Member to compare it with the other millions of dollars that are spent in the name of agriculture because I am sure there is no public money we are spending today that has more to do with furnishing food to win this war than this \$14,000,000.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I should like to know what this \$14,000,000 is being spent for.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. For extension work.

Mr. MASON. And what does extension work cover?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Extension work covers all the county agents, home demonstration agents, all the specialists that go out from the colleges. It is \$14,000,000 distributed to all the States of the Union. Additional moneys of course come from States and counties.

I yield to my colleague from Kansas, the distinguished ranking member of the minority on the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. HOPE. This also includes the 4-H Club work which I believe is one of the finest educational movements in the country today. When one compares this fourteen millions with the other hundreds of millions appropriated annually in the name of agriculture, the great work of the extension people is realized.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. The county 4-H Club work is one of the great projects that should have further development.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. That would also include the work in the agricultural colleges, would it not?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes. It is in cooperation with the colleges. The \$14,000,000 is the Federal appropriation. Additional funds are provided by the States and counties.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am pleased to yield to my distinguished colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I just want to give my approbation to the remarks made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I agree wholeheartedly that this particular item is one of the most meritorious in the bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food products, \$7,800,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that the committee included in its report on this bill the following paragraph regarding meat inspection:

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$7,800,000, which is substantially the amount of the 1945 appropriation. For a number

of years the committee has felt that there is a substantial amount of duplication of this work on the part of the military forces. The attention of the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the matter is directed to this situation with the suggestion that steps be considered to bring about action to abolish such duplication.

I believe the chairman of our subcommittee will bear out my statement that we feel there is considerable duplication in this work.

Mr. TARVER. Yes; we feel that quite an economy may be effected if there can be a coordination of this work and utilization of the meat inspection service of the Department of Agriculture for the Army as it is being used by the Navy.

The Clerk read as follows:

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that the foot-and-mouth disease in this country has been practically eradicated through the splendid work of the Department of Agriculture and through the careful meat inspections. It is also interesting to note England now has a wave of foot-and-mouth disease which is making tremendous inroads into their cattle herds because of the lack of inspection. They get much of their meat from the Southern Hemisphere uninspected and are not as careful as the United States in the protection of her herds against the foot-and-mouth disease. I think this money is well spent by the Congress and the Department of Agriculture in the protection of the cattle in this country against the foot-and-mouth disease. Without this inspection our country might have much foot-and-mouth disease. The law which protects this country from foot-and-mouth disease is important. The appropriations must be continued to back up the law.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, for a moment only, in the absence of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] I rise to add what the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] has just said, by calling to the attention of the House a bill before the Committee on Agriculture having to do with the control of ship's garbage. This may seem to be an extreme case, nevertheless there is a possibility that the dumping of ship's garbage might be the leak for the reinfiltration into the United States of the foot-and-mouth disease. The gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] has already introduced a bill which I hope will be taken up by the Committee on Agriculture and have the support of the House.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the acts of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, and the act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$722,300.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be the opportune time to place as briefly as possible before this House something which I think is considered to be almost wholly a matter of interest to California, when, as a matter of fact, it is of very great interest to every agricultural State in the United States and to every border State in the United States and to many other States of the Nation. That is the discussion which is now going on in the other body having to do with the water compact or water trade or treaty with the Nation to the south of us—Mexico. The reason I say it is appropriate here is because the section just read having to do with the salaries, expenses, and appropriation for the Bureau of Dairy Industry would seem to Members of this House to be a very far cry from anything having to do with the settlement of some sort of water argument between Texas and Mexico or between California and Mexico or between the United States and Mexico. The members of the California delegation and other western delegations, including the delegation from Nevada, have been trying to say to this House that among the things which the acceptance of this treaty without reservations would do would be to bring into production south of the border a million acres of land which would then be in direct competition.

Under the terms of the recent meeting at Chapultepec these agricultural products would be subject to very favorable tariff regulation, or lack of tariff regula-

tion. The agreement, if approved as now written, would bring into competition with the people of the United States a great many acres of very productive land. I am quite sure the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] who sits before me, would not be particularly enthusiastic about bringing a million additional acres of cotton, to produce cottonseed oil for oleomargarine, in competition with his butter. I am quite sure the gentlemen from the Southern States where cotton is the major product, have not yet realized that this does bring into production a million acres, not by the little farmer of Mexico, as you may have been told; this is not for the benefit of the little farmer. This is for the benefit of the large farmers who deal in hundreds of thousands of acres which will produce cotton and flax and early vegetables and grain.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Is there any foundation for the rumor that one of the main men behind this movement is a former owner of the Los Angeles Times who has gone down into Mexico and bought up a great deal of this arid land?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Indirectly only. Practically, no. The former publisher of the Los Angeles Times, now deceased, was the owner of a great deal of land in Mexico. Sometime after the beginning of the expropriation of land, he sold to a man whose name I understand is Jenkins. The Los Angeles Times is completely out of it as are members of the family, but the condition still exists to which the gentleman refers. That is, that there is large individual ownership.

Mr. RANKIN. You say it is owned by a man by the name of Jenkins?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have been told that. That is hearsay.

Mr. RANKIN. Where does Jenkins live?

Mr. PHILLIPS. He lives there now, but he was an American.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The attorney general of California stated for the record before the Senate committee that some 550,000 acres of land that would be affected did belong to this one man by the name of Jenkins, who is now a Mexican citizen, having taken Mexican citizenship after he was an American citizen most of his life.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman for his answer.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understood the gentleman from California, this man Jenkins, was a Californian and he bought this land while he was still a Californian?

Mr. PHILLIPS. We do not know him. The gentleman from Mississippi knows him better than we know him in California.

Mr. RANKIN. No. I will say to the gentleman I have watched this water fight rather closely, but I have not been able to connect up the interests of certain people in California, or who did live in California, who seem to have been the spark plugs behind this water treaty.

I am trying to find out just what there is behind it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The spark plugs are not in California.

Mr. RANKIN. They were in California when they became interested in this proposition according to my information.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think one of the most important things is not who owns this land but the fact that this land, under irrigation, where it would be placed if this treaty goes through, is highly productive, up to as much as 2 bales of cotton per acre.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Not who owns; but who benefits.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to object to Members speaking out of order from now on, as we are trying to get through with this bill as soon as it can be done. All of us know it is the last business to be transacted during the session before the Easter recess. If gentlemen have interesting matters to discuss, I hope they may find some other time in which to talk about them and not take the time which is supposed to be used in the discussion of matters in connection with this bill, in discussion of matters that have no relation to the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman talks about making a point of order against talking out of order when we just passed a resolution waiving all points of order.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, that is the gentleman's idea. If he will read the resolution, he will find that it waives points of order against matters in the bill; not against the Mexican treaty.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. When you go home for your vacation in the next couple of weeks and the people of this country look you over and think of the legislation that we passed here today, waiving all points of order, and thinking that the Subcommittee on Appropriations is going to write legislation, what are you going to say to them?

Mr. TARVER. I did not yield to the gentleman for a speech. Let me say that by the waiving of these points of order we shall have saved many millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the United States which would have been spent had the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] been sustained.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The last word has been stricken out. The gentleman is recognized to strike out the last three words.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I have just got my second wind. I have been work-

ing pretty hard all this afternoon trying to save a few dollars in this bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I do.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that as a result of the adoption of the rule this morning waiving all points of order we have increased by a hundred million dollars the amount of money that will come out of the Treasury as a result of this bill?

Mr. RICH. Absolutely; absolutely. I cannot understand how the Members can say the things they do on the floor of the House and get away with it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire if the gentleman thinks he is getting away with it?

Mr. RICH. No; I do not; I do not think I am getting away with anything. I have tried it and failed at every point. I have tried to economize, but there is none in the Congress. But when the chairman of the subcommittee states that to go along the way the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have us go means an increase in expenditures, there is not a word of truth in it; absolutely not a word of truth. I defy him to point out one instance in which increased expenses would result from a decrease in the appropriation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RICH. I want to yield to the chairman of the subcommittee to have him point out an instance.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. I would point out to the gentleman the fact that we have held rural rehabilitation to \$67,500,000 although the Budget recommended \$125,000,000. Had we not adopted the rule waiving points of order the Senate would have increased this amount to \$125,000,000, and in the long run probably the House would have agreed to it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further.

Mr. TARVER. We have saved \$57,500,000 on that item alone.

Mr. RICH. I suppose the gentleman from Georgia will be one of the conferees on this bill. The conferees of the House should have backbone and intestinal fortitude when they meet the Senate conferees on these items in the bill. If the House conferees had a little fight in them, they would not have to be afraid of those conferees from the other body. But that is not the case when there is a wishbone where the backbone ought to be. That is the trouble with the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take the balance of my time, because many of the Members wish to get away, but I would like to see somebody on the Democratic side of the House offer one amendment that would cut a little bit off this bill. I do not care whether it is no more than \$50. Let us save \$50 at least if we cannot save \$50,000,000.

Mr. TARVER. Is not the gentleman satisfied with the action of the committee in saving \$14,500,000 below the Budget estimate?

Mr. RICH. I do not think anything has been saved. I believe this is an ex-

orbitant bill and should be reduced in many, many places.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the act of June 11, 1906, and the act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$16,349,100.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 39, line 3, after "forests", strike out "\$16,349,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, let me read from the report of the committee:

Military requirements have sharply increased the demand for products of the forests and, since approximately one-third of the forest area of the United States is either in Federal ownership or Federal control, the administration of such a vast domain requires very substantial appropriations. The amount of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945, less overtime, is \$15,774,286; the Budget estimate for 1946 is \$17,349,100, or an increase of \$1,574,814.

Let us adopt this amendment and we will just cut this item down \$1,349,100 more. That is just \$1,349,100 we can save. If the committee will see fit to adopt this amendment, I think it will be for the welfare of the Forest Service. Certainly it will be for the welfare of the country. Certainly it will be for the welfare of the Treasury. Certainly nobody who is in the Forest Service now but

what can be excused to go out and work on these farms to raise the foodstuffs necessary in order to feed the people of this country and feed the people of Europe because, as you know, Marvin Jones says we are going to need more foodstuffs. Let us get the men out of the woods and bring them in and put them on the farms. Adopt this amendment and let us save just \$1,349,100. Let the chairman of the subcommittee agree to that.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this increase is certainly justified when we realize that one of our greatest assets in the United States is being used up at an alarming rate to help win the war. If any forest fires occur, in 1 hour's time it is possible for us to lose the amount of money proposed in this amendment. I do trust that this body will allow what the committee has allowed for the protection of our declining national asset, the national forests.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

Mr. RICH. I have been a Member of Congress for 12 years, previous to the last 2, and every time we had an appropriation up increasing the appropriation for the Forest Service they have used the same argument.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his zeal for economy has made another one of these arbitrary cuts in this appropriation. I doubt if he has looked into this matter very much. Around the city of Los Angeles there are several great national parks. I have a report on my desk from the supervisors of the county of Los Angeles at the present time telling me the Forest Service was so cut down in its personnel by military drafting and by leaving of personnel from the Forest Service to other industries that right at the present time the forests around Los Angeles are in great danger of forest fires that come every spring after the rainy season. One forest fire in the Los Angeles National Forest, which controls the watershed of the Los Angeles Basin, could do five to six million dollars' worth of damage. I think the gentleman has not looked into this matter thoroughly, as he has failed to do in his other amendments through his zeal for economy.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

I want to compliment the gentleman on what he said because it is certainly poor economy to cut down on the Forest Service when we are spending so much money year after year in preserving our natural resources.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is right.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to my friend from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I want to compliment the gentlemen from California and from Washington for protesting against this cut. Certainly those of us who live in areas where there are forests realize additional protection is surely needed at this time.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his valuable contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I will not use my time, and I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, many who have not studied our forestry problems and had an opportunity to visit our great forests throughout the United States, fail to realize the large values we have in this great asset.

The forests have contributed immensely to the winning of the war. Billions of feet of lumber have been cut from the forests to provide the necessary forest products not only for the structures needed throughout our own country and those of our allies for war purposes, but also for boxing and crating material for all products, war equipment and munitions shipped throughout our own country and abroad.

This great resource is being rapidly dissipated by unsound methods and failure to take adequate means for its preservation and for reforestation of denuded areas. Furthermore, less than a third of the wood content of the forest tree is now utilized. There should be carried out effective research and laboratory experimentation to the end that these problems be solved.

I regret that the committee did not provide the additional funds requested by the forestry interests for experimentation and laboratory work in developing new uses for wood products so that there may be no waste from our national forests.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak just briefly concerning the appropriation requested for the experiment station, called the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, located at Portland, but which is operated both in Oregon and Washington.

As those of you who come from the Pacific coast particularly know, forestry is one of our big undertakings in Oregon and Washington. We have the heaviest stand of timber of any place in the United States, and it is being called upon very fast during the war effort and is being depleted, and that depletion is much faster than the timber is growing.

Unfortunately, only about one-third of the growing tree is utilized, two-thirds of it is wasted, and yet all of the waste product is susceptible to use in industry, and that is the thing that the experiment station is doing, endeavoring not only to find greater uses, scientific uses, for wood products, but also to find new uses and also to salvage all waste-wood products.

As we know, refuse from sawmills is being utilized in the manufacture of alcohol, sugar, and various products and is also being pressed into boards and various other products of that type, but there is a wealth of usage still available that may be determined upon scientific tests, and that is the purpose of these experiment stations.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, two resolutions, one that was passed by the Legislature of Oregon and the other by the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, concerning the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, urging that \$50,000 be appropriated annually for this experiment station operating in Oregon and Washington; and the Portland Chamber of Commerce resolution also is urging that an additional appropriation be allowed for the Madison laboratory, which we all recognize as one of the outstanding experiment plants in this country dealing with forestry products.

Mr. Chairman, when we return to the House I will ask permission to include in my remarks both of these resolutions; first, one from the Oregon Legislature, which I have just received, and the other from the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which furnish some factual information with regard to this problem and the needs for this appropriation.

The resolutions referred to follow:

House Joint Memorial 4

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Forty-third Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, convened in regular session, respectfully represent that

Whereas timber stands in the Pacific Northwest, both public and private, are being cut at an accelerated rate, far beyond the natural growth of the timber; and

Whereas, in converting timber to lumber, less than one-third of the tree is utilized as lumber. About a ton of wood per thousand board feet of lumber is left at the sawmill as sawdust, slabs, and edgings, while about 3 tons are left in the woods as tops, limbs, broken and cull logs, cull trees, and noncommercial species. Such wood is perfectly good chemical raw material; and

Whereas diversified utilization of timber, taking the forest crop as it comes and using those portions of it for those uses to which they are best suited, will eliminate this extravagant waste of a dwindling natural resource; and

Whereas the full utilization of timber products and waste material not only means the

answer to future employment but the maintaining of many important communities as well: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate jointly concurring), That the Forty-third Regular Assembly of the Oregon Legislature, petition the Congress of the United States to appropriate an additional \$50,000 to the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station for the establishment of a forest utilization service unit to bring the results of wood-utilization research to the forest industries of the Pacific Northwest; to take the problems of industry needing solution to the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service; and to conduct other urgently needed work such as participating in local pilot-plant demonstrations of promising new processes and products; and be it further

Resolved, That adequate Federal appropriations be provided the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service which would enable it to make full use of its present facilities; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to both branches of the Congress of the United States, the Department of Agriculture, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon.

Endorsed: House Joint Memorial No. 4, introduced by Representative Manley Wilson.

CLARIBEL BUFF, *Chief Clerk.*

Adopted by house February 14, 1945.

EUGENE E. MARSH, *Speaker of House.*

Adopted by senate February 28, 1945.

HOWARD C. BELTON, *President of Senate.*

Filed: March 2, 1945.

ROBERT S. FARRELL, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF OREGON,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Robert S. Farrell, Jr., secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify: That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial No. 4 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-third Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon March 2, 1945, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all endorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Ore., this 3d day of March A. D. 1945.

ROBERT S. FARRELL, Jr.,

Secretary of State.

Resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, at a regularly called meeting on Friday, February 16, 1945, Portland, Ore.

Whereas the future development of the lumber industry of Oregon and Washington is closely linked with the development of new processes for the improvement of lumber and the use of wood now wasted in the manufacture of lumber; and

Whereas these developments will only come through research in the nature of wood, the discovery of methods for its new and better use, and through the secondary research necessary for the economic application of new methods when developed; and

Whereas the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, located at Portland, Ore., and operating in Oregon and Washington, have made notable contributions to such developments in the past, and

Whereas post-war development of new and better uses of wood in Oregon and Washington should be further expanded through the work of these organizations: It is therefore

Resolved, That—

1. The appropriations to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., should be increased by \$1,500,000 annually, beginning July 1, 1945, and that this sum should be specifically used for the development of new and better uses for wood; and that

2. There should be appropriated not less than \$50,000 annually to the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station at Portland, Ore., for the establishment of a wood utilization unit. This unit should consist of a group of men especially trained in the various fields of wood technology. It should be the duty of this unit to take the problems in wood utilization which are peculiar to the States of Oregon and Washington to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, to aid there in the technical solution of these problems and to bring to the State of Oregon and Washington the results of such research in form most applicable to industrial use.

It should be further understood that the work of the wood utilization unit at the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station at Portland and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison should be conducted in the closest possible cooperation with work in these fields now under way at the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory at Corvallis, the University of Washington at Seattle, and any industrial groups or concerns now engaged in such research.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the forest-management program under the direction of the Forest Service, I wish to call to the attention of the Committee a particular phase of it which I think is most vital to the lumber industry, timberland owners, farmers, and the entire Nation. I refer especially to the experimental and research program—a study as to the best methods of promoting forestry and the conservation of our timber resources.

For several years there has been such a study on a very limited basis by the Forest Service in cooperation with interested groups. It is proving to be very valuable by providing data and methods which are directly applicable to farmers and other timberland owners. The results have been revealing, even though the surface of this remarkable work has hardly been scratched. The results obtained and the demonstrations conducted have been most beneficial in stimulating interest in improved forest-management and selective-cutting practices. There has been a great deal of attention given by lumbermen, small wood-lot owners, and public-spirited individuals of the South, and I wish to refer specifically to some of these stations. There are seven of them: The Crossett Experimental Station, at Crossett, Ark., in my district; the Delta, in Mississippi; Olustee, in Florida; Hichiti, in Georgia; Bent Creek, in North Carolina; Toccoa, in north Georgia; and Lee, in central Virginia.

Five of these stations have been operating with some technical assistance. Though they have a very limited staff, they have been doing remarkably fine

work, and the accomplishment in research and study in forest utilization has already been of inestimable value.

I think, Mr. Chairman, everyone would be interested in knowing that this great work has been carried on with an exceptionally small annual budget. The Crossett Experimental Station at Crossett, in my district, has been operating on \$14,000; the Delta operating on \$5,000; the Olustee on \$10,000; the Hichiti station, \$5,000; the Bent Creek station, \$6,000; the Toccoa station, \$1,500, with no technical help; and the Lee station in Virginia, \$2,440, with no technical help.

With the credible showing made in the few years these stations have been operating, how much greater benefit would have resulted had these plants and investments been properly utilized. They have certainly shown their value and paved the way for the perpetual operation of one of the greatest industries of this country, if it is properly followed through and permitted to develop. You might ask, Mr. Chairman, what is the tangible value of the program. It is well known that one of the most tragic experiences in the history of our country is the waste and exploitation of our timber resources. Had there been proper conservation and forest management we would still have in this county an unlimited quota of virgin timber. Through these experimental stations, the need for proper forest management and conservation has been thoroughly demonstrated. Selective cutting practices, improved cutting of timber, as well as better farm-forest management have resulted. Forest utilization and experiments in mechanizing of log, pulpwood, and chemical wood production are vital to the future of this great industry. There are yet unlimited possibilities toward the accomplishment of these objectives if the experimental program could be properly expanded to meet such justifiable demands.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, the responsibilities of the Committee on Agriculture, and I appreciate the position of the subcommittee who has studied and determined the amounts available to these various programs under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. I regret very much the committee did not feel justified in making funds available for this program sufficient to utilize at least existing plants to the fullest extent and for the establishment of others most vitally needed.

The subcommittee was very kind in giving an opportunity for witnesses to appear and present this matter for their consideration. I appeared with other Members of Congress before the subcommittee, of which my good friend, and the very able gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is chairman, when a delegation of State foresters and other officers presented the program. It is true a rather large increase was requested for the establishment of some 15 or 16 additional stations. There is no doubt as to their need and the contribution they would make toward this important program, but I suspect the request at this particular time was a little too

ambitious. I appreciate the fact the committee was rather impressed with the need and justification of the work of this kind, but feel that further and more careful study should be given to it. The committee suggests on page 13, of the report, that the Department give careful study to this program with the view of the formation of a definite program for next year.

The benefits already obtained from this program are inestimable, and it is operating on an annual budget of \$43,940. It seems to me that if the existing stations could be provided with slight additional funds to fully utilize the plants, we could get a much clearer picture during the coming year where they would be invaluable to the study suggested by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I am thoroughly satisfied as to the need and justification of the experimental forestry and research program. I am personally familiar with the immeasurable benefits derived from one of these stations that has been operating for 7 years. It is in my district in Crossett, Ark., one of the greatest timber producing areas. We have some hardwood, but it is primarily quick-growth pine. The Crossett Forestry Experimental Station is considered the outstanding project of its kind and has taken the lead in this program. I have personally visited this station and observed the most revealing and remarkable work being carried on there.

Let me give you a more realistic picture as to how the Forestry Service is operating this program by telling you about this No. 1 project at Crossett.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, it is not merely a Government program. It is a cooperative program by private company, the Crossett Lumber Co., and the Federal Government. In August 1934 the Crossett Lumber Co. deeded to the United States Government 1,680 acres of the finest timberland to be found as their contribution in initiating this program. Seven years' experience has proved that excellent results could be obtained in this experimental work over a long period of time. The average person not familiar with the forest program cannot conceive the interest stimulated in forest conservation by improved methods of planning, developing, and cutting, as well as utilization of timber and better farm-forestry management. Though limited in scope, it has already proven a most valuable asset to the farmers in Arkansas and Louisiana, as well as the whole Nation. Certainly, it should be of interest that forestry-minded people from all over the United States have gone to this station to witness the demonstrations and observe the studies and experiments.

The Crossett Lumber Co., being so favorably impressed with the splendid results, leased an additional 1,800 acres to the Government in March 1942. This cooperation of private ownership and Government was to permit a broader scope of operation to include experiments in seedlings and reproduction. This makes a total of 3,480 acres of valuable timberlands this company has made available to the Government for this program. It has been operating on an

annual budget of \$14,000, and with such limited funds the station cannot possibly take advantage of the experimental opportunities as it should. It should have approximately \$50,000 per year in order to serve the 10,000,000 acres of timberland in this area.

Mr. Chairman, I was reared in the heart of this great timberland area. I have observed it all my life and worked for years in the timber woods. I know what it means to the farmers who go to this station every year to observe the progress toward proper forest-management and conservation practices. When we give the farmers the benefit that could be derived from these experimental stations, we substantially increase their income and standard of living.

I have seen the waste and exploitation of our timber resources, but the time has come, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot and we must not permit it to continue. The 600,000 acres of timberland in this country, if properly utilized and conserved, will continue to be an even greater industry—and I speak not only for the lumber companies, I plead not only in the interest of the farmer, but for the future of all of the people of the United States. I personally am going to abide by the decision of the Committee and do what I can toward working out a plan for next year that will be commensurate with the benefits and provide the needs for a long-time conservation program. I am very hopeful we can formulate and present a program soon that will be acceptable.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$4,418,778 for forest development roads and trails (including not to exceed \$68,846 for personal services in the District of Columbia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for maintenance of forest highways, which latter sum is part of the balance of the amount of \$5,714,222 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by the act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780, 76th Cong.), in all, \$5,918,778, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop buildings in Portland, Oreg.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 42, line 15, strike out "\$4,418,778" and insert "\$3,000,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment cuts \$1,418,773 from the item for forest roads and trails.

For the last 15 years we have spent more money building roads and trails in the forests of the United States than in any 50 previous years of our history—yes, any hundred years of our history. Never have we spent the money for roads and trails beginning with the C. C. C. development that we have in the last 15 years. We have built roads so that they extend through the private forests as well as the national forests, State forests also such as never before in all our history. These roads not only afford transportation throughout the forests so we can carry men and equipment there to fight fires and so that the forests can be used, but now we are going to spend a lot more money for the same purpose. Here is an opportunity to save \$1,418,000 on the building of roads.

Do you not think we had better stop a few of these road building projects in the national forests and get out and fight the war? Do you not think we had better take the men we would use to build forest roads and put them on the farm? Do you not think it would be better to use these men in the war industries at this time when we hear so much talk about manpower shortage and let them build ships? Do you not think it would be better to use these men in the forest cutting pulpwood to furnish the paper we need? There are thousands of ways in which they could be more profitably used than in a continuation of the building of forest roads and trails.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to my good friend from California, because a while ago on an amendment I offered I had every Member from California against me. I hope now I may have a little support from my colleague from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am not going to give the gentleman support or even a good shot in the arm, because I think he does not understand.

Mr. RICH. I live out in the forests, I live right in the woods.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman does not know what woods are. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that in the Western States the money that has been spent in the past 3 or 4 years on forest roads and trails has been a direct contribution to the war effort and has lessened the length of the war by years in enabling us to get huge quantities of lumber out of the mountain-forest area.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further. I yielded because the gentleman said he wanted to ask me something. You have been on the road all right, you have been on the road, on the road to bankruptcy. You are going down that road this afternoon like nobody's business.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Oh, no, we have not.

Mr. RICH. On the road to ruin.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

Mr. WHITE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I think in justice to the western roads—

Mr. TARVER. I do not think the western roads will be hurt by this committee this afternoon.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I want to tell the Committee of the Whole House that I came home from the committee meeting one day feeling truly cut and bloody. We had cut the Budget estimate for forest roads by over \$4,000,000 that day. I want to assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that our forest roads are in the war. Eighty-seven billion board feet of lumber were hauled out of our forests over these roads. Without that lumber and that wood we could not, among other things, move a pound of supplies to our boys around the globe.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodicals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing to employees daily transportation between points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby continued available, in accordance with section 3 of said act of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobligated balances of appropriations made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided*, That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: On page 44, line 1, strike out "\$4,253,662" and insert "\$4,378,662."

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I hope it will not be necessary to ask for the adoption of this amendment and it will not be necessary if we may have the assurance of the subcommittee that it was not their intention by the figures placed in this bill to preclude other agencies of the Government using other money appropriated by other bills to carry out the functions of those agencies. Specifically, I refer to the construction of guayule mills by the Defense Plants Corporation. May I enquire of the subcommittee if it was the intention of the subcommittee to preclude the Defense

Plants Corporation, if requested by other defense agencies of the Government to provide funds for the construction of additional mills, from the construction of those mills under such circumstances?

Mr. TARVER. May I say that the question answers itself almost, in my judgment. We are not carrying any funds in this bill for the Defense Plants Corporation. We cannot put any limitation in this bill upon the expenditure of funds carried in any other appropriation bill and manifestly we have not undertaken to do so. We are dealing only with the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration, not with appropriations for other agencies of the Government; nor are we seeking to limit the expenditure of funds by other agencies of the Government in any way. That is not our function.

Mr. POAGE. I felt that was the position of the committee, I thought that is what was desired to be done, but there was a legal question raised by attorneys for the R. F. C. who thought it might be the intention of the committee to try to preclude other agencies of the Government from proceeding to build additional guayule mills. I had understood that the committee had no such intention, but I wanted that fact to be clear in the RECORD.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman's worry is caused by the fact that appropriations were not made in this bill for the purpose of constructing mills to manufacture guayule into rubber, may I say that so far as my own opinion is concerned, and the opinion of other members of the committee is concerned, the necessities which may face those in control of the rubber program would govern in the question of whether additional facilities should be built or not. I did not think that was a proper field for the Committee on Agriculture to go into but should be controlled by those who have to do with whether or not present facilities are sufficient to meet our rubber demand.

Mr. POAGE. That is the opinion I had and I think it is the opinion of the Members of the House, but I wanted it to be definitely clear in the RECORD.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is it not the opinion of the gentleman that the attitude of Congress is that it is a very necessary thing that we harvest and mill as quickly as possible, as part of the defense program of the United States, the guayule which is already planted?

Mr. POAGE. That is my own opinion although there are Members who might not want to express any opinion. However, I wanted to get it clear that it was the opinion of this Committee of the Whole House that if the defense agencies recommended that the Defense Plants Corporation build mills they would be at liberty to do so. I understand that is the view of the Appropriations Commit-

tee and that the failure of the committee to include funds for the construction of new mills should not be construed as any intent to prevent the Defense Plants Corporation or other governmental agency from building the mills. Therefore, with this understanding and assurance, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 44, line 1, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$4,253,662" and insert "\$4,000,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, I am sorry that we cannot cut down some of these appropriations. It seems as if that is not the thought in the minds of the Committee. Let us see what this emergency rubber project does, and just read from the report:

The Budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the emergency rubber project contemplated the plowing under of 10,000 acres now in guayule and the restoration of the land to its owners. This would be in pursuance of a policy of immediate liquidation proposed last year by the House, disagreed to by the Senate, and finally rejected as a result of the House concurring in the Senate action.

That is where the House failed. They concurred with the Senate and laid down again. The House conferees, I tell you, always lay down. They do not stand up and fight, and that is the reason we get these appropriation increases over in the Senate. If we had a little more fight in our conferees we would not have the wool pulled over our eyes as we have. They talk here about this material they are growing for rubber. It evidently was a mistake, and it is going to cost this country a whole lot of money. You are not going to do anything by continuing the process of planting and planting and planting, and you are not getting anything that is in accordance with the best thoughts and ideas relative to the production of rubber. It seems to me that you should cut this item down, and the quicker you cut it down, the better. It is just like this oil venture up here in Canada. The quicker you cut it out the better off you are going to be. Let us vote for this amendment. You are going to get one vote at least.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I do that for this reason: While the hearings were being conducted we were given evidence to the

effect that there is no assurance at all as to when we are going to get any great quantity of rubber from Malaya and the Orient, even after the war is ended. Personally I do not care to be put in a position of gambling with the future, and, as far as I am concerned, I am willing to vote for additional sums for this project to put in another mill or two to process what rubber we can from the guayule we already have. I certainly hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will not prevail.

We need whatever rubber we can produce to make our synthetic product adaptable for heavy-duty tires. This guayule rubber production may well be the beginning of a great new agricultural achievement. Let us not throw away what we now have and later, perhaps, be at the mercy of the rubber cartels of former years. To balance our great synthetic-rubber industry of today, and to augment it, we must have crude rubber. We must never again depend upon any nation but our own for strategic commodities of this sort. The lack of these in times of war may prove fatal.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment that has just been offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I rather reluctantly have to make the statement that he is not fully informed on the guayule rubber project. I have made a study of this for about 3 years. I sat over on the Senate side and listened to the hearings of the Agricultural Subcommittee on that. I was a member of the subcommittee of our own House Committee on Agriculture in 1942 that studied this particular subject, and I have followed it ever since. I have viewed the plantings. I have attended hearings in California and other places.

As to what the gentleman from Pennsylvania said about what happened a year ago, that the conferees went over there and listened to the Senate and agreed with everything they did to raise the appropriation, may I say that that was done at the insistence largely of the House Agricultural Committee subcommittee on guayule, which appeared before the Senate after the Appropriations bill had been passed here.

We made an investigation subsequent to that of the guayule project, right in the field, and held hearings with all the large rubber companies and the research department of the Navy Department present, and they all said that this should be maintained.

I am very hopeful, and I am sure that the Defense Plant Corporation will want this rubber. In fact, I know they will. In the hearings you will see where Mr. Granger, of the Forest Service, head of the emergency guayule rubber project, testified that they were proposing two additional mills which should be put in, and I am sure the Defense Plant Corporation will do so in the interest of national defense.

Guayule rubber is a very valuable commodity. You will see that its history will be like that of the automobile. One of these days those who opposed it in the early days will see it become not a luxury but a necessity in this country, because it is a high quality of rubber. It has been produced in this country since Pearl Harbor from seed. I hope you defeat this amendment. I have a lot of faith that the Defense Plant Corporation will put in these two new mills that we need. We need them now, and we are going to need them a lot more in the next few years. We need this rubber a great deal more now than we will need it 5 years from now. Now is a critical time. Rubber is the most strategic of all the materials today, and I have that from the Rubber Director of the War Production Board.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food Administration, without other compensation from the United States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia; \$13,636,472, including \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments are made against producers or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLIOTT: On page 45, line 6, after "including", strike out "\$275,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because the large amount of labor that is being taken away from the farms makes it imperative that we have enough money to carry out the

wage-stabilization program; \$275,000 is not enough. As late as this morning I talked to Mr. Cowen, of the Office of the War Food Administrator, who is handling this, and he says that \$275,000 will not do the job.

Let us not kid ourselves. We are in a critical period. In my State practically all the agricultural products are going to the Pacific theater of war. It is imperative that we have the Mexican nationals to assist us.

With a few more dollars added here, it will assure us there will be a sufficient amount of money to carry on the wage stabilization program. This wage stabilization program is a protection to everybody who purchases food because it has a tendency to balance off the wage scales rather than let them get out of reach one from the other. So it is very important, Members of the House, that this amount of money be increased. The Bureau of the Budget, when it was testifying before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Agriculture Department, testified there was \$625,000 needed. I have a letter here from the Farm Bureau. I have telegrams which I have received from farm organizations and individuals. They say without the increase it will be impossible to carry on this program at this time. And this is the time, above all times, when we certainly must not let the people in the agricultural field down.

I yield to my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

Mr. LEA. Can the gentleman state to the House the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is the amount as it appears on page 64 in part II, under the War Food Administration.

Mr. LEA. Would the gentleman's amendment make the total \$500,000?

Mr. ELLIOTT. My amendment would make it \$500,000.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The Bureau of the Budget did not recommend anything on this item at all.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Pardon me. Mr. Horton appeared before the gentleman's committee on the matter of wage stabilization. He recommended \$625,000.

Mr. LEA. May I state that the highly competitive condition of agricultural labor and other labor on the Pacific Coast, particularly in the shipbuilding and aircraft construction, is such that it is a matter of great importance to have the proper administration to stabilize labor.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct.

Mr. LEA. There are thousands of instances in the past few years in which great injustice has been worked against agriculture because of the competitive wage scales which take away their best labor.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct.

I yield to my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART].

Mr. GEARHART. May I compliment the gentleman from California for offering this amendment? There is no doubt in the world that the amount to be appropriated under the provisions of the bill now under consideration is utterly

insufficient. The amount fixed by the gentleman in his amendment is considerably less than the amount which the Manpower and War Food Administration are asking for. Food is ammunition and our farm boys are away fighting. They cannot harvest our crops. We are bringing in people from the outside who, because of the unstable condition of wage levels throughout the country, are wasting more time looking for higher wages than they are in harvesting the crops which we must have if we are going to win this war.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman is correct. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman for calling attention to the close relation between the wage stabilization program and the Mexican labor program which is very important in the harvesting of crops for war food.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I might say to the Members of the House on March 2 I introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations dealing with this subject, and in that bill I asked for \$500,000 after conferring with the War Food Administrator as to the great need for this increased amount of money.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. May I say to the House the condition in Arizona is only a little less critical than that in California. I hope the gentleman's amendment will prevail.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY].

Mr. DE LACY. It seems to me we ought to increase this fund. If we expect to freeze labor on the farm and keep them from moving around, we ought to pay up some money to keep them there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes, to be equally divided between those who want to speak thereon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the items in the bill which was subject to a point of order. I am very much interested in it. No Budget estimate came to us since that Bureau knows that this activity comes under an amendment to the Price Control Act. This act, of course, expires in June and may or may not be renewed. However, if we fail to appropriate now the agency may dwindle away by then. If we do appropriate the amount of money that the committee allowed, the program can continue. Regarding the over-all amount needed the agency can do as they have been doing in the past, they can come in and get a deficiency appropriation. That is the reason why the

committee did not increase the amount. We merely wanted to assure the continuation of the activity.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. THOM. What is the program? What does it consist of?

Mr. HORAN. Out west where we have had a dearth of farm labor we have had considerable pirating of labor. In my own district we paid as high as \$45 a day for thinning apple trees before this Agency began functioning. Of course, that is out of all proportion. We had people demanding 25 cents a box for picking apples. Under those circumstances it was necessary for all producers and even labor to get together and agree on something that was reasonable. There is no question but what this program has worked out there where the need was so great. Without it a great many of our crops would not have been harvested.

Mr. THOM. Do you mean it is simply the fixing of a wage scale by experts?

Mr. HORAN. Yes; by agreement.

Mr. THOM. And this money is to hire men to make those agreements?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

This is one program that has been administered with the unqualified approval of everyone whose attention has been called to it. It is an absolutely necessary program. The boys upon our farms who ordinarily harvest the crops are away at war. We have been compelled to import people to bring in the crops which, in the end, will win this war for us. Many people are working on farms who have never worked on farms before—many of them brought in from foreign shores. The services of thousands are being utilized in neighborhoods far from their homes. Among the strangers that are presently employed in central California are Mexican nationals, citizens of an ally of ours in this war. The stabilization of the wages they earn will do more to protect them from exploitation than anything that could be done.

This program is to prevent the skyrocketing of wages in one neighborhood, the fall of them to bedrock in another. This to protect them and their farmer employers, large and small, from the senseless competition of one side of the road as against the other side of the road. The wage-stabilization program is popular with both the workers and the owners of the farms. Let me read to you what Mr. Donald Rush, Assistant Chief of the Wage Stabilization Division, had to say of this program during the course of the hearings before the Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of this bill:

In the operation of the wage-ceiling program in the Western States—and the program is primarily operative in the West, because that is where we have had the very high wages—the development, in my estimation, has been very unusual. The farmers approached wage ceilings very cautiously at the start. Until they had had some experience

with its operation they had many reservations about it. We did, too. But the thing has worked. It has stopped workers moving from place to place and looking for higher wages. The workers have liked it and the farmers have liked it. Its acceptance has been most unusual, both by the large farmers and small farmers.

So there is no controversy of any kind between persons of different political philosophies or economic ideologies—nothing like that at all. We have under consideration a program that everybody is for; a program which has worked in the years gone by; one which has helped the farmers of our common country to harvest the bumper crops that have made the winning of this war the certainty it is. Without this program I am not so sure that the end of the war would hold for us such promise.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to the distinguished Representative from the Tenth District of California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. As a matter of fact, this wage-stabilization program has protected the little farmer against the big farmer, and without the wage-stabilization program the large farmer could pay more per hour while the little farmer could not even get the necessary labor to harvest his crops?

Mr. GEARHART. That is entirely correct. I thank my colleague for emphasizing it. We have many times had to face the utterly impossible situation of farmers on opposite sides of the road outbidding each other for the labor of the none-too-many workers to the result that the men go trooping back and forth across the road with each offer of a higher wage, to the end that thousands of them spent more time looking for higher wages than they did working. It was wage stabilization that ended all that. An inadequate appropriation will bring it all back again.

It is interesting, Mr. Chairman, to contemplate what might happen if this appropriation is not increased in accordance with the provisions of the Elliott amendment. In the light of the possible results of such a niggardly policy the testimony of Brig. Gen. Philip Bruton, Director, Food Industries Division, Program Branch, Office of Labor, War Food Administration, given before our Appropriation Committee, takes on added importance. He said:

I would say it would have this effect, or could have this effect: If there was no wage stabilization in agriculture, particularly in the West where wages have gone so high and might go considerably higher if a stabilization program was not available, it would tend to create such wide fluctuations in wages that we would have considerable discontent among Mexican nationals. This might be reflected in a somewhat retarded movement by Mexicans. You remember last year in the picking of cherries the wages got clear out of hand and there were Mexican nationals working elsewhere who became discontented. It does have those repercussions.

At another point in his testimony, General Bruton climaxed his warnings in the following words:

I am afraid it—

Failure to adequately appropriate—will make for very unsettled labor conditions.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the anticipated importation of 75,000 Mexican nationals, 18,000 to 25,000 Jamaicans, 5,000 to 7,000 Bahamans, these to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of itinerant Americans upon whom we will have to depend for the harvesting of our crops, this is no time to be niggardly in the support of so necessary a program as the wage stabilization undoubtedly is.

And what would be an adequate appropriation for this most worthy program? This also can be gleaned from the testimony of Mr. Kenneth Butler, executive officer, Food Industries Division, Program Branch, Office of Labor, War Foods Administration, who also discussed this very important subject at the hearings which preceded the presentation of the bill we now have today under consideration. Under questioning by our colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], the following occurred:

Mr. HORAN. I would like to ask just one question to be inserted in our general discussion following my questions: What estimate did you ask of the Budget Bureau for wage stabilization?

Mr. BUTLER. \$441,232.

Mr. HORAN. I have in my mind a figure of \$625,000 as being suggested as necessary for that work.

Mr. BUTLER. The estimate of \$441,232 was made in the summer of 1944. Since then the whole direction of the agricultural-labor problem has been such that we feel the increased figures would more adequately take care of the problem.

Mr. HORAN. I wanted the figures for the committee's consideration.

From this testimony it becomes quite clear that in asking that the appropriation be raised from \$275,000 to \$500,000, the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] is well within the outside figure which the testimony before the subcommittee would justify. Certainly, the figure he suggests cannot be denominated as unreasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. GEARHART asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee thought this was good work and needed work, and for that reason we went to an unusual length to try to provide for it. There is no law authorizing an appropriation after June 30 of this year. The authority for it was contained in the Price Control Act which expires on June 30 of this year unless it is extended, and the legislative committee having jurisdiction is now giving consideration to a bill which it will undoubtedly bring in to extend the provisions of the Price Control Act. Under these circumstances the Budget sent up no estimate for this work but we placed the amount of \$275,000 in the bill because according to the evidence we had it was an important work and we wanted to provide for it.

This is one of the items which I undertook to protect this morning in urging the House to vote to waive points of order against the bill, because if points of order had not been waived nothing could have been carried in the bill for the item. I may say to these gentle-

men that under these circumstances it would seem that \$275,000 is enough to appropriate now, at least until after Congress has passed on whether it is going to extend the Price Control Act and what its provisions shall be. Money has been provided to carry on this work until June 30 and this will provide for carrying on the work after June 30. If the extension of the Price Control Act becomes effective and then the necessity for a deficiency appropriation should develop, undoubtedly the House would provide it; but I see no reason why in advance of the enactment of the authorization we should double, almost, the amount which the committee has recommended. We thought we had pleased these gentlemen very highly in bringing this in in the amount of \$275,000 without any authority of law and asking the House to waive points of order against it; yet they come in here and want to double it in advance of the enactment of the law. I think the amendment ought to be rejected.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. My reason in offering the amendment was just this: That the farmers are now planting seed for the crops that will mature later in the year. They want to be assured that there is sufficient money on hand now in this stabilization program so they will be sure of having labor available to harvest crops.

Mr. TARVER. I understand; but there is money in the fund now to last until June 30.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes; but would the gentleman invest \$30,000 in planting a crop without knowing he was going to have labor to harvest the crop when it was made?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further to the gentleman from California.

Under this bill they have \$275,000. They already have money available to last until June 30 of this year. Certainly this \$275,000 will run them after June 30 until they can present a supplemental estimate to the deficiency committee should the authorization be renewed and the need for it develop. I do not see any reason for doubling the amount of this appropriation now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired; all time has expired on the pending amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ELLIOTT) there were—ayes 24, noes 48.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$6,562,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;

lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the act of July 1, 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8); and the method that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its equivalent for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used for determining the parity price for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at such average location for the purposes of this proviso: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity substantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or commodities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HORAN: On page 46, line 16, after the word "hereof" but before the colon, insert a comma and the following: "but not more than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head."

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to clarify and to bring this expense out into the open. The proviso which I propose to amend includes functions which the Commodity Credit Corporation performs in the shape of commissions and orders to collect rents, and so forth. There is nothing in the act as we have it before us this afternoon that gives us any check or any knowledge of the amount. The purpose

of my amendment is to bring it to our attention and to give us something to check against. In this case we do not even have the Director of the Bureau of the Budget checking on the expenditure of this amount of money. I feel that some check should exist.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I have not had an opportunity to confer with all of my colleagues, but the gentleman's amendment impresses me as being sound. I think there should be a limitation here and perhaps the amount he proposes is fair. If it should be determined it is not sufficient, then the question can be re-examined in the Senate. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to agree to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman. I may say to him that that amount was given to us by Mr. Jump, Budget Director for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. TARVER. I am inclined to think it will be sufficient, and I am sure there will be no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: On page 48, line 6, after the word "Corn", strike out the period, add a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That none of these funds shall be available for administrative expenses of making subsidy payments to dairymen unless such payments be made upon a monthly basis to all qualified recipients who request that payments be made to them upon such monthly basis."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I want to reserve a point of order against the gentleman's amendment until I have had an opportunity to consider it. I am inclined to think it is legislation or proposed legislation.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, discussing the merits of the amendment rather than the point of order, which I do not believe will lie because I think my amendment is framed as a limitation upon the expenditure of money, may I say that the purpose of it is very simple. The dairymen in my section of the country, and other sections, are at present, as everybody knows, in receipt of certain subsidy payments. Those subsidy payments are made because the price of milk has been held at a certain level for the purpose of controlling the cost of living and have been necessary, at least in a great many instances, in order to enable the dairymen to make cost of production returns on their milk.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. There has been a very considerable feeling among the dairy farmers that they do not get their money quick enough so they can pay their feed

bills. I have had quite considerable reaction on that subject from my territory.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am much obliged to the gentleman. That is exactly the purpose of my amendment. I was about to point out that the dairymen in these particular parts of the country to which I have reference, one of which is my own section, have to make substantial cash outlays for the purchase of feed, the payment of wages, and for other purposes, and most of these payments must be made each month. Dairymen have to make those expenditures on a cash basis month by month. They have to hire their labor by the month, and that labor is being better paid at present than ever before, and I am glad it is. But it is necessary for the dairymen to have the funds to do it with.

With the proposal now advanced that payments be made only once every quarter it simply means that the dairyman either has to get his distributor to advance him money or else he has to go out and borrow the money and pay interest upon it, and that is what I am trying to prevent.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The fact that the dairymen have been required to accept subsidies is evidence of the fact that it is recognized that they must get these payments to get cost of production; therefore there can be no excuse for waiting 90 days which they recognize he must have.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman. I agree with that, of course, and that is what my amendment will correct.

May I point this out? I want to be perfectly candid with the House. I am informed by the head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which agency administers these payments, that if they are made on a monthly basis, it will cost somewhat more to do that than it will on a basis on making payments every quarter. I do not know exactly how much more it will cost. I doubt that it will have to be any great amount of money. If my amendment is adopted, it would be necessary to consider that feature of the situation in some deficiency appropriation bill. I think that is where it belongs. If my amendment is adopted, it will simply set forth the manner in which this money is to be expended, and it will state what the principle should be to guide these payments. That is all I am seeking to have established here. I am not asking for an increase in appropriations at this time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman has advised me that he has been in communication with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and has been advised that his amendment would necessitate the use of \$3,500,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No. The gentleman is not quite correct.

What I told the gentleman was that I have been advised by Mr. Dodd, head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that it would cost \$100,000 additional to make payments in certain parts of the country, where he believed them most necessary and important; that if he made payments on a monthly basis to every dairy farmer throughout the whole Nation it would cost about \$3,000,000 more than it now costs to administer the program.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman's amendment propose just to make these payments monthly in certain restricted areas?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. If the gentleman will bear with me just a moment, I will tell him what my amendment does. My amendment provides for payment on a monthly basis upon application by the dairy farmer anywhere. It says that if the dairy farmer requests that payment be made on a monthly basis, that it shall be so made. I do not know exactly at this time what that would entail. I think we should adopt this amendment and then upon a deficiency bill there should be consideration of what additional administrative funds are required.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What I do believe is that it would be very easy to determine the amount required for administration on the basis of some experience. I think it is an important enough matter so that it would be worth adopting this amendment now. I have a letter from Mr. Charles W. Homan, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, who tells me that he agrees wholeheartedly with the purpose of this amendment and his office is constantly in receipt of letters from dairymen urging that these payments be made on a monthly basis.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 9 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, this brings up rather a simple question. I often wonder what these chaps out in California were doing in 1939 when they received from \$1.55 to \$2 per hundred for their milk. This was the seventh year of the more abundant life too. These \$1.55 to \$2 per hundred-weight figures are the official monthly figures issued by the U. S. D. A.

Now they are receiving, including the subsidy, more than \$4.20 per hundred-

weight. They cannot even wait for their subsidy. If the W. F. A. was interested in more milk in 1945 than in 1944, why did they pay 40 percent more subsidy in April 1944 than they proposed to pay in April 1945? Why does the O. P. A. pay some States two and a fifth times as much subsidy beginning April 1, 1945, than they do others? Is it any wonder that this W. F. A. has not been able to obtain much of an increase in national milk production?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I cannot yield. I have only 3 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman has made rather a pointed remark.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The pointed remark is factual. This is just one more of the many examples of maladministration. If we keep on going the road we are going and have our leadership as it is, I do not know whether we are going to have anyone left on the farms to produce food. You will have more people on the agricultural pay roll than you will have milking the cows. You evidently wish to add \$3,000,000 worth of bureaucratic expenditures, and harm rather than help the war-food program.

In some counties they make three or four thousand farmers go to meeting places every 60 days and get their subsidy checks. Three or four thousand farmers take time off, use gas and tires to run around to a meeting to get the subsidy checks.

How many Members of this House would like to have the responsibility of distributing these checks and allocating that authority to 3,000 men scattered all over the United States, without any check-up on them as far as Lindsay Warren, the Comptroller General, is concerned? He certainly cannot check them. I should like to know why these subsidy payments—though I think I know why—but I should like to have someone publicly say why in the name of the war they do not have these payments go directly from the factories where the milk is delivered. Those checks could go out every month with the checks that go out paying for the milk, and you would have some practical administration policy followed, and the Comptroller General could check the plants as to accuracy. It is done now with the cheese subsidy. I think it is being done directly with the butter subsidy, too. I think that this is purely a matter of administration. I do not think it would be right for us at this time to require these checks to be paid out through cumbersome procedures every 30 days. The next thing they will ask is a still greater Federal pay roll that is now altogether too cumbersome and large for efficient wartime administration. Though over three hundred and forty-four millions were paid in the so-called feed-subsidy program in 1944, the amount of milk produced per cow was below the previous year's production. Why?

The little people here had their wages frozen at from 50 to 60 cents an hour in many places. Taxes are being exacted

from people with \$500 to \$600 incomes. Much legislation that appeared to make some sense before the war does not make sense during the war. Do you believe in taxing a man receiving \$500 to \$600 per year in order to pay 26,000 large landowners over \$50,000,000 as a subsidy for doing or not doing something? The American people are beginning to find that there is not much nourishment in all this New Deal bologna. The sooner we get a war-food program based on common sense the sooner the food for the war effort and the domestic demands will be provided in the needed amounts.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. The Eighteenth District of California, which I represent, is contiguous at one corner to the great congressional district which my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] represents.

Shortly before I came here a delegation of dairy leaders waited upon me to make sure that everything possible was done here to see to it that if possible they receive their subsidy checks once a month instead of once every 3 months. In that district of Los Angeles County there are many small dairies but very important ones, as well as large ones. I urge the support of this amendment because it means very, very much to those California dairymen.

Recently we have been able to make an arrangement whereby, through the cooperation of Mr. Dodd, and because it seemed so important, the dairymen in my district are now paying money to help with the additional administrative costs in order to get these checks each month. It is so vital to the dairymen in Los Angeles County that they will receive these subsidy checks every month that we have just completed a cooperative arrangement with Mr. Dodd's department, which has been very nice. It starts May 1.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In offering this amendment I meant no criticism of Mr. Dodd or the manner of administration of this program. I believe he would be very glad to do it in this way. I do not believe he would have any objection.

Mr. DOYLE. In my remarks I am not criticizing any department; I am just stating the fact that it is essential, to further promote and carry on the dairy industry in my district, that these men who do not have the operating credit get it and get their funds at least once a month.

No Member of this House but admits that food is as important as powder and bullets, and certainly the production, distribution, and marketing of milk and dairy products pertains to absolutely essential food.

The drainage of our dairy manpower, made necessary by war exigencies, together with other lack of available labor, the cost of feed, the high wage and labor costs, the lack of more modern and recent milking-machinery equipment, the lack of money surpluses which can be used as operating credits or capital—these and many other reasons contribute to the absolute need of many, many dairymen of Los Angeles County to have their milk-subsidy checks once a month.

I recognize that the attitude of the House here this afternoon is to not change, modify, defeat, or amend the appropriation measure as recommended by the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Committee, and the distinguished committee membership. But, gentlemen, here is a practical necessity dealing with vital war milk and dairy supplies which must receive prompt treatment. Now is the time to treat it favorably. This is the first opportunity we have had. If the amendment is objected to on the grounds that there is no definite information of increased administration costs by my honorable colleague who proposed the amendment, then, nevertheless, I ask for a favorable vote on the amendment so that as the bill, as amended, goes to the Senate from this House the lack of present information about additional administrative costs which would be made necessary by the carrying out of this amendment can be supplied. The bill as finally passed with this amendment would not lack any essential element.

Your favorable action this afternoon will start in motion required, practical, sound procedures which must come as soon as possible. Let us start them now by voting this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I am not opposed to the idea of paying the dairymen each month, certainly not if that is their desire and it can be done without too great expense. But I certainly think a proposal of this kind which would add 50 percent to the administrative expense of the Commodity Credit Corporation, according to the statement of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], ought to have had some investigation before the committee before it is put in a bill in the House. Nobody appeared before the committee asking that this language be included in the bill. The committee had no evidence as to how much it would cost. It seems Mr. Dodd called the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] up on the telephone and told him it would cost \$100,000 if it were only applied to certain restricted areas and if applied to the country generally and everybody took advantage of it, it would cost \$3,000,000 or more. Do we want to legislate on the basis of a telephone call from Mr. Dodd to Mr. VOORHIS, or do we want to proceed in an orderly way? Do you not think it would be better to wait and let these gentlemen go before the Senate Committee on Agriculture Appropriations and have the departmental authorities

up there find out definitely what this would cost, and then determine what ought to be done about it? We ought to have some evidence here before we increase this amount by even \$100,000, not to speak of \$3,000,000.

Now, if you adopt this amendment, then you want to go back on page 45, line 23, and strike out \$6,562,000 and put in some increased amount there to take care of the cost of this. It would not be fair to require the performance of additional duties and at the same time not appropriate money with which to take care of the additional duties. I do not know of any evidence you have here on the basis of which you can determine how much you ought to add to it. So, I think it is not a thing you are in a position to pass on intelligently here. Since the bill is going to the Senate, there will be ample opportunity to present the matter there. These gentlemen never came before our committee and never mentioned this until the bill was reported to the House. It seems to me to be fair they should wait and present it in an orderly way.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I explain, first of all, that Mr. Dodd did not call me, but I called him.

Mr. TARVER. May I say that is a distinction without a difference.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I called him because the dairymen were so concerned about the change to payments only once a quarter, which is a recent development. May I furthermore point out I agree with the gentleman that the appropriation would have to be altered, but we will be in a much stronger position to go before the Senate committee if the House expressed itself favorably on this amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman know how much ought to be added to the appropriation if this language is put in?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think it can be determined.

Mr. TARVER. It can be determined, but you are not in a position to offer an amendment, saying how much it is. I think the amendment ought to be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on the pending amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2689, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and in-

clude therein an editorial from the American Federationist.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. JONES (at the request of Mr. HOFFMAN) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at the conclusion of debate on the rule.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made on the rule and also in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made today on the rule and also in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANGELL (at the request of Mr. HORAN) was granted permission to extend his remarks and to include certain excerpts.

Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two particulars, in one to include a resolution from South Carolina General Assembly, and in the other an editorial.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two different subjects and to include a letter and a statement from the press.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a short series of interesting and informative articles written by Maj. George J. Feldman of the United States Army Air Forces.

Mr. LEA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and to include a quotation from the United States Department of Agriculture Year Book, 1920, and a quotation from the publication, Crops and Markets, of July 1943.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a chapter of a report compiled by him on a trip made to the South Pacific by the Naval Affairs Committee.

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, on the second roll call I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD may be corrected to so show.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

THE YALTA AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI] is recognized for 40 minutes.

(Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, even before I became a Member of the House I was a strong advocate of the President's foreign policy. Since I have taken office I have supported his policy throughout.

Slightly more than a month ago the country reverberated with the report of the Yalta agreement arrived at by the Big Three in the Crimea. As for the provisions of the Yalta pact dealing with the defeat of Germany, the occupation and control of Germany, reparations by Germany, and the United Nations Conference, there can only be 100 percent agreement. However, the feature dealing with the declaration of liberated Europe, particularly as it affects Poland, brings only keen disappointment and shame for all of us.

It has been no easy matter for me to take my position with regard to that part of the Yalta pact which deals with the dismemberment of our ally Poland. Some may contend that my criticism of the activities of our principal allies and our own Government will give aid and comfort to the enemy. Certainly nothing could be more nonsensical. Our allies—Britain, Russia, and others—have repeatedly criticized our activities without hesitation. We, on the other hand, who pride ourselves in being the greatest democracy in the world, and probably the only one where free speech is enjoyed in time of war, "hush-hush" all criticism regarding the demands or activities of our allies in the course of the war. This, of course, is considered diplomatic tact. Why should this tact be confined to one side? Why must we yield with silence to the demands of our allies again and again and again?

John McKee, in his pamphlet entitled "Poland, Russia, and Our Honor," published by the John S. Burns & Sons, of Glasgow, raises these questions:

Does diplomacy demand that we should preserve discreet silence and inaction while a proved friend is treated outrageously? Have we abandoned the Atlantic Charter and let fear and convenience take the place of honor?

It is likely that our allies consider us weak and timid in the expression of our oft repeated ideals. Were we to take a firm and insistent attitude, we and our ideals would gain in the respect and confidence of all the United Nations. We have been drawn into World War No. 2 against our will. However, since we became involved in it, our avowed purpose and determination was not to enhance our territory, not to expand our sphere of influence, not to enlarge our theater of domination, but, precisely, to wipe out the aggressive totalitarian dictators and establish a lasting peace so that future generations might not have to endure a hell our men are experiencing today. Thus, we enjoy an enviable position wherein we can demand and require the same purpose of our allies in this conflict. Even before we entered the war we solemnly adhered to certain high principles which were clearly set forth in the Atlantic Charter. It has been a long standing policy of our Government, as repeatedly expressed by the Secretaries of State and by the Presi-

dent himself, that unilateral agreements should not be recognized. We have long been proponents and supporters of the doctrine of self-determination of nations. We violated these long established doctrines and principles at Yalta. The little nations of the world are watching intently our actions in regard to Poland, for they know that the treatment of Poland will lay the pattern for the treatment they may expect at the hands of the Big Three. We are not so much concerned that the victim of this treatment is Poland, for she but represents a symbol. The criticism would be equally justified were it any other of our sister United Nations. It is not so much what was done at Yalta that matters, as the manner in which it was accomplished. If the same result had been obtained through the use of democratic processes, no one could complain. But when all principles were brushed aside and the matter disposed of in an arbitrary, dictatorial way, we cannot stand by without protest.

My purpose in taking the floor this afternoon is to request the President and the State Department to instruct our delegates to the San Francisco Conference to move for a reconsideration of that portion of the Yalta pact that deals with the unilateral dismemberment of our ally, Poland, and to advise the other members of the United Nations of this action. I believe that the wrong committed may still be righted and that we may still regain our self-respect and honor in the eyes of the nations of the world. There are some who fear that such procedure might break up the conference. If our understandings and councils with the United Nations are based on such frail foundations that this matter cannot be reopened, then our hopes for a world peace organization are in vain. It is far better that this error be righted now than that the Senate should reject the Yalta pact in its present form.

It is not my purpose this afternoon to reiterate the historical background of the claims that Poland may have to the territory of which she was deprived at Yalta. The history of Poland's claims has been repeated on this floor often enough. Citation of history, like that of the Scripture, can often be used to serve the purpose or convenience of the citator. Besides, as stated earlier, our sin at Yalta is to be found not so much in what we did with respect to the Polish boundaries, but the manner in which it was done and the repudiation of our solemn guaranties that we would not participate in unilateral settlements of boundary disputes. We gave our word of honor to that effect.

The tragedy of Yalta lay in the fact that the leaders of three great nations met—two of them disinterested, one very much interested, and dismembered a fourth nation without giving it a chance to present its side of the case. This dismemberment was made in complete violation of the repeated promises made by all the United Nations which were signatories to the Atlantic Charter, that the people of a given area or given countries were to decide the form of government

under which they wished to be ruled. As recently as December 18, 1944, Secretary of State Stettinius announced our policy toward Poland as follows:

The United States Government stands unequivocally for a strong, free, and independent Polish state with the untrammelled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit.

It has been the consistently held policy of the United States Government that questions relating to boundaries should be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. As Secretary Hull stated in his address of April 9, 1944, "This does not mean that certain questions may not and should not in the meantime be settled by friendly conference and agreement." In the case of the future frontiers of Poland, if a mutual agreement is reached by the United Nations directly concerned, this Government would have no objection to such an agreement which would make an essential contribution to the prosecution of the war against the common enemy.

Let us briefly review some of the provisions of the Yalta pact insofar as they deal with Poland in order that we may be able to determine what was in the minds of the Big Three and what purpose their actions might serve. The opening sentence reads:

A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army.

Let us contrast with this the statement made by the President in his message to the House on the state of the Union delivered on January 6, 1945—page 94, volume 91, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

As a result of the combined effort of the Allied forces, great military victories were achieved in 1944: The liberation of France, Belgium, Greece, and parts of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

One of the purposes in organizing the United Nations was to have joint action. It has been an accepted unwritten policy that no one country should be considered the sole liberator of another. Certainly anyone looking at the whole picture can appreciate that Poland, like the other countries, was liberated as a result of the joint action of all the Allied Nations and not only the Russian effort, regardless of its undeniable importance. No one will question the fact that the activities of the British, American, Polish, and other Allied forces in Italy and France, as well as the Polish Underground, have greatly aided the cause of Poland's liberation, as well as did the unestimable lend-lease aid we sent to the Russians. It has been the policy of the United States, as well as of the other United Nations, to avoid spheres or zones of power influence. To permit one country to claim the credit for liberating another might give rise to such an implication and might further encourage the tendency toward a final division of the world into zones of power influence.

Some writers and commentators have taken the position that Russia has liberated Poland and therefore Poland should be willing to reward her for her services with a slice of Polish territory. Let me reiterate, Russia alone did not free Poland from the Nazis—it was the

~~DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 26, 1945, for actions of Saturday, March 24, 1945)~~

~~(For staff of the Department only)~~

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~~HOUSE~~

~~. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed, 256-16; with amendments this bill.~~

~~H.R.2689 (pp. 2752-82). Rejected~~

~~Rejected amendments by:~~

~~Rep. Flannagan, Va., to increase conservation-and-use administrative-ex-
pense item from \$21,911,200 to \$25,000,000 and to remove the limita-
tion (\$5,382,103) on the amount that may be transferred to that
account (pp. 2752-4);~~

~~Rep. Cooley, N.C., to increase the conservation-and-use administrative-
expense item to \$23,318,823, (by a 44-68 vote (pp. 2755-8);~~

~~Rep. Rees, Kans., to limit soil conservation payments to \$1,000, by a
51-77 vote (pp. 2757-9);~~

~~Rep. Rich, Pa., to reduce the FCIC item from \$7,984,900 to \$1 (p.2759);~~

~~Rep. Taber, N.Y., to strike out the school-lunch provision, by an 88-89
vote (pp. 2763-8);~~

~~Rep. Smith, Ohio, to prohibit Department and WFA employees from solicit-
ing any school authority to permit the use of the school-lunch pro-
gram (pp. 2765-8);~~

~~Rep. Rich, Pa., to reduce the amount available for administration of the
Sugar Act from \$48,466,000 to \$1 (pp. 2768-9);~~

~~Rep. Taber, N.Y., to strike out the FSA loans, grants and rural rehabili-
tation item, by a 67-87 vote (pp. 2769-74);~~

~~Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to strike out the prohibition against use of the
FSA 1-g-r funds for the making of loans for the payment of dues to o
the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative asso-
ciation (except for medical, dental, or hospital services)(pp. 2769-
74);~~

~~Rep. DeLacy, Wash., to increase FSA's RFC loan authorization from
\$67,500,000 to \$125,000,000 (p. 2774);~~

~~Rep. Rees, Kans., to strike out the prohibition against use of FSA's
1-g-r funds for payment of compensation of any person appointed in
accordance with the civil service laws, by a 52-76 vote (p. 2774); or~~

~~Rep. Rankin, Miss., to increase REA's RFC loan authorization from
\$60,000,000 to \$150,000,000 (pp. 2775-80).~~

~~Rejected, 58-159, Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with in-
structions to report the bill back with the school-lunch item stricken from the~~

bill (p. 2781).

Points of order were sustained on Rep. Lemke's (N.Dak.) amendments to provide that \$16,000,000 shall be made available for refund of the wheat-marketing quota penalties to the producers from whom the penalties were collected (pp. 2754-5).

Senate hearings on this bill will probably begin April 4.

2. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Rep. Patrick, Ala., urged that farmers be given tires and gasoline in order to market their farm produce (p. 2751).
3. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Elliott, Calif., criticized the drafting of farm labor (p. 2751).
4. MANPOWER. Rep. Harness, Ind., criticized the proposed labor draft and inserted a letter from several soldiers opposing such a measure (p. 2745).
5. PUBLIC LANDS. Rep. White, Idaho, criticized "the practice of withdrawing large areas of land from the public domain for special privileged areas" and inserted Idaho Legislature resolutions on the subject (p. 2783).
6. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. Rep. LaFollette, Ind., urged the Rules Committee to report a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2232; to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, so that the bill can be debated and disposed of (pp. 2783-4).
7. RESEARCH. Received a Cadiz (Ohio) residents' petition favoring the Lemke bill, to prohibit the vivisection of dogs (p. 2785).
8. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Received a petition from sundry citizens of Mass., urging that soya butter be kept on the market and that certain obstructions be removed to the distribution of soya butter and margarine (pp. 2785-6).
9. AJJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 26 (p. 2784). Majority Leader McCormack announced the legislative program for this week which includes the following: Mon., the resolution relative to the investigation of "food shortages", and H. R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service, by permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U. S. agencies and coordination of activities abroad; Tues., the conference report on the manpower bill (p. 2782). He stated that the conference report on the CCC bill will be taken up as soon as possible on either Mon. or Tues., probably Tues., and expressed the hope that whatever agreement the conferees arrive at will be satisfactory to both Chambers (pp. 2782, 2751).
10. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 2113 as reported (see Digest 55) amends the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to: Remove the limit of 3 on the number of members on national farm-loan association loan committees; authorize the Boards of Directors to empower the loan committee to approve association loans and membership applications; allow mortgage loans up to 65% of appraised value of security offered by land banks; permit maximum loans of \$50,000 in Puerto Rico; permit mortgagors to liquidate, partially or fully, their indebtedness during the first five years a loan is in effect; permit loans to liquidate indebtedness, of owners of land mortgaged, incurred at least 2 years prior to application; reduce interest rates on defaulted payments from 8 to 6 percent; permit Federal land banks to act singly or jointly in borrowing money; broaden authority for transactions in buying and selling Government obligations with limitations; permit deferment of payments on the principal in order to pay indebtedness secured by liens junior to the bank lien on mortgaged land; direct farm-loan registrars to accept U. S.

tween \$2,000,000,000, as passed by the House, and \$1,500,000,000, as passed by the Senate. I am hopeful that whatever agreement the conferees will arrive at will be satisfactory to both Chambers.

Whether or not any agreement can be reached on the war manpower bill now in conference, I do not know. I have information that there is a possibility. I see present the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON], who is one of the conferees, and he is in a better position than I to give the House information about that matter.

Mr. THOMASON. The conferees on the so-called work-or-fight, or work-or-jail, bill will resume their sessions at 1 o'clock. In connection with what the majority leader said, there is a possibility, perhaps, of agreement; but I will say there is not a probability within the next day or two. I will say that at the moment there is no agreement anywhere near in sight within the next day or two.

Mr. MICHENER. I take it the gentleman has hopes but no prospects.

Mr. THOMASON. That expresses it pretty well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the majority leader if he does not think the possibility of saving a half a billion dollars is worth working for? That is the difference between the House and the Senate in the matter of the Commodity Credit Corporation. We should stay here all summer if by so doing we could accomplish the saving of half a billion dollars.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know my friend does not want to put the House or the Congress in an erroneous light. This is not an appropriation; it provides for a bond issue. Most of that money comes back, with the exception of the subsidy payment.

I believe the chances are, from information I have received, that the conferees may compromise somewhere between the amounts of the two Houses.

Mr. RICH. We have been paying out money all the time. I hope we get something in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

SALE OF COAL BY THE SHORT TON IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2745) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8 of the act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1921, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. When any commodity is sold by weight it shall be net weight. When any commodity is sold by the ton, it shall be understood to mean 2,000 pounds, avoirdupois.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on April 1, 1945.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING HONORARY RANK OF COLONEL TO EDWARD J. KELLY, MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2687) to grant the honorary rank of colonel to Edward J. Kelly, major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

[Mr. RANDOLPH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know of anything that has irritated me quite so much as the picture that appeared in the paper the other night of the arraignment of a murderer and the chief of police making a social function out of it. I think it was terribly disgusting and degrading, and I shall have to object.

DRAFTING OF FARMERS

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Members of the House to what is happening in reference to some of these draft boards and their continuing to draft much-needed farmers.

Here is a farmer who farms 380 acres of land—80 acres of potatoes, 40 acres of sugar beets, 60 acres of alfalfa, and 40 acres of cotton. This man also has 200 head of beef cattle, 900 acres of range, and 160 acres of grain.

The United States Department of Agriculture War Board recommended deferment of this man. By a vote of 2 to 1 the appeal board left him in I-A.

The draft board is drafting this man under these conditions. Certainly there must be some kind of orders going out to the draft boards and these orders are bad for the man who is trying to operate a farm.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and to include an editorial from the current issue of Life magazine on the subject of un-American activities.

DRAFTING OF FARMERS

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I come from a manufacturing and industrial district. An army fights and moves on its stomach today just the same as it ever did.

Mr. Speaker, I have reached the conclusion that we are going to have to let the farmers get tires and gasoline in order to get their farm produce and food to the market so that it may be spread out for the people of this Nation. I think the quicker we get started on that the better. When the Yankees got into Georgia and cut off the Confederate life line, the food supply, the sword courtesy at Appomattox soon took place and that is as good an illustration as any that ever happened in history. It is just as important now as it then was, and unless we manage to permit the food that is being raised back on the farms all over America to get to where it can be distributed throughout this Nation, we will still be wondering what is the matter with food production and our ability to get it where it belongs.

I am not a farmer but whether local boards or authority heads shall attend to this I am convinced that has got to happen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

DRAFTING OF FARMERS

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SHAFER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include statements issued by the American Labor Party in each.

Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the equal-rights amendment.

DODGE GROUP STRIKES

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, the press today, with a Chicago date line of March 23, carries this item:

DODGE GROUP STRIKES; ANOTHER ENDS WALK-OUT

As 38 workers in the cylinder-barrel assembly department of the Dodge Chicago plant returned to work today, 53 other employees in another department went on strike. Today's new strike was the one hundred and twenty-fifth at the huge war plant, where engines for B-29 Superfortresses are made, since December 1942.

Mr. Speaker, these are days of prayer that the war will soon end victoriously. I hope that patriotic Americans will include in their prayers over the week end, and that these 53 striking employees will include in their prayers, the hope that this will be the last strike during the war and that this strike will end by Monday.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PHILBIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2689, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee last rose, the Clerk had read down to and including line 6 on page 40 of the bill. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
RESOURCES

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; \$290,000,000, together with \$10,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Parity payments" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, in all, \$300,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for making additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary for an adequate supply of such seeds, and \$29,750,000 for making payments pursuant to section 5 of the act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$21,911,200 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs; but not more than \$5,382,103 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency": *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such

amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance, or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be held and decision made within 30 days after such charges are filed with him.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: On page 49, line 12, strike out "\$21,911,200" and insert "\$25,000,000"; and in line 15, after the semicolon, strike out the balance of the line and all of lines 16 and 17 down to and including the word "Agency" in line 17.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment is not adopted, I am afraid our triple-A program is going to be seriously crippled and crippled at a time when we need the program most. I speak seriously. I am alarmed over what is likely to happen if this amendment is not adopted.

Let me give you a picture of the situation that exists. Last year the triple A administered \$312,500,000, broken down as follows: Payments made under the soil-conservation program, \$290,000,000; funds diverted for the same purpose, \$10,000,000; and the seed program, \$12,500,000, making a total of \$312,500,000.

The administrative expenses for the Washington office and the State offices were fixed at \$24,250,000 last year. This has been cut in the bill to \$21,911,200, and yet the work of the A. A. A. has been increased. This cut is brought about largely by limiting the expenses of the Washington and State offices to \$5,383,103, which is a decrease of \$2,588,768 under the \$7,949,965 allowed last year. I said the work of the triple A has been increased, and it has. This

year the A. A. A. will administer the following funds:

1. Payments under soil-conser- vation program -----	\$300,000,000
2. Payments under the flax program -----	30,000,000
3. Payments under the seed program -----	12,500,000
Total -----	342,500,000

Now, the flax program alone will cost in the neighborhood of two and a half million dollars. There are approximately 250,000 flax growers. It will take approximately \$2 per farm to supervise the program.

Now remember last year we had \$24,500,000 to administer the program. This has been cut to \$21,911,200, with a limitation on the amount that can be spent for the State offices and the Washington office of \$5,382,103, which is \$2,588,768 under what the administrative expenses of the offices in the States and the Washington office cost last year. If this limitation is not removed the State offices will have to be combined or regional offices set up. The great trouble is that the fund for administrative purposes has been reduced \$2,588,800. If you take out the limitation and preserve the present status of the State offices and the Washington office, then you will have reduced the administrative fund for the country set-up by something over two and one-half million dollars. That is no solution of the problems unless you raise the fund to \$25,000,000 as provided for in the amendment I introduced.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. The result of the gentleman's amendment would be to take more money away from the farmer and give it to the bureaucrats who would be on the pay roll. Would that not be the effect of it?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Far from it. It would simply provide funds to enable those in charge to efficiently administer the program. Although we have greatly increased the work, my amendment would increase the administrative expenses but very little.

Now, my colleagues, remember this, had it not been for your State, county, and community committeemen, I do not believe that the war food program could have been put across. The burden of our war food program has been placed on the A. A. A. They have broken it down to State committeemen, county committeemen, community committeemen. Now, what have these men been doing? All the quotas are fixed by these men, your county committeemen and your precinct committeemen, under the supervision of the State committeemen, who work under the general supervision of your triple A here in Washington. After State quotas are fixed, they are further apportioned among the farmers. The committeemen have to visit every farm in America and set the goals on each particular farm, and then work and plan with the farm-

ers to carry them out. The committeemen are also called upon to assist the farmers in obtaining machinery and fertilizer and seed and gasoline. A thousand and one duties have been imposed upon them. What have they been paid? Your community or your township committeemen have only been paid for 5.6 days at a rate of pay of \$5.06 per day, making a total payment of \$31.75. Yet you know and I know that they have devoted months putting the programs over. Your county committeemen last year were only paid for 38.1 days at the rate of \$5.65 per day, or \$215.26 for the year's work.

Mr. THOM. Those A. A. A. committeemen have been selected by the farmers of the county.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Could not the gentleman from Virginia get along with a few additional minutes? The gentleman knows the circumstances under which we are proceeding.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I would like to see a full and free discussion on this amendment because, in my opinion, it is absolutely vital to our war food program.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not object to a request for 2 additional minutes. I do think that ought to be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] if it is not the purpose of his amendment to restore this fund to approximately what it was during the current year which is just closing?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is true. During the current year which is just closing we had an appropriation of \$24,250,000.

Mr. COOLEY. Unless the gentleman's amendment prevails, it will become necessary to consolidate the State A. A. A. offices?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Absolutely, and it will be necessary to centralize them in some regional office far removed from the farmers.

Mr. COOLEY. May I ask the gentleman also if, during the coming year, the Triple A will not be called upon to administer a larger program than they have in the present closing year?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They will be called upon to administer a much larger program. The task is colossal. These committeemen will have to visit over 6,000,000 farms in America and fix quotas.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to say to the gentleman that I believe the Triple A program—

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seven Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], who, after all, is chairman, and I think a very able chairman, of the House Committee on Agriculture, to please advise the House as to the compensation of these triple-A committeemen and as to the duties they perform for the very meager pay they receive?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Last year, on the average, the community or township committeemen worked 6.3 days at \$5.06 per day, making \$31.75 for the year's work. For that compensation they had to visit every farm in the community. They had to assist in obtaining machinery, assist in obtaining parts, assist in obtaining gasoline and seed. Further, they had to make reports and stay behind that program to see that the war food program was put over.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not also a fact that those committeemen are elected in their own communities by the farmers in those communities, and without regard to politics?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They are selected by the farmers themselves, without regard to politics. I know in my own district there has been no politics. As a matter of fact, I think the majority of them are Republicans, but they have done a good job.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman to state to the House, if he will, what effect he believes the failure of his amendment to prevail at this time will have upon the triple-A program and ultimately upon the food-for-victory program that we talk so much about?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am afraid it is going to be serious. I mean every word of that. These local, county, precinct committeemen work with the State committeemen and so far they have been able to put the food program over. Instead of reducing the appropriation for administrative expenses under what it was last year it should be greatly increased. In addition to that, you must remember we have placed under the triple A today the flax program. It will cost \$2 per farm to administer it, which is an additional \$500,000 in administrative expenses.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I will be very glad to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The administrative expenses of the flax program are taken care of in the Budget estimate for the program; \$250,000 has been added to the amount for administrative expenses above the original budget to take care of that situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I hope my friends who like myself are interested in this A. A. A. program will not allow their enthusiasm to run away with them in the matter of the appropriation of money or the segregation of money from the over-all appropriation for administrative expenses. Let me point out some facts.

They do not have \$24,250,000 for this year above overtime. They had \$23,131,835 when overtime is not considered; and you must remember that to the amount which is carried in this bill will be added whatever overtime the Congress may subsequently provide for all types of Federal employees. So the amendment to make this administrative item \$25,000,000 proposes to add almost \$2,000,000 above the amount which they had available for the present fiscal year. I now read from page 185 of the justifications:

Decrease of \$2,588,763 in the amount of money available for administrative expenses of the agricultural industrial agencies. This reduction consists of \$1,118,145 due to eliminations in the 1946 estimate of the 1945 fiscal year overtime cost of \$1,470,623, which can be effected only by abolishing the 43 State offices and transferring the statistical and other administrative functions previously carried on, to area offices.

If the gentleman wanted to present the issue as to whether or not State offices should be abolished and their functions transferred to centrally located area offices he should offer an amendment not in the amount which he proposes in his amendment but to add \$1,470,623, funds for that purpose, because according to the evidence that would be sufficient to prevent that being done.

So far as the gentleman's amendment is concerned, he proposes to eliminate certain language of the bill which restricts to \$5,000,000-plus the amount of this administrative money that can be used for departmental employees.

The effect of that part of his amendment would be just the opposite to what he evidently intends to bring about, because he has been talking about the lack of consideration of the county office employees, and yet that limitation is intended to prevent their taking too much of this \$21,000,000-plus and using it for departmental employees. We restrict to \$5,000,000-plus the amount of money that can be used for the departmental employees, thereby making necessary that they use all the rest of it in the field for these county committeemen and employees in the county offices. The gentleman's amendment proposes to strike out that limitation and let them use, if they want to, the whole \$21,000,000-plus for administrative personnel.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Last year we had for administrative purposes in the Washington office and the respective State offices something over \$7,000,000. The

language that I ask to be stricken out places a limitation of \$5,000,000-plus.

Mr. TARVER. No; the gentleman is mistaken. This limitation he wants to strike out is a limitation on the amount of this administrative fund that can be used for departmental personnel. Now he wants to strike that out and have no limitation whatever.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. No; the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. TARVER. That is the effect of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. This language limits the appropriation to the Washington and the State offices, and if it is not stricken out you are going to force the combining of the State offices with the regional offices.

Mr. TARVER. Let us read the language of the bill and see what it is:

Provided, That not to exceed \$21,911,200 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs; but not more than \$5,382,103 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency."

The gentleman wants to strike out, and by his amendment he does strike out, the last-quoted language "but not more than \$5,382,103 shall be transferred to the appropriation account 'Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency.'"

If that is stricken out, then they can use all or any part of this \$21,900,000 plus for departmental employees. We put this in the bill in order to restrict what they could use for departmental employees and to require them to use the major portion of it for employees in the field and for county committees. You strike out this limitation and the sky is the limit as to how much they can spend in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would offer an amendment to add \$1,470,623 to the administrative expenses, he would present here for decision by the House the question whether it wants the State offices abolished, and I think there is plenty of room for argument on that question. Personally I would dislike to see the State offices abolished. I think the nearer you can keep this thing to the farmer himself the better satisfied he is going to be. We decided to go along with the suggestion in view of the present shortage of manpower and the effort for economy in civil affairs of our country that these functions of the State offices be concentrated in regional offices; but if the gentleman would present an amendment which raises that question only I certainly feel that the House would be justified in considering it from the standpoint of whether it wants the State offices abol-

ished or not. However, the gentleman proposes to add here over \$3,000,000 when the amount involved is only \$1,470,000.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. There is a flax program this year which it is expected will take additional funds. May I ask the gentleman whether the flax program was considered when the allocation of funds was made?

Mr. TARVER. Yes. On page 366 of the hearings you will find a Budget estimate which provides for an increase in the amount of administrative expenses from \$21,661,200 to \$21,911,200 on account of the flax program. We granted that increase and it is in the bill, so that the amount estimated by the department for the flax program is in the bill and is in no way involved in the gentleman's amendment.

I certainly hope that the amendment as proposed will be voted down. If any amendment should be considered at all it would be one simply restoring the \$1,470,623 for the purpose of preventing abolition of the State offices. Nothing else would be justified.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEMKE: On page 49, line 11, after the parenthesis and colon and before the word "*Provided*", insert the following: "and that an additional \$16,000,000 be made available for refund of the wheat-marketing-quota penalties collected under the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, to the producers, their heirs or assigns, from whom the penalties were collected."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and not in order for that reason.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I thought the gentleman did not believe in raising points of order, according to the resolution he brought in here yesterday.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, no. I believe in raising points of order against anything as to which the House has not expressly waived the raising of points of order. The House has waived points of order against matters in the bill but not against matters that might be offered by way of amendment to the bill.

I insist upon my point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LEMKE. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEMKE: Page 49, line 2, after the words "as amended" and comma, insert "\$16,000,000 to be made available and earmarked for the refund of the

wheat-marketing-quota penalties to the producers, their heirs or assigns, from whom the penalties were collected."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make the same point of order against this amendment. The fact that it is offered in a different place in the bill makes no difference. It is legislation on an appropriation bill and is out of order.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, on that I wish to be heard briefly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that this is a limitation on the \$300,000,000 appropriated and earmarked for the purpose for which it should be used. In the second place, this tax was collected illegally and unconstitutionally from the producers of wheat, and the Department of Agriculture has that money. I feel that the farmers who paid it are entitled to have it returned.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] offers an amendment on page 49, line 2, after the word "amended" providing that \$16,000,000 be made available and earmarked for the refund of the wheat-marketing quota penalties. Under the authorization the \$300,000,000 contained in the bill is for compliance with the terms under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and under the terms of that act no provisions were made for the refunds embraced in the amendment. Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am sure when a majority of the Members realize just what the so-called wheat penalties are they will correct the injustice.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I served notice yesterday that I would raise points of order against Members discussing matters not contained in this bill. I did that in the interest of the convenience of the House, and I think I must adhere to that policy now. The gentleman is now talking about a subject matter that has just been ruled out of order by the Chair. It has no relationship to this bill whatever, and I must make the point of order that the gentleman is out of order, in so doing.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, the Chair has already recognized the gentleman from North Dakota, and the gentleman's point of order comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding the recognition, the gentleman must proceed in order. The gentleman from North Dakota will proceed in order.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the chairman of this subcommittee is the judge of what is in order or what is not. Unless the Chair sustains him, I shall proceed. I want to say what I am discussing does relate to agriculture and it relates to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. It is part of the proceedings under that act that I am addressing myself to, and it is possible that when we get through that the House will reject the entire appropriation—at least, I hope so—until there is a sufficient sense of

justice and decency in this House to correct the wrong that has been done under the act known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Therefore, I wish to suggest to the Members of this House that under that act a wrong has been perpetrated and there is danger of it being continued and renewed. Under the act there is the danger that the Department of Agriculture may again make allotments and exact penalties and compel farmers who have planted their wheat or their farm products 7 months before the allotments are made or before a law has been passed authorizing them, again pay penalties.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, now this is going a little too far. I am placing it on the shoulders of the Chair. If the Chair desires to let the gentleman proceed out of order, that is his responsibility, but I think the gentleman ought to be required to proceed in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. LEMKE. I hope I shall now be permitted to proceed without further interruption. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Department of Agriculture extracted from the wheat farmers of this Nation \$20,000,000. This \$20,000,000 was collected in so-called wheat penalties. It was largely collected from farmers who planted winter wheat in September, and the law was not passed until May the following year. How would you like to have someone pass a law to fine you in May for what you had legally done the previous September? I am sure no Member of this House, who believes in justice, is willing to put his stamp of approval upon that kind of high-handed procedure.

Then on February 23, 1943, the Secretary of Agriculture abolished wheat allotments and in his order stated that the farmers who still had their wheat on hand would have their penalty remitted and canceled. In other words, the person who paid his penalty was fined for obeying an unlawful order of the Department of Agriculture and the one who refused was rewarded. There is neither common horse sense nor justice in that kind of procedure.

At present the Department of Agriculture is bringing suits to collect this penalty from those who did not have the wheat on hand or refused to have any dealing with the Department. This at a time when there is a scarcity of food products and when the farmers are working not 40 hours a week but 98 hours a week to feed the Nation. I say, without the fear of contradiction, that when the Members of this House once find out just what this so-called wheat-penalty fund is that was extracted from the farmers, they will refund it. They will right the wrong that has been perpetrated.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COOLEY: On page 49, line 12, after the words "not to exceed", strike out "\$21,911,200" and insert in lieu thereof "\$23,318,823."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will seriously consider accepting this amendment because, as he stated a moment ago, unless this additional money is provided the State triple-A offices will have to be consolidated.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will not correct the situation. The restrictive language in the bill would still be there. If you would increase the \$21,000,000 to \$100,000,000 you would still be restricted to the \$5,000,000-plus for the Washington and State offices, and you would be forced to bring about a consolidation of the State offices.

Mr. COOLEY. At least we will have \$1,407,000 to add to the amount now carried in the bill. There is a difference of opinion between the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. There is no question at all about it; as long as that restrictive language remains in this bill you are going to force a consolidation of the State offices.

Mr. COOLEY. May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] what his views are regarding the effect of this amendment?

Mr. TARVER. As I said a few moments ago, I think it would be exceedingly unwise to abolish this limitation as to the amount of this money they could use in the employment of departmental personnel. I think the gentleman's amendment, while it may be exactly the amount which is essential—it is possibly a little less in amount than the amount which would be necessary—substantially presents to the House the question of whether or not it desires the State offices abolished and their functions transferred to regional offices. In other words, if the gentleman's amendment should be adopted, I think it would be clearly an indication by the House that it does not desire the State offices abolished. Any further changes in verbiage necessary in connection with that, if the House wants to do so, could be very easily made. I think the question ought to be disposed of on the basis of the gentleman's amendment. Personally, I am opposing his amendment, but if the House wants to provide this additional money, if the House does not want the State offices abolished, that is of course a matter for its determination. The gentleman has presented the matter in such a way as to raise that issue.

Mr. COOLEY. I thank the gentleman. Now we have it clearly before the House. If the House votes down this amendment, it is a clear indication to the gentleman from Georgia and his committee that we desire to consolidate the State triple-A offices, and if it votes for the amendment, then I understand the gentleman will go into conference with that in mind.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If the gentleman will yield, the amendment he has offered

does not deal with State offices and department offices.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from Georgia has indicated that he would change the limitation in conference or hereafter.

Mr. TARVER. I think if the gentleman's amendment should be adopted the amount of this sum, \$5,382,000, available for departmental use, should be increased.

Mr. COOLEY. By a similar sum.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. I think the first question to determine is whether or not the House wants to go along with the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. May I say to the gentleman from Georgia if this amendment which is now pending prevails, then I will introduce an amendment immediately following so as to increase the limitation. I think we ought to know the importance of this situation. If you are going to provide these enormous sums of money and then cripple the administration of that huge sum of money by failure to provide necessary administrative funds, it does not seem to me to be the part of wisdom. I am interested in the triple A for many reasons, not the least of which is that the triple-A committee administers the tobacco control program, which is one of the most successful national programs ever undertaken for any group in agriculture. Now, to say we shall no longer have a triple A committee sitting in the city of Raleigh administering our program in North Carolina, seems to me absolutely absurd. I do not think the House ought to vote down the amendment, knowing that if they vote down the amendment they are crippling the administration in the handling of this huge sum of money in the triple-A program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

I yield to my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. In what way would it cripple the program by eliminating the triple A offices in Raleigh? Would not they administer it in some other offices?

Mr. COOLEY. It would probably be administered in South Carolina, Georgia, or over in Tennessee, or in some regional office far removed from the farmers and far removed from the local situation. I know the gentleman is desirous of economizing and being careful and cautious in the handling of Federal funds. Unless the gentleman votes for this amendment, it will be difficult for me to understand how he would be willing to appropriate such a large sum of money with an inadequate administration.

Mr. RICH. I asked the gentleman that question for this reason: Sometimes it is an economy to spend some money. But I cannot understand why the Department would not insist that this office be retained. Evidently, they feel that the office can be dispensed with in order to economize. If I am not correct in that statement, will the gentleman point out wherein it is incorrect?

Mr. COOLEY. I will have to call upon

my friend, the gentleman from Georgia. I am not as familiar with the contentions or representations made by the Department before his committee. But I take this position, the position of the Department to the contrary notwithstanding. I know that the triple A State office administers a vital function.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The record shows Mr. Dodd testified that if that restrictive language remains in the bill one out of three State offices will have to be abolished, which would force a consolidation of the State offices.

Mr. COOLEY. All right, then if the pending amendment is adopted and the amendment which I will immediately offer is likewise approved, we will not consolidate the State offices and we will save the State offices and permit them to carry on this program. If you want to abolish the triple A program or to cripple it, that is quite another proposition. But I think we have a good program and it ought to be properly administered. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Georgia that debate has been limited and two Members on the left side of the aisle were standing and the committee reserved the last 5 minutes.

Mr. PACE. I think the chairman intended to reserve 5 minutes for me, as I requested.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, my request was that debate close in 15 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the request made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]. The gentleman was standing on my left and no one else was standing. The Chair is constrained to proceed in the regular order.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] was certainly on his feet asking for recognition, probably not at the very moment the time was limited, but he was seeking recognition before the gentleman on the left-hand side of the aisle stood.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to yield my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] is recognized.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to detain the Committee, but I could not sit silent with an issue of this kind

before the House. I think there will be a time when we can and we should cut down the administrative expenses of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, but I am wondering if today is the time. I am wondering if you Representatives of the city districts as well as you Representatives of the farm districts think this is the hour, when every paper you pick up tells you of the prospect of critical food shortages. Here is the very agency upon which rests the entire responsibility of getting the production. At this very hour they are visiting the farms to get the farmers to increase their production in accordance with the request of the War Food Administrator. It seems to me it would be very unfortunate to close the State offices at this time. Close contact and cooperation with the farmers is very necessary. I want an administrator in my State who is familiar with the farm problems in my State. I do not want to compel the farmers of my State to go great distances to some regional office.

There is no man more interested in the farmer than the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER. I do not know how thoroughly sold he is on this question, because he has not spoken, but I want to leave with you this thought. When there is no meat to eat, when there is no butter to be had, I am wondering whether you are doing the smart thing in reducing this service. That is all I am interested in. I am wondering whether you are doing the smart thing in saying at this hour, when we need more food than we have ever needed in the history of this Nation, that we are going to impair the administration of this agency by taking away the State offices.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. This amendment will not preserve the State offices.

Mr. PACE. I believe, under the assurance of the chairman of the subcommittee, that a further amendment will be adopted; I will go along with him on that.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That will not cure the situation. That is just taking it from one hand and putting it into the other. When you strike out the limitation, then you are taking that fund from your county and your precinct committeemen.

Mr. PACE. The chairman of the subcommittee has agreed that if this amendment is adopted he will correct that situation.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. All right, and then allow the State offices to remain open, but you do away with the local offices and you permit them to set up regional offices.

Mr. PACE. I do not think the pending amendment, in view of the statement by the chairman of the subcommittee, would affect the local offices or require the setting up of regional offices. I supported the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, but his amendment was defeated, and I think now the House should pass on the one single question and none other; that is, whether or not we should carry sufficient funds in this

bill to assure the continued operation of this program at the highest possible degree of efficiency, with adequate compensation for the community and county committeemen, the operation of county offices and the maintenance of a State office in each State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Does the gentleman from Wisconsin desire recognition?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will just take 1 minute, Mr. Chairman.

I must admit I just wanted to find out what this was all about. It seems that our two agricultural committees have a little disagreement as to what they are trying to accomplish. Frankly, I have not found out yet for sure. The only comment I would make is: We cannot maintain any State or county committees just for the purpose of giving people jobs, because we are getting to the point where we are soon going to have more people on the agricultural pay roll of the Nation than we have employed on the farms.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. I do not quite get the point of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. He tells what a grand job the triple A has done and what they are doing. Yet the gentleman comes right back now and says we have great scarcity of food. We have production. Would we have had a greater scarcity of food if they had not been in existence? And will we have less production if we adopt this amendment? It just does not make sense; it is contradictory.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It would take me longer than I have time at my disposal to answer the question; so I shall not attempt to.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I tried to yield the gentleman all of my time.

Mr. PACE. The food shortage is in no way attributable to the farmer but is due to the manner in which the food he has produced has been handled after it has been produced and placed in the hands of these other agencies.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Maladministration is the principal reason why we do not have abundant food production. We cannot expect to allocate 40 percent of the fertilizer to four or five States or 14 percent of the fertilizer to one State, like to North Carolina, and try to make anyone believe we really have a real war food program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I want to offer an amendment; I wish to use my 5 minutes on this paragraph to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been allocated on the entire paragraph and the gentleman is among those who have been recognized.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not have to use his time until he offers his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman now to have read

his amendment for information if he desires to do so. Under the unanimous consent agreement the debate is to be closed by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The gentleman from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. REES of Kansas: Page 49, line 2, after the word "amended", insert "Provided, That in making payments to farmers or farm operators or owners under this act no person, firm, or corporation shall receive a sum to exceed \$1,000 for soil conservation and soil practice payments."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to one I have offered before. The difficulty with the so-called soil-conservation payments under this act is that about 75 percent or more of the payments, so-called soil conservation money, goes to less than 15 percent of the farmers of this country. I will give some figures showing how payments applied in former years.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished Member from Maryland, who is deeply interested in agricultural problems.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Is it not a fact that 75 percent of the land of the country is owned by 15 percent of the people?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. In a moment. Answering the gentleman from Maryland, I do not have the exact figures, but the owners of the big tracts of land get the big payments.

When this policy went into effect a few years ago it was done to try to help the individual farmers, the farmers who really did the work, to carry on in face of low prices, and assist in building his soil. It was to pay him, also, for leaving land out of production because it was claimed there was overproduction in this country.

Those payments, made to farmers with short crops and low prices, did assist thousands of them. It also did assist them in the preservation of their soil.

This amendment does not take these payments away from the farmers. It simply limits payments to \$1,000. It just says no one owner, operator, corporation, and so forth, shall have more than \$1,000. Those with the family-sized farms do not even get half of the amount. Mind you the payment under this amendment has nothing to do with parity payments, incentive payments, or support prices. That is a separate transaction.

It is assumed owners of large tracts of land will, or should, take care of their land anyway. Furthermore, as I have just said no land is taken out of cultivation, unless the owner wants to do it on his own accord. The Government has urged and insisted that farmers produce to full capacity in order to have more and more food.

So I see no reason for big landowners taking huge sums from the Federal Treasury for this purpose. Do not forget the Government right in this bill provides millions for another program

that is a soil-conservation program. I would cut those payments to \$500 but thought the Committee might be willing to compromise and save \$50,000,000 that will be paid to less than 2 percent of the recipients of this fund.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I wish to see if I have understood the gentleman's position: That when this legislation was initially placed on the statute books we had low agricultural prices; since that time we have done two things, we have frozen millions of people at 40- and 50-cents-an-hour wages, and we have also reached down and taxed people getting even \$500 a year. Is not that right?

Mr. REES of Kansas. This has nothing to do with the question of parity payments or support prices. This deals only with the so-called soil-conservation program. Now, get that straight. After all nine-tenths of the farmers get less than \$300 apiece and I am sure half of them get less than \$75. Is there any good reason why millions should be paid to big operators just because they own the land? There is no criticism for their accepting these huge payments since they are made available. Not at all, but why make big payments to big owners who do not operate the land—\$1,000 ought to be enough for any one of them, since whatever practices as are followed are by the tenant. Let this small group in number be limited to the liberal sum of \$1,000 and save \$50,000,000 to the taxpayers from this fund.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield briefly to the distinguished Member from Minnesota, a member of the committee.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman then would not permit the tenants operating farms under these corporations to share in the program.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That very thing came up in our discussions a year or two ago. Of course, the tenants should share, and the landowners that own the land ought to permit them to share, and not refuse the tenants payment because they are limited to the liberal payment of \$1,000 for nothing more than to permit their own land to be improved. If their land is being improved, they can have a share, but \$1,000 is pretty liberal under present circumstances. Attention should be called to the fact that when this law was first put into effect, the sky was the limit for payments. Individual operators were drawing payments of one hundred thousand, or more, in some cases. Congress finally fixed a limit of \$10,000. I think \$1,000 is enough. Five hundred dollars is plenty. The man who operates his family-size farm does not even get nearly that much. This amendment is more than liberal, but it will save \$50,000,000 and not injure anyone at all. I am appealing to your good, common, hard sense. We should adopt this amendment.

We will have to prevail upon the big operator not to take more than \$1,000. That is the viewpoint I hold with respect to this thing. I think it is fair and ought to be adopted and I appeal to your good

common, hard sense. You are not injuring any farmer at all and you will save millions of dollars if you adopt my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let us examine this situation a little further. This item we are discussing right now provides for expending \$300,000,000 and is for soil-building and soil-practice program. Let me repeat it has nothing to do with another program right in this same bill that provides for spending \$30,000,000 for the expense of what is known as the soil-conservation program that operates on a national scale, and under different management from the \$300,000,000 under consideration right now.

Now then, of this \$300,000,000, you allow \$21,911,200 to administer the spending of the three hundred million. Now, take a look as to how the balance is divided. I have only approximate figures for 1944. If you follow the procedure that was done last year and the year before, here is about the way it will work out. In any event it is the way it worked out last year. There are something less than 6,000,000 operators participating. Two-fifths of them got less than \$20 each, 2 years ago. Sixty percent got less than \$50 each. Seventy-five percent did not even get as much as \$100. Ninety percent got less than \$200. As a matter of fact it took less than 25 percent of the money to pay more than half of the farmers. About \$60,000,000 went to less than 3 percent of the operators. You can see it took almost as much money to administer the act as to pay off one-third of the participants in the low-payment group.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the other section in this bill "which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation in cooperation with other agencies," and so forth. It is the original Soil Conservation Act, as I understand it. It provides for a further expenditure of \$30,000,000 for administration of the provisions of the act. I do not know the number of employees in either one of these set-ups, but there must be plenty to require combined expenditure of about \$52,000,000 for services. Mr. Chairman, this is not the place to discuss the proposition, but I see no reason why the activities of this whole soil-improvement program should not be placed under one head. There is bound to be a lot of duplication of effort, manpower, and unnecessary expenditure of money. It is a situation that ought to be corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has been read for the information of the House.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is recognized to conclude debate.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, if I can, I want to clarify the situation with reference to the Cooley amendment which would restore to the bill funds necessary for the maintenance of the State offices. If it should be adopted it would be necessary to amend the proviso constituting a limitation so as to make the amount of that proviso \$6,831,855 instead of the amount which is carried in the bill.

It is a question for the House to determine as to whether or not it desires the State offices maintained or their functions transferred to regional offices. Personally, I would prefer to see the State offices retained, but may I say that if we do not accept economy in this Congress except as that economy is in accord with our own views, we are not going to accept a great deal of it. I am willing to go along with the Bureau of the Budget and in the interest of saving manpower and in order to let them see if the agricultural adjustment agency can work this thing out on a basis of reduced expenditures. So I am going to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina much as I would like to see the objective which he has in mind attained if it could be done without any unnecessary consumption of tax money.

May I say with reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] that I certainly hope you will not put it in this bill for it would constitute a bone of contention for the next 2 or 3 months between the Senate and House and between the conferees on the part of the Senate and House. We have a statutory limitation on the amount which can be paid to any farm owner, the limitation having been fixed by you in the enactment of a statutory law. That limit is \$10,000.

After all this is a soil-conservation program. This is not a "gimme" or Santa Claus program. We are not engaged in doling out largess to the farmers of the United States. We are engaged here in trying to preserve for the benefit of posterity the soil of this country, to preserve its fertility, to prevent a continuance of damage through erosion and so forth. It is a question of protecting our national resources and if a large part of those national resources happen to be owned by a life insurance company or by one farmer, I do not see how we can justify not improving the land that that life insurance company or that farmer owns simply because they are better off in the ownership of land than their neighbors. Furthermore, the effect of this amendment would be to eliminate the tenants on large farms from a right to participate in this program upon the same basis as tenants on smaller farms. Why not let everybody have an equal chance to the extent that they contribute to the preservation of the soil and let them be paid for the expenses incurred in so doing from this fund without this drastic limitation which, in my judgment, would seriously hamper and interfere with the orderly progress of the program?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman well knows we have what is known as the soil conservation program.

Mr. TARVER. That is true.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Which is really a different program.

Mr. TARVER. It is a necessary part of this whole proposition.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We have appropriated for that program somewhere between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 for soil conservation.

Mr. TARVER. Both of them are necessary, both of them have had more to do with the increase of farm production in this country during the present war than anything else. We cannot afford to abandon either of them. We ought to be reasonable in our provision of funds and should be as economical as possible, but we should not undertake to hamstring either of the programs by the adoption of unnecessary amendments.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. As I understand it, then, the gentleman agrees that if the amendment which I introduced prevails he and his subcommittee will insist that the House here and now decide the issue whether or not they want to abolish State offices.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman's amendment should prevail, then he should offer an amendment to increase the amount of that limitation to \$6,831,000. It is simply a question for decision by the House. The gentleman's amendment presents the issue as to whether the House desires to provide for the continuance of State offices or not. If it does so desire, it ought to adopt the gentleman's amendment, but if it desires to go along with the Budget, as I intend to do on these matters as far as I am personally concerned and as our committee has decided it should do, they will not support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am fearful that perhaps we on the committee, by eliminating these State offices, might possibly be taking away from the grass roots, so to speak, the control of this great organization. I am going to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman, of course, has the right to do that, but everybody in the House should vote his own opinion on the matter. I hope personally that both amendments will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 44, noes 68.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas now offer his amendment which was previously read for the information of the House?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES of Kansas) there were—ayes 51, noes 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended by the act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,984,900, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 52, line 12, strike out "\$7,984,900" and insert "\$1."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to add \$1 to that which we have already appropriated under the deficiency bill just last week.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield, I have only 5 minutes.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I just want to make a unanimous-consent request with respect to the time to be taken. If we are going to finish this before the recess, we ought to have some understanding as to how much time is going to be consumed.

Mr. RICH. I do not yield for that purpose.

We gave \$30,000,000 last week in a deficiency appropriation bill to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. You understand what that is. Five years ago you appropriated \$40,000,000. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation which is handling this lost \$37,500,000 during the past 5 years. They purchased wheat and made a profit of \$7,000,000 on the increased price of wheat, and they lost that also. They had \$2,500,000 left. They lost all told \$44,500,000.

The first time this appropriation bill was being considered by your committee, the chairman knew nothing of this amount to be added to the bill. They came in later and asked for this amount, \$7,984,900. If you will read the report the chairman gives you, you will find that he says this:

It is not inappropriate to say, however, that the committee has not materially modified its views respecting the possible success of any Federal crop-insurance program.

Further, if you will read the hearings, you will find that they want to establish in every State in the Union another office to administer this program. They want to increase the manpower by three times as many men as they now have.

Since the bill passed last week I wrote to the general manager, Carl Wright, and received a letter from him this morning. I asked for the qualifications that he and the men associated with him had to qualify them for handling this insurance business. He did not answer

that question but said, "I will be glad to talk to you."

I immediately wrote to Marvin Jones, who has charge of this program, and said, "Marvin Jones, if you don't investigate the men you have placed in the responsible positions of handling this program, then the onus of the conduct of this office is going to fall upon you." I feel that Marvin Jones will give a good report of himself, that he will go into the investigation of this insurance company.

Since you have given them \$30,000,000 last week, why do you not wait? Strike this amount from the bill. Then after you find out what they can do during this year, if you think it is necessary to add \$7,984,900 to it, all right. But I am saying this: We are awfully lame in the conduct of the affairs of this Government when we just give a corporation \$40,000,000 and they squander practically all of it and then they come back and you give them \$30,000,000 more, and now they are in here this week asking you to give them \$7,984,900. If that makes sense, then I do not know anything about business; I do not know anything about government. I think it is just ridiculous to think we would do it. But I hope the Committee will vote this down.

Mr. COOLEY. What effect would the gentleman's amendment have on the crop-insurance program?

Mr. RICH. Well, it is going to take some money from them. Now, you did not appropriate any money last year for this, did you?

Mr. COOLEY. I know, but we did not have this program last year, either.

Mr. RICH. Well, I do not think we should have it this year. Now, he wants to set up in every State another office. Probably he will put that down in the town you want it where you are going to take the office out of the program for this soil conservation. Maybe you can get that office. Then you will be satisfied with it. But I say, gentlemen, there is just something rotten in Denmark, making these appropriations for corporations which are being handled in this manner. It is not common sense. I would not do it on a bet. I think you ought to conserve at least some part of the resources of this Government, if there is anything left.

I hope you are going to say something to the Members of the House in support of my amendment. Let us get a good business set-up before continuing the Corporation.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could agree on closing debate in 2 minutes on this amendment?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from Georgia a question as to whether this item is not the item for administrative expenses for the crop-insurance program?

Mr. TARVER. Of course, and I do not think there is any possibility of the House adopting the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, my opinion with regard to the Federal crop insurance program, I think is fairly well known to the membership of the House. But my opinion has not been the opinion adopted by the House. The House for 2 years provided for the liquidation of that program. But last December it decided to reinstate the program and has appropriated \$3,000,000 to pay the administrative expenses of this organization for the remainder of this fiscal year. Now, it would be a very foolish thing to do, after going through these proceedings, to then refuse to appropriate but one dollar to carry on the administrative expenses of the organization for the next fiscal year, as desired by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. This \$30,000,000 he is talking about is a replenishment of the capital fund of the Corporation that cannot be used for administrative expenses. I think that this program is not going to succeed. I think that those who have sponsored it and who have secured its approval by Congress are going to be disappointed. I wish they would succeed. I would like very much to see a successful crop-insurance program, but I do not think you are going to have it. But, at the same time, immediately after you provided for it and made a \$3,000,000 appropriation for the administrative expenses for the remainder of this fiscal year and provide for the replenishment of the capital stock of the Corporation to the tune of \$30,000,000, then to say you would not provide but one dollar for the administrative expenses for the next fiscal year would be so ridiculous that I do not think it would appeal to any Member of the House, not even to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Why did you increase the number of employees there now to over a thousand when you only had 200?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman realizes that I am not running the Federal crop-insurance program.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Soil-conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil- and water-conservation operations in demonstration projects.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, yesterday a man came into my office and he said he was up in West Virginia trying to buy a farm. He said during the conversation the man asked him who planted the trees down along the edge of the hill. He said, "The

Department of Agriculture came in here and planted all those trees." He said, "Who built this great big fence around this property?" He said, "The Department of Agriculture sent men in here and built that fence for me." He said, "Who is doing that excavating over alongside the hill?" He said, "The Department of Agriculture. They came in here on soil erosion and they tried to fix this property up for me." He said, "How much have they spent over there?" "Oh," he says, "six or eight thousand dollars." He said, "Would you have ever been able to do that kind of work or would you have wanted to do it?" He said, "No; I never would have thought of doing it, but as long as they wanted to come in here and just do that work, I was willing to let them do it." He said, "How much do you want for the farm?" And he told him and so he bought the farm. He said he bought the farm because they had spent so much money in improving it that it was worth the money. But he said the farmer never would have thought of doing those things. He said it was just like a man coming into your house and repairing your bathroom—putting in a new bathroom. After he puts in the new bathroom, you see how nice it is and he says, "Well you had better let me put in a new kitchen sink." So he decides he will let them put in a new kitchen sink.

I believe that a whole lot of the things the Department of Agriculture is trying to do under this soil-conservation program represents just a lot of money spent by the Department of Agriculture on things the farmers do not want and that really will be of no advantage to the Government. You have so many men in the Department of Agriculture down here that you have to make jobs for that there is just no end to it. It is about time you stopped some of the foolish things the Department of Agriculture is now doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania in his illustration demonstrates his entire lack of knowledge of the part the soil-conservation program plays in the agricultural picture when he states that the Federal Government goes onto a man's farm and makes improvements to the value of six or eight thousand dollars without even an invitation. He apparently does not know that the extent of the Government's participation in the work of the soil-conservation districts is to furnish technical advice to the district upon the basis of which the farmers in those districts work out their plans and make their improvements.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Not at this time.

I am speaking of the program as at present conducted. The land conservation and use program, of course, is a different thing. Under this program the individual farmer carries on certain practices for the improvement of the soil and receives certain benefit allowances on account thereof.

When the gentleman talks about the Government's going on a man's land without advice or invitation from him and undertaking to improve the farm to the extent of six or eight thousand dollars, he is, of course, simply making ridiculous charges which are absolutely baseless in fact.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am thoroughly amazed that the gentleman makes such statements as he does about the Government not spending money on farms. I can show the gentleman a farm in Pennsylvania where the Government spent \$10,000 when the farm itself was not worth \$5,000 after the money was spent. It is a terrible situation, yet these offices and jobs, it seems, must be maintained.

There was a petition sent out recently—I received one, so did other Members—asking that the Farm Security offices be given enough money so that they could function to assist two farmers in every county to buy a farm. When it gets to the extreme of where they have to justify the operation of a county-wide organization by having it help two farmers to buy farms it is ridiculous. Those farms would be purchased on the same basis as others financed by the Government. An individual recently bought a farm for \$10,000, and the Federal Government took the entire mortgage; then there is \$1,500 more for equipment and \$85 for the transfer of the property. And the Government held the mortgage; the purchaser did not have one dollar invested. That is the kind of transaction they are making. The poor suckers who buy farms like this will go bankrupt, and the taxpayers will lose the money. It is not fair to the farm purchaser or to the taxpayers. It is a national scandal and ought to be stopped.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition on the amendment for 2 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 4 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I believe the remarks made about the overgenerosity of the Department of Agriculture referred to the F. S. A. and not to the item we have under consideration at this time. When we get to the F. S. A. item I wish to say in defense of the chairman of this subcommittee that he probably will be under fire for injecting a limitation upon F. S. A. that definitely tends to cure the very faults listed in the remarks made by the gentleman on this side of the aisle.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire recognition?

Mr. TARVER. No.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I seek recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 2 minutes.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to inflict myself too often on the committee during this debate today but this subject happens to be something that it is not only important to my district but to America. I always make an effort to get the picture as it really exists. Let me state the facts, and I wish to be corrected if any one wishes to do so. As far as the Soil Conservation Service is concerned, nearly all that money has been spent in furnishing personnel for advice.

There are some half dozen different appropriations in the name of soil fertility or soil conservation, most of them included in this appropriation bill. One of them is the particular item we see in this bill having to do with the appropriation for the soil department of the United States Department of Agriculture. The second is that this bill provides money for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which carries on soil-conservation work; the third has to do with the experiment stations which appropriation is also in this bill; the fourth is the Federal appropriations for the T. V. A., which does some soil-conservation work. The fifth is the part of the appropriation for extension work. The sixth is the part of the appropriation for experiment stations. So there are six different appropriations in the name of soil conservation.

Regardless of the fact that perhaps somebody may not have spent this money too wisely in the past, regardless of the fact that up to this moment, except as a figment of some one's imagination, we have never conserved the soil of the country as a whole, I feel that the money may not have been altogether wasted. The American people must realize that we have a soil problem which we must attend to while we are alive so that good land may be passed on to future generations. To that extent the expenditures have been worth while but in the future we must effectuate some kind of a plan whereby these different agencies are coordinated into one agency. Though I personally believe this consolidation should take place for the best war effort, I realize how futile it would be to try to effectuate this consolidation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. All time has expired on the pending paragraph.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For research and demonstration work in soil-conservation control measures, including research and demonstration work in fire-control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with some of the criticisms that have been made with reference to extravagance and expenditures that are not justified; however, I take this time to call the attention of the Committee and the attention of the country to the fact that these provisions deal with what is perhaps the most important matter concerning the American people today—the preservation of the fertility of the soil, the preservation of the ability of the earth to produce the thing necessary to sustain life. These things make up our incomparably chiefest asset which is disappearing.

If one will take a trip in an airplane across this country, he will observe the devastation that has been wrought by ourselves and our ancestors during the past century in what was in the beginning of that century virgin soil and practically untouched natural resources. Like a swarm of devastating locusts we have gone from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have called into our work of destruction all the agencies of this highly developed scientific period. It is a crime which we have committed, a violation of the trust which nature has reposed in us as the guardians of all the generations which are to follow in being. We owe to them not only the duty of conservation but the duty of restitution.

When you consider what has happened to this earth since we came here, what we have done to it, you will see that the statement which we so often make as to how much richer we have grown is not the truth. We have been getting poorer and poorer since our ancestors put their feet on the soil adjoining the Atlantic Ocean. We keep no debit account. We have not charged ourselves with the loss of the magnificent forests that we once possessed. Gnarled, crooked, fire-seared runts mark the place where at one time magnificent forests grew on this part of the earth just a few generations ago, even in our own generation. We have been dissipating our natural resources with a reckless abandon unequalled in the experience of any other people. Hungry gullies, man-made gullies, which from the air look like the ribs of the carcass of a dead animal, lie across the fields—dead soil where only yesterday as time is measured in a nation's life, was rich soil, virgin soil, which nature had been building up for thousands of years for us.

We ought to be conscious of the fact that we do not own this land; that it does not make any difference how many deeds we have or what the notary public has said, our grantor can convey to us only the right to use. In nature, that is the only title the generation in being can have. With the right to use goes the duty to conserve. We are only tenants for life. We hold this rich heritage in trust for the generations that are yet to come. We are robbing unborn generations to whom this fertility belongs; not to us alone. God Almighty made it and gave it as a heritage for all the generations to come. As a matter of fact, we ought to be conscious in America that to rob the soil of its power to

produce bread is the greatest crime—I make the statement without reservation or qualification—to rob the soil of its power to produce bread is perhaps the greatest crime that can be committed with reference to property.

If you try to rob your neighbor's granary, he has a chance to protect his property. There are police officers and courts to protect him. If you rob a child of its inheritance, for whom you are the guardian, that child's friend can go into court. But if you rob the children whose existence still sleeps in futurity, there is no protection. In the very nature of things we of this generation are the guardians of those who are unborn and defenseless. Our duty is in proportion to that dependence, to the helplessness of those for whom we are trustees. The greater the dependency, the greater the responsibility, the greater the crime if we betray the duty of that trusteeship. I do not like to see the Federal Government doing all this business. The States ought to do most of this work which may be beyond private duty. However, there is where it chiefly lies. I want economy in government. I do not favor some of these expenditures. I am taking this time not to discuss the details of this bill, but to direct if I can public attention to this duty and this danger, this dissipation of the Nation's incomparable, its greatest, asset, the thing essential to happiness and physical and mental vigor, to existence, the chief element in our strength and security in the event we should ever be called upon to defend our land against attack by a foreign enemy. I close by making a suggestion for the consideration of those who are concerned about post-war employment. I suggest the rebuilding of the wasted places for which we are responsible, the healing of the great open wounds in our fields, the gullies into which the fertility of our soil is leeching out. This fertility, the lifeblood of our soil is being carried away into the seas. These are objects worthy of our matured consideration, far more important than building new roads and things of that sort. Protecting the opportunity of our returning soldiers and their children and their children's children, to eat strong food from strong soil is far better than all the gadgets of a civilization building its showy superstructure upon a decaying foundation such as is developing in this country.

(Mr. SUMNERS of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I always like to hear the gentleman from Texas, but I want to take exception to a statement he has just now made. He said that the greatest crime to unborn generations is the fact that we do not conserve the resources of this country. I do not know whether that is the greatest crime that we are adding onto our unborn generations or not. I would like to have the gentleman answer the question what he thinks about the great national debt that we are piling up for unborn generations; that will stagger them as long as they live; and if he thinks that that is the

thing that this administration should continue to do, and if that is the greatest thing that this administration can possibly do for them.

I now yield to the gentleman from Texas to answer that question.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Does my distinguished colleague ask me whether the piling up of a debt, bad as that is, but which we can at least get rid of by going through bankruptcy, bad as that would be, is a greater crime than destroying the power of the earth to produce the bread necessary to sustain the lives of all the people through all the generations to come? I think much of him, but not much of his judgment on that point.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I would just like to ask the gentleman if he does not think that the investment of a national debt in property justifies itself when we realize that we are fighting to save our civilization?

Mr. RICH. May I say to my colleague that we could stop this national debt if you gentlemen would do the right, sensible, sound things. You would not be building up this huge debt if you did not do some of these foolish and illogical things. That is the thing I am driving at. They have been unjustified under the New Deal more than under any administration in the history of our country. Those are the things that I am complaining of. If we had a little common sense in this administration, we would not be in the situation we are now in.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] desires to address the House in connection with the soil-conservation program for a few minutes.

Mr. TARVER. I withdraw the motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, when we talk of soil-conservation service we are dealing with the most important and far-reaching program Congress has to deal with in this agriculture appropriation bill now under consideration.

Bearing in mind the great good these men in the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with our farmers are rendering the Nation now, and its far-reaching effect of conserving the most precious of all our resources, Mother Earth, and that they are doing it with the amount of money that has been made available to them in the past, is to me a most outstanding and commendable record. I am sure you, my colleagues, will agree that my record of economy here in Congress is second to none, but certainly no Member of this Congress can be fairly

accused of extravagance in supporting this appropriation of less than \$30,000,000 for this valuable service which benefits every citizen of our great Nation now, and will in the far future, for all time to come. I believe it is fair to say that I am one of the greatest proponents of the soil conservation service in this Congress. In my district, which is composed of 14 counties, the Soil Conservation men are really doing a job as I am sure they are in most every district where they are organized.

I may say to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], that I agree with him about the seriousness of the national debt, but certainly because of the conservation of our soil and the income this Government will receive because of the good soil this Nation has, which we are trying to preserve, this service will certainly be one of the things by which that great deficit will finally be paid off, with good business management of government which the American people will put in control after the war is won.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. There are lots of things they can do in this program where they can keep the cost to a minimum that probably would do great good. I agree with the gentleman as to that. But they have too many extravagant projects.

Mr. JENSEN. I will agree with the gentleman on that, too. In my opinion, however, the Soil Conservation Service is giving over 100 cents worth of service for every dollar that it spends. I wish I could say the same about other items in this bill and for other departments of this Government.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I congratulate the gentleman on that statement. I am from a State where the Soil Conservation Service is doing a fine job. I am glad to find the gentleman from Iowa sound, as he always is, on this question of soil conservation.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman from the great State of New Mexico.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I certainly agree with the gentleman from Iowa and hope that nothing is done to cripple the Soil Conservation Service. The Soil Conservation Service of South Dakota, working as it does with better material than it has available in Iowa, is doing an even better job in South Dakota. May I suggest, too, if we are going to have any means of solving the national debt other than the bankruptcy proposal referred to by the gentleman from Texas, that debt will have to be repaid by the growth of things taken from the soil, so we should preserve the national resources of this country.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota

for his contribution, except that part wherein he discredits our soil which is the best in the whole United States of America and we want to keep it so.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is referring to the Soil Conservation Service program of this country, which is a different thing from the soil conservation payments we were discussing earlier today?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Of course, it is all tied together in a sense, only that the Soil Conservation Service runs its own program. I do think, however, that we could at this time safely reduce what we call the triple-A payments, while farm income is at its present level and use part of the saving in expanding genuine soil-conservation practices as are carried on by the Soil Conservation Service. However, the subcommittee has not seen fit to do that so I shall yield to their good judgment since they have spent so much time in the hearings.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman will yield further, if the gentleman thought we had to go through bankruptcy, as was suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Texas, in order to get soil conservation, then the gentleman would certainly give it up, as would any other good American, but he wants the money spent wisely and soundly?

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. RICH. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I am so much interested in this feature of this bill, soil conservation, I cannot resist the temptation to talk for 2 minutes about what, in my opinion, is one of the most conservative, one of the most outstanding pieces of legislation and most constructive pieces of legislation that has ever been passed by Congress in the history of our country in the endeavor to conserve the soil of our Nation. When this matter was first discussed in the House I remember very well that the actuaries and those who had worked out the value of this soil conservation program disclosed that we took out of our land every year more than \$400,000,000 worth of fertility in annual crop production; and the purpose was to conserve the soil, prevent erosion and the destruction of our farms and rural areas, and keep our lands for our children's children and our grandchildren's children, as suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Texas. In my opinion no other piece of constructive legislation has done more for this country and will do more for this Nation than the proposed legislation to take care of the lands

of this country and so help to make us rich and keep us rich.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, this bill includes the Budget increase for soil-conservation operations. This matter of soil conservation is so closely linked up with flood control that it deserves the earnest attention of Congress at all times. Our farmers, especially in the great Midwest, are just becoming better acquainted with the conservation program as it is related to flood control, and they want the program extended. I am glad to see that this appropriation has not been reduced because the program has been gradually increasing. As of June 15, 1944, 1,114 conservation districts had been established in the United States. As of June 15, 1945, 1,310 conservation districts will have been established. It is estimated that by June 15, 1946, 1,492 conservation districts will be established. This constant growth is the result of education and is the result of our farmers becoming aware of the fact that they can assist in protecting and preserving their lands, especially with respect to flood control. I am pleased to see the amount of the appropriation keeping pace with the expansion program.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. May I assure the gentleman from Iowa he has no more sympathetic group in Congress than the Members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture.

Mr. HOEVEN. There is no question about that. The subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations is very sympathetic, and, as I said before, the fact that we are keeping up with the times and making appropriations to keep pace with the expansion program is most commendable.

The Clerk read as follows:

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school-lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States, Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That

benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in said section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available hereunder for a school-lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder for a school-lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 55, line 10, strike out line 10, to and including line 15 on page 57.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the school-lunch proposition contained in this bill is not primarily a school-lunch proposition. It is not a case where funds are allocated to the different schools throughout the country and the schools are permitted to buy the things that they may need to operate school lunches. It is a place where the Agriculture Department plans to put the surplus which it has of agricultural products—that is, the things for which there is no demand, regardless of whether they were items which the school authorities would provide or not.

The committee recognized that it was not coming before the Congress for this item in good faith. I quote from their report, page 18:

Many of the commodities included in the school-lunch program are no longer in surplus and for that reason are not authorized for inclusion in the general program carried on under the permanent appropriation. This has resulted in the inclusion of a specific provision in the bill authorizing the use of these moneys for the school-lunch program. However, there are still some surpluses for which the school-lunch program constitutes an outlet. These surpluses may be of temporary character, yet while they exist they constitute serious problems in maintaining a well-balanced market for the output of the American farm.

This statement clearly indicates that this is not an item which should commend itself to the public. I know that in many cases the schools are not using

this proposition and those that are, are finding it difficult to get by with the things that are being provided. Instead of having the schools used as a dumping ground, the thing should be done away with entirely.

The local school authorities everywhere are better able to pay the expenses and the cost of running these school lunches and the parents of the children are better able to buy them than they have ever been. In fact, most of the schools are running the lunches on the basis that the folks are paying for what the children eat, and the funny thing about it is that the schools that are not given these allotments are able to put on just as good a lunch as those that receive the allotments for about the same money.

Under all these circumstances we should leave this to the local authorities to run and not have this involved situation of handing the schools a surplus agriculture product when there are no surpluses and pretending to the people that we are promoting welfare of children when we are not.

In view of this situation I have felt obliged to offer this amendment to do away with this program. I do not believe it is a welfare program; I do not feel it is the kind of thing the Government of the United States should invest in at this time. I recognize that there has been a tremendous pressure upon some people by those who have not understood the situation well to get them to support it. On the other hand, I do not believe it has a basis in fact; and I hope the committee will see fit to strike this item out of the bill.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I listened a little while ago to the remarks of the gentleman from Texas when he was talking about soil conservation and agreed with everything he said. I think it is tremendously important that this generation leave to future generations farms that are fertile and that will produce; but I think it is almost as important that we leave these farms to the children who are coming after us not encumbered by such a tremendous Federal debt that they will never be able to utilize the farms that they have. If your child is so overburdened with taxes that more than half of what he earns goes to pay the Government overhead he is not going to get very much personal benefit out of the farm that you leave him. I do not know of any program that has caused so much criticism from my district as this school-lunch program. Just within the last 3 weeks I received a letter from a teacher down in Missouri, a man who has charge of one of the large schools. He had just put in the lunch program under tremendous pressure. He said to me: "There has never been a time when the people of my community have had so much money, when they are so well able to feed their own children." And he said that 90 percent of them would much prefer to do that.

They have a certain amount of American pride. You know, this country of ours was not raised on the idea that somebody else would feed our children. Down through the years the American citizen has prided himself on feeding and clothing his own children. We have not been raised upon the skim milk of charity. The proud and the sturdy men of America have felt that they were willing to go out and by the sweat of their brows earn the food for their own families. That has been the basis upon which we have grown great; that has been the basis upon which America has become the richest Nation upon the face of the earth today.

I read a statement in the papers just a few days ago gotten out by some of our Government statisticians: I have no reason to question its accuracy. It said that today in the hands of the American people for the first time in history there was \$150,000,000,000 of what was referred to as "dangerous inflationary money." On top of that condition, by this section providing free school lunches we are seeking further to create an inflationary situation in America.

If there ever was a time when the people of this country should be permitted to carry out their God-given right and duty to feed their own children, it is now.

Mr. Chairman, there is something far deeper beneath the surface than merely the question of who is to feed our children. The bureaucrats of that little department want to feed them because they want to continue an organization so that they may have their jobs. That is where the pressure is coming from. Down in Missouri there is not a single constituent in my district that asked for free lunches. The people back of this are those in the bureaucratic organization here in Washington. They are going around and threatening to try to get the jobs of these school teachers if they do not fall in line with this school-lunch program. That is what is back of this. It is a question of whether we are going the American way or the European way. It is a question of whether we are going to maintain the liberties and the freedoms of this country and have the kind of government our forefathers set up or we are going to succumb to the things that every man in this room knows are going on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent that if we are to conclude consideration of this bill today there must be some reasonable limitation of debate. I hope that the membership of the Committee may be willing to agree to close debate on this section and all amendments thereto in 25 minutes, and I propound that as an unanimous consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Messrs. KEEFE and GROSS objected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I am going to submit to the Committee the question whether it wants to finish the bill today or not and I therefore move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH), there were—ayes 81, noes 28.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the reading of an engrossed copy of the bill is demanded when the bill comes up for final passage, will that be voted on today?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's inquiry should be directed to the Speaker in the House and not to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, did the gentleman's motion include all amendments to this section?

The CHAIRMAN. All amendments to the pending section.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet as soon as the gentleman from New York finished addressing the Committee on behalf of his amendment. I want to speak against the amendment very much and I wonder if I am entitled to any prior right because I was on my feet?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is most sympathetic with the gentleman and did observe the gentleman standing, but the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], chairman of the subcommittee was on his feet also and under the practice the Chair recognized him.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I believe I was the only Member standing at that time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Would that not go to O. P. A. instead of the chairman of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a parliamentary inquiry. The Chair may say that the following gentlemen were standing and will be recognized in the division of the 30 minutes, with the chairman of the subcommittee having the concluding time: Messrs. VOORHIS of California, BIEMILLER, ANDERSON of New Mexico, MASON, RICH, DOYLE, GROSS, JOHNSON of Texas, KEEFE, HOFFMAN, SMITH of Ohio, MILLER of Nebraska, DONDERO, ROE of Maryland, SAVAGE, and WHITTEN, and Mrs. DOUGLAS of California.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have?

The CHAIRMAN. A minute and a half.

Mr. KEEFE. That is a long time to discuss this question, a minute and a half. I take this time, members of the Committee, to call your attention to the fact that when you voted on this rule

you were given assurance by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the committee in charge of this bill that the adoption of that rule would insure to the membership of this House full and free and complete debate that you would be denied if you let the matter go to the Senate, where you would have the bill come back with an amendment in a conference report, where, under the rules of the House, had you done that, the least debate you might have had upon this would be 1 hour. The old steam roller is working under the guise that we have got to get home and get this bill finished so that we can have a recess, and you are limiting debate to 30 minutes and denying the many people who want to speak on this bill the right and the opportunity to speak. What a fine spectacle today compared with the argument that was made here yesterday on the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. First of all I want to say that the very self-same argument advanced by the gentleman from Missouri against the school-lunch program was made against the institution of a free system of public instruction in these United States a hundred years ago. I want to say that I have spent most of my life as a school teacher, and I know that children that go to school without sufficient nourishment in their stomachs are not able to take advantage of that free public education. Not long ago a subcommittee of which I was a member had hearings on the subject of our agricultural future. Every witness that came before us emphasized this one basic fact about American agriculture: The American farmer produces an abundance in both good times and bad. He is the one producer who does not and cannot cut back production in times of depression. The central duty we owe him is to see that the demand for his products is maintained as nearly as possible at a corresponding level. Here in this school-program is one way, one of the best ways to work to that end. In the second place from the immediate viewpoint it is impossible to conduct a war-food program and not have some maladjustment between supply and demand. Repeatedly I have heard complaints here on this floor about a superabundance of certain particular products at certain periods. What are you going to do with the surplus? Are you going to turn your back on the price-support program completely?

What are you going to do with the commodities that have to be purchased to maintain that price-support program? Dump them in the ocean? Or will we channel them into the stomachs of American children? Of the men called in the draft and rejected as physically unfit for service, 40 percent were found to be suffering from defects due primarily to malnutrition in childhood. We ought to highly resolve that as long as there is food in this Nation we will not let such a condition prevail among the school children of America again.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. While listening to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] one would think that the average American family could not feed their own kids. That is just utter rot and nonsense, and practically everyone in the House knows it. Is not this proposal about as cowardly a thing as we here in America today can do. With the highest prices for farm products and the highest wages in the factories we have had for years, we borrow the money to feed our children, and throw the burden of repaying on the ones who are fighting the battles across the seas when they come back, pay for it with interest? If that is not a cowardly way of shifting our burden then I do not know anything that would be. All this talk of doing so much for the returning veterans is just so much hooey when we roll up the national debt by billions knowing that they—not we—will be called upon to meet it.

Our great-great-grandchildren will be saying as they make out a tax return: "Well I would not have to do this if my great-grandad had gumption enough to feed his son, my granddad." I notice it is the liberals who are so generous in heaping tax burdens on the shoulders of future generations.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I am puzzled by the remarks of the first two gentlemen who spoke on this amendment. It may be that they do not associate with the same kind of people I do, but I know that in my associations not only in my district but throughout every war center in the United States during the past 3 years, I have found that there are literally thousands of children who do come to school undernourished, who do not have an opportunity at home to get the full amount of food they should have if they are to grow up to be good, healthy American citizens. I have had one school teacher after another come to me with a request not that this program be continued in its present form but that it be strengthened and that more money be made available. It seems to me the least this House can do is to see to it that we do make available the funds that have been available during the past year, the sum of \$50,000,000. It is an investment which will repay itself many times over—an investment which I hope will prevent the recurrence of that situation which the gentleman from California has just described, where under our draft act we have found that 40 percent of our boys were not physically fit for service to their country.

Our children are our most precious heritage. Huge sums are appropriated under this bill to eradicate diseases of livestock, a provision to which I do not

object. But certainly simple justice and common sense should tell us that if we can afford large sums to protect livestock we can spend \$50,000,000 to insure a sound, healthy rising generation. There is no more important question before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: On page 57, line 7, after the word "centers", strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That no employee of the Department of Agriculture of the War Food Administration or the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other Federal body or agency shall circularize or solicit in any manner, directly or indirectly, any school authority to permit the use of the so-called school-lunch program. The violation of this provision shall be punishable by dismissal of any such employee."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislative in character, especially that part of it which provides a penalty for the violation of the provisions of the proposed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Ohio on the point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I took this amendment to be simply a limitation on the expenditure of funds.

Mr. TARVER. But the gentleman's amendment goes further and provides a penalty for the violation of the proposed restriction.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment by striking out the penalty provision, as follows: "The violation of this provision shall be punishable by dismissal of any such employee."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, that was not the only part of the gentleman's amendment, as I heard it read, which provided a penalty. I should like to have the amendment reported as it has been modified.

Mr. TABER. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. That amendment is not being formally offered at this time. It can only be read for information.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a perfecting amendment and would have to be disposed of before the gentleman's motion to strike out. The Chair overrules the point of order.

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: On page 57, line 7, after the word "centers", strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That no employee of the Department of Agriculture or the War Food Administration or the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other Federal body or agency shall circularize or

solicit in any manner directly or indirectly any school authority to permit the use of the so-called school-lunch program."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prohibit Government employees from promoting the school-lunch program. If there had been placed in every Federal law which has been passed a provision containing the same prohibition, the Federal bureaucracy today would be about one-tenth of its present size. One of the greatest fallacies that has ever gripped the minds of men is that bureaucracy is something that comes about through the demands of the civilian population. The growth of bureaucracy did not result from public demand, but instead resulted from political salesmanship and propaganda. It is the bureaucratic group which is primarily responsible for the organization and development of practically all Federal Government programs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations for Agriculture has realized this program is not one on which all will agree. But we do feel that since this program has been in existence for a number of years, the committee would not be justified in eliminating it without the House having a chance to pass upon it. While this program is not as good as some Members here think it is, at the same time I am sure it is not nearly so bad as many other people think it is. The Federal Government does not pay all the expenses of this program but only pays a part of the cost of food furnished under this school-lunch program in the lunchrooms. Food is bought locally at customary prices. Much of the food is from surplus products purchased by the Government to support prices. There are many areas during this war period in which the demands of employment are so great that many mothers and many people in homes have been taken out of those homes and gone into war work. Certainly, during the last few years, where they have come to depend upon the school-lunch program, it would tend to upset present conditions to now eliminate that program. Certainly, we have in this Nation many underprivileged children. Something, perhaps, should be done in the way of education of the families of these children. I doubt the wisdom of this program being carried on through future years as a national program. Frankly, I feel it is a local program. But in this wartime, realizing that my section of the country is not representative of many other areas where there are crowded conditions due to the war, where the mothers and daughters are engaged in war work, I would not say because in my own area they perhaps can get by without this program, that it is not vitally needed in certain congested areas where the average woman is engaged in war work and has come to depend on this program.

This program has done much to educate the local community to the fact that lunch rooms could be operated and hot lunches provided at a very small cost. Many communities are now supporting their program after it has been proved that they can do so with Federal assistance. The contribution from the Federal Government is from 6 to 9 cents per lunch. Those students who can pay do so, and the local lunch room must apply the money taken in to the expense of operation.

The committee felt that, since this program, according to the testimony, is very essential in many areas due to the war especially, we should bring this program to the House that it might decide this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, it appears on the face of the committee report on the pending bill that there is no semblance of excuse for continuing the school-lunch program because there is no surplus of food products to be removed from the market. Now, the act setting aside 30 percent of the gross customs receipts for the removal of surpluses should be repealed and the school-lunch program should not be continued as a surplus remover when there are no surpluses of foodstuffs.

The language of the report shows that the school-lunch program has been illegally extended to cover the child-parent centers operated by the Federal Works Administration. The committee report cites the school-lunch program as a basis for the special rule waiving points of order so that the merits of that and the entire bill may be discussed.

But, Mr. Chairman, let me say when the chairman of the committee says under the rule which was adopted we are going to have free and open discussion of all these points of order and then they come in here with a gag rule and give you 30 minutes for 435 Members of the House, if they were all present, to discuss it, it seems to me we are going pretty far in trying to gag the Congress of the United States. When the judge from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] said a while ago one way to eliminate this great indebtedness is through bankruptcy it seems to me the gentleman from Texas ought to come in here now and vote to same this \$50,000,000 and keep our country from going through bankruptcy—that is what I am working so hard for—is to keep our country solvent. I do not want to go through bankruptcy. How foolish you are for even suggesting it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, as I read the report of the committee, it is not as the other members have quoted it here on the floor. They did not have the text to quote from. I wish to quote from page 18, about the middle of the middle paragraph:

However, there are still some surpluses for which the school-lunch program constitutes an outlet * * *. The school-lunch pro-

gram, therefore, is of double utility and one which apparently commands the favor of a very substantial majority of Members of both Houses of the Congress.

That is the exact language of the committee and it is not as quoted heretofore by Members of this House in debate; for they quoted from memory and not by actual quote as I have.

I call your attention to the fact that in California the number of lunches furnished school children has decreased by almost 5,000 in the last year, according to the report. I call attention to the fact that in such great centers as are in my State it must increase to serve the needs of my district, as the needs increase.

I think it is a disgrace that we give less time to discussing the welfare of the children of our Nation than we do to other subjects like soil and forests, cattle, and hogs. Certainly the American people are not going to be happy that we had so little discussion of the most important subject before us—our children's needs—when we should have ample time.

The Federal Government does not compel this program upon the schools; they have to want it and need it and do their own part, too.

The gentlemen speaking for the amendment do not even offer to prove that this cooperation by our Federal Government with school districts is no longer needed. I see no justification in eliminating this health-making program, based merely on unfounded statements that it is not the American way to do things, or that people are making more money now than ever. Certainly the gentlemen who state that workingmen are making more than ever, as their justification of trying to eliminate this worthy program, know that there are millions upon millions of American workingmen who still average less than \$1,000 annual income. Does any Member of this House feel that he would be adequately feeding, nourishing, and giving his children adequate schooltime lunches if he was earning less than \$1,000 a year? This cooperative noonday lunch for millions of American children over the Nation does not happen to immediately affect your children or mine. But, gentlemen, these warm noonday lunches made possible by this bill do give warm health-making foods to millions of our neighbor's children. As a Member of this House, I will not assume that the health and welfare of my neighbor's child is less important than that of my own. I am for eliminating any unnecessary governmental costs or appropriations, but I refuse to believe that the first place to begin is to take it out of the very health of our needy and deserving school children. This is not charity. This is an investment. This is a dividend-paying investment. This is conservation of the health of our Nation's children and where it counts the most. The best time to build a child's physical stature is as the child grows into adolescence and youth. It must be done then.

Our cattle, hogs, our factories, our clothes, and our luxuries are as important as the health of our children, yet, gentlemen, we debate for hours as to

these other things and we allow but a few minutes to discuss that which is more important than our cattle, hogs, factories, and luxuries. Let the gentlemen who this afternoon argue primarily in terms of several dollars think in terms of the possibility of these millions of children affected as being their own, then, Mr. Chairman, they will place the emphasis on children instead of cash. That, gentlemen, is where the emphasis must be placed if we justly treat this issue.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MASON. I do not yield for a parliamentary inquiry. One and one-half minutes is a short time to discuss this matter anyway.

Mr. Chairman, as a school man of 35 years' experience, the last 15 years of which I was responsible for conducting a school-lunch program in my schools. I am opposed to a school-lunch program supported by Uncle Sam. I understand the American principle is this—that the parents of the children are responsible, in the first place, for the proper feeding of their children. When they cannot do it then the local community is responsible. When the local community cannot handle it, it is up to the county and then the State, and lastly it is up to Uncle Sam to be responsible for feeding the children of this Nation.

With that as a basis of my opposition to this bill, I wish to state that I conducted a school-lunch program, that we did give free lunches, that we did provide free milk for undernourished children, but we did it all at the expense of the local community by raising the money locally, by putting on school programs to raise the money to give free milk to those children whose parents could not afford to do it. Uncle Sam, with a \$300,000,000,000 debt, the value of the entire United States, is the least able to supply free lunches to the school children of this Nation, certainly less able to do so than the local school communities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I was wondering just now what the difference was between serving a school lunch at community expense and serving it at Government expense. Is the Government not a collection of communities? If it is right in one community, what makes it wrong in all? If its cost comes from the taxpayers' money in either case, what difference does it make from which it comes? The question is whether the program is good. The essential fact is we have been talking a great deal this afternoon about conserving the soil, being very careful about the soil, to see that there was a fine soil for our coming generations. Is it not a fine thing also to be concerned about the generations which are going to farm that soil in future years?

I know when I attended school I left the farm and walked to school and I carried with me in my lunch basket the same lunch every day. It was the pancakes that were left over from breakfast. A great majority of the country children carried that same breakfast to school every morning. If I had had a chance to have a decent hot lunch, some of the ills with which this body of mine has been afflicted might have been avoided. I say that school children have the right to have a hot lunch, and many will not get it in any other way but by our school-lunch program. The housewife on the farm has other duties to attend than to preparing lunches for the school children. She sometimes takes the nearest thing she can find, and that may be what is left over from breakfast.

In later years I have visited rural schools where hot lunches have been served. I have been in rural communities and sampled their school lunches, and I say to you the money spent on those programs is a mighty fine expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, on pages 444 and 445 of the hearings you will find the quantity of war food distributed under this program between July and December of 1944.

Answering the gentleman from Arizona as to how it is being distributed, the testimony shows the following States did not receive any food—Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. The States that receive the largest amount are, Georgia, 5,000,000 pounds; Kentucky, 3,000,000 pounds; North Carolina, 4,000,000 pounds; South Carolina, 5,500,000 pounds. Ohio received 78,000 pounds.

So of the 48,000,000 pounds of food distributed in the 6 months, three States plus Puerto Rico got one-half of the food for school lunches and child centers. I believe much good can come from a school-lunch program. It should have more local support and less Federal control. There should also be a better distribution of the available surplus food.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ROE].

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment.

Never in the history of this country have our working people had more money with which to feed their children. We fought the Revolutionary War because of taxation without representation, yet we are taxing unborn generations to pay the debts we incur. The generations to come are the ones who will have to foot this bill. Soldiers who are fighting our battles on the battlefields of the world are to be brought back home to pay the bills we have accumulated. Those men who by the millions have been shedding their blood on the battlefields are the ones who will have to pay.

We should support this amendment as one step in stopping the unnecessary waste of Federal money. We should stop taking money out of the taxpayers'

pockets and start a little way toward a sound and balanced fiscal policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to speak for 2 minutes on a subject as important as this. Rather I will yield my time to anyone who wants to talk for the amendment. I will yield it to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS] if he wants time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to pay my respects to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL] for what he said a few moments ago. I simply say "Yea and Amen" to every word he spoke. At the same time I want to express my utter amazement at the statement made by the gentleman from Texas, Judge SUMNERS, who a while ago declared that the national debt could be cleared up by going through bankruptcy.

I am sorry, too, for the gentleman from New Mexico who just said that his mother packed the left-overs from breakfast for him when he went to school. He seems to have gotten along pretty well on it for he is a pretty husky man. My mother packed up a good school lunch for me; and I think every mother in America sends her boys and girls off to school with as good a lunch as she can. After all left-overs are often all right.

Now is the time to discontinue this program. We are in a far better position to discontinue it now than at a later time when unemployment stares us in the face, as it is bound to. So I think it is time now we reduced this burden, because I am sure the children will still be better fed than they have been at any time since 1932.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE] is recognized.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, although I have not had the privilege of being a Member of this body very long, I have been a legislator for several years and I know that the public in general is supporting the school-lunch program. I have been contacted on it many times and asked to assist in carrying on the program.

I realize that the young people growing up are going to have to help pay the war debt. I feel it is our duty to help make them healthy through the school-lunch program so they may be able to help pay the debt. I know that warm school lunches add to the health of the children considerably. It is impossible to send a warm lunch to school with a child.

Federal participation in this program encourages the use of the school-lunch program throughout the Nation. In my opinion, the gentleman who implied that it is un-American to feed children warm school lunches, presenting the rugged individualism idea, was getting pretty far from the question of providing hot

lunches for school children. Hoover was defeated advocating rugged individualism and asking the people in each block to feed each other if they did not have jobs, and too many of the children then going to school became physically unfit to pass the test necessary to get into the armed services to help defend their Nation in this war. The only individual right this program prevents is the right to impose malnutrition upon a school child. People take pride in feeding their families if they have the opportunity. If they have jobs, they are willing to spend the money to feed their children. If they do not have the money, it is our responsibility to help build up young America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS].

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the school-lunch program. There has been a great deal of talk about conservation of natural resources and I am heartily in agreement with such a program. But, as a woman, as a mother, as one whose nephews and family are overseas, I think the conservation of human resources is at least equally important. The other night a nephew told me a little of the boys at the front and their reaction to bombings. What happens to many of them in this war, sitting in the trenches waiting for their time of action? Some cry like babies when planes are overhead raining bombs. And my nephew told me jokingly that he could tell the closeness of the strike by the degree with which they shook. A sound nervous system in a well-nourished body is more essential than ever before, not only in war but in our complicated industrial civilization. The few dollars we contribute to school lunches to help countless children grow up sound and strong will be repaid to our country many times over.

I want to give you some figures. Figures from the Library of Congress show that for 1943, 21,600,000 people after taxes had only an average of \$860 a year; 67,000,000 people after taxes had an average income of around \$2,000.

I ask you, "Do you or do you not think our democracy will be strengthened by providing hot school lunches for the children of these families?"

I have seen children go to school without breakfast. I have watched many school-lunch programs, and often a very meager luncheon at that. I have seen what it has meant to them. It is as the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] said. I have listened to the testimony of school people stating that school lunches are more important than school-books if you have to choose between them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there is some time remaining that has not been consumed. May I ask if I can have recognition for that time?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] did not re-

spond. He had a minute and a half. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to use that time?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I do make that unanimous-consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to point out how this program works. There cannot be a school-lunch program in a community unless the local people sponsor and set up that program. The only thing the Federal Government can do is to supply to those local people a certain amount of foodstuffs which they can use in accordance with their own decision and in a manner in which the local people decide to use it.

The question seems to me to be entirely one as to what the Congress wants to do with the foodstuffs produced by American farmers which have no natural outlet in the regular markets of the Nation. If you are going to have a program to do that then it is necessary to have a sound established school-lunch program into which to channel those products. I cannot feel in my heart that this is anything more than an expression of simple decency. We have free public schools for all the children of all the people who want to use them. These lunches at noon are provided in school after school throughout this Nation and they are even now meaning much to the good health of our children.

We are leaving a heavy load for those children to carry in the future.

Many local communities have done this without Federal contribution, I agree, but if we have the foodstuffs in surplus as we shall always have—at least some of them—why not make them available to the children of the Nation? That is the whole question before you now. Is there a better thing we could do? I believe not. Indeed I believe this school-lunch program could be improved and perfected and set forth in careful legislation by this body so as to become a cornerstone of a real effort to improve the nutritional standards of this Nation, and such an effort can be a major answer, Mr. Chairman, and a most constructive one to the farm problem of this Nation.

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] to close debate.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, we carry millions of dollars in this bill, as we have done for years, for Bang's disease in cattle, tuberculosis in cattle, and hog cholera, and if it is a function of the Government of the United States to do something for the protection of the health of livestock in the country, I cannot understand why it is such a terrible thing to do something for the health

and protection of the children. This school-lunch program is going to be continued whether you vote for this provision or not. It is an essential part of the school life of a great many thousands of school districts in this country. If you do not vote for this appropriation, the poorer school districts are not going to have it because they cannot carry it on, but other districts, financially able, will carry it on whether you vote for this appropriation or not. This is merely a stop gap. Your Committee on Agriculture is considering bringing in legislation prescribing the measure of local and State participation in this program and the measure of participation by the Federal Government. Pending the report on that legislation and the working out of some sound plan by which the amount of participation of the Federal Government may be defined, it certainly seems to me that it would be unwise to discontinue the program as it is at present being carried on. I hope that the House will not adopt the amendment which has been proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] in the nature of a perfecting amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TARVER and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 88, nays 89.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said act, \$48,446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 57, line 22, after the word "act", strike out "\$48,466,000" and insert "\$1."

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of making a brief announcement?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I am reluctant to ask the gentleman to yield, but I ask for this time in order to make an announcement of interest to the Members of the House. The conferees of the Senate and the House have agreed on a compromise on the work-or-jail bill. That perhaps will be brought in the first of the week. I see the majority leader here and because so many of the Members are getting ready to leave, I think it

would be wise if the majority leader can tell us when the conference report will be brought in on that particular bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further. The majority leader can get time any time he wants to to reply to the gentleman from Missouri, but I cannot.

I want to say I have seen so many things happen here this afternoon that I just shudder. Honestly, I have. When they brought the rule from the Committee on Rules the other day and said you would have plenty of time for discussion of the sections of the bill, and then you limit discussion to 30 minutes on an important item: then when I see the Clerk hand the chairman a vote and then wait until a holler from a Democrat from the rear of the room brings in another vote so you can get a majority, I do not know what is going to happen next. I tell you, it is getting pretty serious. I say it is unethical, unjust; yes, it does not make sense. It is Democrats being railroaded.

Here is the Sugar Act. I remember 4 years ago when they were paying the sugar farmers of this country \$49,000,000 per year for not raising sugar, when the New Deal had in the Virgin Islands 250,000 tons of sugar which they left lying on the ground to be destroyed, and when we had the same thing happen down in Puerto Rico—destroying sugar. Before a year had gone by they came in here and said that we were short of sugar and that we want to help the sugar farmers of this country and we will pay the sugar farmers \$48,500,000 for raising sugar, and in the same year you jumped from \$49,000,000 for not raising sugar to \$48,000,000 to raise sugar. Ever hear any thing so ridiculous, so unbusinesslike, so extravagant, so ruinous to our financial stability?

That happened down in the cane-sugar farms of Florida, Louisiana; to the beet-sugar farms in Michigan, Colorado, Montana, and other States.

Now, you say you take this money out of the Treasury. When you could pay one-fourth of 1 cent per pound for sugar by the consumers and save an empty treasury of \$48,000,000,000, and if you add a tax of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, you could put \$50,000,000 in the Treasury. When I heard the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary this afternoon, when he was talking about this great national debt, say that we can get rid of this national debt by going into bankruptcy, I tell you it is a serious statement for anybody to make, either on the floor of Congress or any place else as a way to get rid of a great national debt. What are we coming to? What are we coming to? What is this Congress doing? Now, you have \$48,000,000 here that you can cut out of the bill. If you think you ought to go through bankruptcy, do not support my amendment. If you want to tighten your belts and say the American people, like our forefathers, can do the thing that is American and start in to work and earn and save, we would pay this debt off, and we would retain our honor as American citizens. We would economize in our spending. We would work

more and talk less. We would cut out appropriations and spend less, we should be sound and sensible in the things that we do. Remember when you spend, you must find someone to lend. Remember we are at war; economize and help the war effort. Vote for the amendment. But if you want to go through bankruptcy, vote against the amendment. God save America and the American form of government.

I ask you to adopt the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MUNDT and Mr. TARVER rose.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman from South Dakota desire to speak on this amendment?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman desires to speak.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman desires to speak on this amendment, I shall withhold a motion I intended to make.

Mr. MUNDT. I simply wanted to interrogate the chairman of the subcommittee concerning a matter in the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Very well.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. MUNDT. On page 66 of the bill, in the concluding paragraph at the bottom of the page, there appears language which disturbs me. I think, perhaps, there is an explanation for it which will clear it up. I refer to the paragraph beginning in line 19, which reads as follows:

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Is that correct or is that a typographical error?

Mr. TARVER. That is correct and it has been carried in this bill ever since the agency has been authorized by the Congress. It has been carried designedly in order to prevent covering into the civil service all of these thousands of employees of what is a temporary organization at present, the farm security organization, never authorized by law. If and when the Congress authorizes the setting up of the farm security organization by law, then our subcommittee would feel there is no reason why its employees should not come under the civil service. But until that time we feel there is no justification for covering them into the civil service, and we have brought this provision in here year after year, and it has always received the overwhelming approval of this House.

Mr. MUNDT. A similar provision has been inserted at times whereby employees are not necessarily appointed by the civil service, but this specifically bars the civil service.

Mr. TARVER. This is the same language which has been carried year after year during the existence of this program, and has been repeatedly approved by this House when it was sought to be stricken out.

Mr. MUNDT. What is the process by which these appointees are selected now?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will have to consult with the administrative authorities of the Farm Security Administration in regard to that.

Mr. MUNDT. It has not been brought out in the hearings?

Mr. TARVER. No, sir. They are simply not to be covered into the civil service, under the terms of this bill, so long as this organization is not authorized by law. If the Congress desires to set up an organization by statute, then of course they would come under the civil service.

Mr. MUNDT. If this were purely an emergency organization there might be better reason for barring civil-service employees, but it goes on year after year, and it would seem to me it could well be staffed by civil-service employees.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the gentleman can offer an amendment to strike out this proviso if he so desires, but all I can say is that the House has always approved it heretofore.

Mr. MUNDT. I recognize that but I do not propose to offer an amendment today. However, I did want to get some information, because standing up by itself it is not clear why the civil-service employees should be barred. It is a situation which would seem to merit further study.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), \$84,200.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, after consultation with the gentleman from New York I desire to submit a unanimous consent request that I understand will be satisfactory to him.

There are three paragraphs in the bill dealing with the Farm Security Administration, activities under the heads "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation." I ask unanimous consent that the provisions from page 62, line 20, to page 66, line 22, inclusive, may be considered as one paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to strike out the whole section, but if someone has a perfecting amendment they may go ahead of me.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 62, line 20, strike out all to and including line 22, page 66.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, right now there are a great many of these agents of the Farm Security Administration running around in your district and mine trying to get farmers to make loans which they do not want. Right now the pressure is tremendous on the part of this group. On top of that we have all sorts of agents of other credit organizations of the Government. If there were to be any intelligence exercised with reference to this proposition there would be one set-up to handle the whole business. In my county there are four or five of these people running around.

Here is the picture of the country as a whole, and it appears on page 539 of the hearings. There were made in the 6 months ending December 31, 36,939 loans all over the United States. That means out of all this money the loans covered in the 6-month period were 12 or 13 on an average to a county, including all the agricultural counties in the United States. In New York State there were made during that period about 495 loans, or less than 9 to a county.

The whole thing is on a scale that does not justify itself at all. The amount of money for administration is \$22,500,000 and after the overtime is allowed the figure becomes \$26,000,000, nearly 50 percent as much money as is proposed altogether to be lent.

Why should we go on with that kind of an operation which does not make sense at all?

When this thing came up the gentleman from Georgia stated that there would be no chance if we did not carry this in the House. Let me tell you that if you carry this thing out as it is brought in here by the committee, and it goes over to the Senate, the only way you can settle it is by giving them a lot more than we have in the bill now, and the only chance you have to keep it down anywhere is to keep it down to start with and then you have a chance to keep it somewhat down. I recognize that there is tremendous pressure on the part of folks that are not thinking things through and that have a reactionary disposition and want to destroy the economic structure of America without benefiting the farmer in the slightest; and I do not believe that this does. I have an agricultural district myself. My people do not need this thing. I do not believe that any district needs it. I do not believe there is any district where any man who needs a loan cannot get it and get it right straight out in his own locality.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Do I understand that the administration expense is 50

percent of the amount of the authorization?

Mr. TABER. Well, it is not quite. It will run \$26,000,000 when you get the overtime pay included and the amount authorized to loan is \$67,000,000. It may be around the figure of 40 to 45, somewhere in there, almost 50. That is about the size of it, and that is about the way it runs. I cannot see any sense in that way of doing business, and I hope that the House of Representatives will put its foot down and say that we do not want to do this thing any longer.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 66, line 1, after the semicolon, strike out all of the rest of line 1 and all of lines 2 and 3 down to the words "hospital services" in line 4.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, in the first place I should like to state that I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, for the reason that it is my belief that these loans made to those farmers who are not in a position to obtain credit elsewhere have been of tremendous service in enabling thousands upon thousands of farm families to retain their hold upon the land, to increase their production, to better balance their operations, to acquire a little livestock or a little machinery where before they had much less, and I believe this work has contributed to the stability of the family-sized farm in America. That is why I am opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

My amendment seeks to do one thing. It seeks to strike out of the bill language which prohibits a man in receipt of a loan from the Farm Security Administration from using any portion of that loan for the payment of dues to a cooperative of any kind. I want to point out that I have not sought to strike from the bill the prohibition against making loans to cooperatives. Indeed, I believe that to be proper because I do not think a cooperative ought to be fostered by Government agencies. I think cooperatives should stand upon their own feet, and I believe they can. But I see no reason why we should also carry a prohibition which says to a man that if he gets a loan under the Farm Security Administration he cannot use four or five dollars of that money, for the purpose of paying for membership in a cooperative association which might enable him in more orderly fashion to market the crop that he grows, which might enable him to participate in the cooperative purchase of a bull or some other animal that a group of farmers might be able to afford, but which each individual farmer could not afford.

I do not think that prohibition ought to lie. I think it ought to lie no more against the man who gets one of these loans than would be the case against a man who received other loans. I see no more reason to interdict his joining a cooperative which enables him better to carry on his agricultural work than there would be to prohibit him from using

some of this money to pay a premium on an insurance policy or something else.

My own belief is that the cooperation among the farmers that has been developed in this country is the answer largely to our desire to see the farmers of this Nation meet the problems of agriculture without governmental support or intervention. I think, if we are going to make progress toward enabling our farmers to solve their problems without Government help, it has to be done by the method of cooperation. That is the reason I am offering this amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. DE LACY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY].

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer a perfecting amendment to page 64, line 18, to raise the amount appropriated for the F. S. A. for rural rehabilitation loans from \$67,500,000 to \$125,000,000, the figure sought by the F. S. A. and authorized, as I understand, by the Budget itself.

These loans are meritorious. They are going to increase the capital and the operating equipment of underemployed farmers. They have resulted in one item alone in increasing the hog sales of the families affected by 250,000,000 sales in a year. They bring food to the country. They are important to the welfare of the small family-sized farm and of all the people.

The purpose for which this extra appropriation was sought by the F. S. A. was to make it possible to assist the returning veterans to get established on the land. The committee's report on page 20 unfortunately takes the position that this help is not good enough for veterans, even though they may find themselves needing it. If a veteran cannot get help from the G. I. bill of rights or any other source, he should have it the way the impoverished farmers got it who have gotten themselves established during the years of its operation, through a loan from the F. S. A.

This amendment will be offered later, and I hope the Members will support it. It is good for the farm communities, it is good for the veterans, and it is good for the whole country. Already under the existing program 33,000 veterans of World War No. 1 have gotten F. S. A. rural rehabilitation loans. One thousand three hundred World War No. 2 veterans have also gotten these loans already. That demonstrates the need for it. If 20 years after that conflict veterans of the last war are still needing this type of relief, then we know we need the \$125,000,000 asked for by F. S. A. for the veterans who will be coming back when this war is over and who will seek

establishment on the farms. There will be an estimated 300,000 servicemen from farms demobilized from the armed services and coming back before the end of this year. They should have the chance of establishing themselves on the farms. This added amount, the difference between \$125,000,000 as sought and \$67,500,000 as granted, will go a long way in helping 93,000 needy families get a better return from their labors on the farm. Here is what Mr. Hancock, who was praised by the committee for his sound administration of F. S. A., said in the committee hearings, volume II, pages 521-522:

THE PROGRAM FOR 1946

I have reviewed the past year's work in some detail, perhaps too much; but I really take pride in this report. Now, I should like to outline F. S. A.'s needs for next year.

In the full mobilization of this country's resources for the prosecution of the war and a speedy victory, we cannot overlook the real contribution which can be made by thousands of low-income farmers when they are provided with adequate operating credit and technical advice and practical assistance.

Even in this period of higher prices and greater demand for the farmers' products, many farm families lack land, working capital, skill, and the ability to plan and carry out sound farm enterprises and improved practices. They do not produce enough, nor sell enough, to have a satisfactory level of living. They have been unable to benefit extensively from the favorable agricultural conditions during the war. Nor is there much hope for the future improvement unless they are provided with the credit and practical on-the-farm guidance needed to achieve that improvement.

The demand for rural rehabilitation loans from farmers struggling for an existence has continued heavy during the war. Funds available have not been sufficient to meet the demand during the 2 past fiscal years. Practically all of the \$67,500,000 available for loans this year will be obligated by the end of March or the middle of April. Judging from experience in past years, we may reasonably expect again to receive applications from many thousands of eligible and needy farmers after our loan funds are exhausted.

We also expect during the 1946 fiscal year an increasing demand for rural rehabilitation loans from eligible World War No. 2 veterans, and displaced war workers who went from farms into industry, and who will return to farms when they are no longer needed in war plants.

About 15 percent of all the men in our armed forces came from farms. On the basis of War Department reports, we estimate that about 2,300,000 men will have been discharged from the armed services by the end of next December, and that between 211,000 and 305,000 will expect to go back to the farm. Thousands of these men will require operating credit as well as advice and practical guidance in the selection and the successful operation of their farms. Every effort must be made to see that they have a reasonable chance to succeed.

It is to the Nation's credit that while this war is still in progress, concrete and constructive plans are being made to assist the returning veteran to his rightful place in civilian life. We must not permit the situation which followed the last war to be repeated.

More than 33,000 veterans of World War No. 1, years after the armistice of 1918, found it necessary to secure aid in rural rehabilitation through the Farm Security Administration. Veterans of this war will also need the type of credit and assistance available under our program. Already applications for rehabilitation loans have been received from

several thousand of them. Their applications are being handled on the same basis as other applications. We are making loans only to those who cannot get adequate credit on reasonable terms anywhere else and who are otherwise eligible for F. S. A. assistance. Through December 31, 1944, more than 1,300 rural rehabilitation loans for World War No. 2 veterans had been approved.

With a minimum addition of supervisory and administrative personnel, we estimate that sound rehabilitation loans can be made in 1946 to about 93,500 new borrowers who can secure adequate land resources or make sound tenure arrangements essential for successful farming. The total number of farm families actually needing rehabilitation loans, and eligible for them, of course, greatly exceeds this number.

About two thirds of the \$125,000,000 we are recommending for rehabilitation purposes would be for new loans. The remainder would be for supplemental loans to 130,000 of our present borrowers to enable them to continue their progress toward rehabilitation under their farm and home plans.

The country needs this full amount. I hope the House will support my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Plumley].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] for I feel, to reduce the matter to an absurdity, and follow it through, there would be just as much sense in allowing the use of Federal funds to pay dues to the Farm Bureau and all the rest of the farm organizations as to allow this use of the funds provided for under the provisions of the proposed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Cooley].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. It seems that the House should realize that if this amendment is adopted, the entire appropriation for administrative purposes will be eliminated along with the appropriation for rural rehabilitation loans during the coming year. The gentleman from New York emphasizes the fact that this \$22,000,000 was almost 50 percent of the funds made available for loans, but he overlooked the fact that this money is used for administering an agency with assets totaling in excess of \$1,000,000,000 in property and in other chattels. I desire to call attention to the fact that the committee, of which the gentleman is a member, in its report on this particular bill commended the splendid efforts of the present Administrator in this language:

The committee wishes to express its commendation of the work of the present Administrator, Hon. Frank Hancock. It is apparent that he has labored conscientiously and diligently to put the program on a sound basis and to conform to the directives of the Congress with respect to the modifications of the character of many portions of the program as originally set up.

That language is important, gentlemen, in view the many words of condemnation which have been heaped upon Mr. Hancock's predecessors beginning with Mr. Rexford Guy Tugwell and Mr.

W. W. Alexander and ending with Mr. C. B. Baldwin, all of whom were accused frequently of trying to defeat the mandates of Congress. But here we have an administrator who is commended by the Committee on Appropriations of the House. I personally take pride in the fact that he is doing a splendid job. I take pride, further, in the fact that I do not believe he will squander any of the money or that he will permit it to be squandered. I want to emphasize in these few moments I have at my disposal that the gentleman from New York would lead this House to believe that anyone desiring a loan can go into an F. S. A. office and obtain a loan. That is not true. He can only obtain it when he satisfies the committee and the administration that he is unable to obtain a loan elsewhere.

Mr. TABER. But I do not understand that is the reason nor do I understand they are exercising proper care with reference to their loans.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York as regards the Farm Security Administration. I have listened quite intently to the argument about this organization. I am talking to you gentlemen now as a farmer, as a person who made his living through farming. I know the attitude of the farmers of my State. I cannot speak for other States, but I know that in Maryland the farm organizations, the farm bureau, the extension service, and everybody connected with agriculture realizes what the F. S. A. has done. They have gone into some experiments, they have wasted money. The administration of the F. S. A. has been such that it is a disgrace to any person who has taken any part in it.

In answer to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] as to the returning veterans, certainly there is no one in this Congress who is more interested in the returning veterans than I am, but I would hate to be a returning veteran and depend on the F. S. A. to rehabilitate me and find a way for me to obtain a farm after I got back.

After all, we have provided for the diligent farmer, the farmer with any reputation, practically every means of financing himself that anybody could have. They say this is to provide the farmers with funds, farmers who have no other means of obtaining funds. We have created the Crop Production Corporation throughout every agricultural area of this country, whereby a man can go in there with practically nothing but his reputation, his integrity, and his industry and give to that association a chattel mortgage on his machinery and equipment that he may buy, on his crops, and without any further security go into business.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. If the applicant can obtain a C. P. A. loan or any other type

of loan from any other agency, then he is not eligible for a loan under this program.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Then I will say this, that as liberal as the Production Credit Corporation is, any person who cannot get that type of loan is not the kind of person who will be assisted by a loan under this program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS].

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] to increase the rehabilitation loan from \$67,500,000 to \$125,000,000. We have provided in this bill that the veterans will receive \$25,000,000 to obtain land on which to live. The amount of money that has been provided for the entire rehabilitation program is the same amount of money that was provided last year for farmers, not for veterans, except a very small number. The veterans have greatly increased. Around 90,000 veterans are being released from the armed forces every month. You have not provided a sufficient amount of money for rehabilitation for the veterans to go along with the amount of land that has been made possible for them to obtain. Rehabilitation means that it is made possible for the farmer and the veteran to purchase equipment, livestock, feed, fertilizer, technical assistance, and so forth. In other words, you insure the money that you have made possible for him to borrow to obtain the land. You insure the money by making sure that he is able to work productively on that land.

As for the fact that these farmers who have borrowed this money are not worthy to borrow money, the figures refute that, because the return of the moneys from people who have borrowed from the Farm Security Administration and who were unable to obtain a loan from any other source shows this program has been one of the best investments this Government has made in the past 10 years. The added food which we have been able to produce during the war has come from these low-income farm people, because the other farmers were producing from 80 to 90 percent of their maximum before the war, but the added production of food needed for war has come from these low-income farm groups.

The rehabilitation program added to the low income of thousands of farmers made possible a better life for them and gave them a secure place in agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and I hope that it will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER], is recognized.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to strike out this entire program.

I am very sorry that in this time of necessity of food production, which is not at an end, a proposal of this sort should be made. Taking it even from that point of view, right at the time when we are crying for more food and saying—and probably it is true—the need is very great; that there continues to be a growing scarcity of food, and that the increase in food production, as the gentlewoman from California called to your attention, during these stressful times, has been made by the very men whom we call family-income farmers, the small farmers—the suggestion that \$22,000,000 is required to man a program of \$67,000,000 does not take into account the fact that that goes to the handling of \$1,000,000,000 of transactions that have been heretofore made; and the amount that would be attributable to this small sum of \$67,000,000 would be only in the hundreds of thousands of dollars at the most. There is a limitation of \$2,500 on the amount that can be lent to any one farmer who is not able to get credit from commercial sources.

Last year when this came up I had letters from all over my district from men who had small farms whom I knew as men who could not own property. This aid could not be unsecured; their farming was almost a starvation proposition without this aid. But when they gave me the difference between their production and their development from the time they had borrowed this money from the F. S. A. it showed that they had come to be farmers of substantial value to their community, to their Nation, and to themselves. The contribution made, by these men, aided by the F. S. A., to food production throughout the country has been great and their own fortunes and lives greatly improved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I direct the attention of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, to page 63 to the title "The Farm Debt Adjustment Service." I have just been wondering if after 10 years of the more abundant life it is still necessary to hire people to go out and compromise people's honest debts. I ask how much is appropriated for this purpose this year. This item begins in line 2 on page 63.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. Does the gentleman make that inquiry of me?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; I do, sir.

Mr. TARVER. No specific amount of money is appropriated for that purpose. The language of the justifications indicates that it is expected that they get three farmers in each county who serve as members of the county committee to render such service as they can to applicants for rehabilitation loans in adjusting their credit arrangements with their creditors if their credit burdens are so heavy that they cannot be accepted as rehabilitants in an effort to

have their debts reduced by mutual agreement on the part of the applicant and his creditors so that they can be considered as applicants for rehabilitation loans and have opportunity to re-establish themselves and to pay off the loan that may be granted them. In other words, this is an item of no additional expense; it is just a service by the county F. S. A. committee to these rehabilitants who maybe cannot carry on unless they get some reduction of their debts.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. In the first place, it is astonishing to me that after 12 years of the more abundant life there is anybody who has any debt to be adjusted.

Mr. TARVER. There are unfortunately a good many people in this country who still owe debts.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The Committee on Agriculture the other day passed a bill that seemed to have for its purpose to adjust the debts of borrowers whose loans were arranged by these adjusters. I wish to ask the chairman one more question: Is it a fact as stated by our colleague—and I know he believed it was when he said it—that there is a \$2 500 limitation on rehabilitation loans?

Mr. TARVER. Yes. The loans used to be larger, but our committee inserted that limitation several years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, this agency is doing a good job. The committee has acted wisely in providing this appropriation. I am against any hamstringing amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. KEES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of an amendment that is pending on the Clerk's desk which will strike out lines 19 to 22, page 66, and that has for its purpose putting the employees included in this section of the bill under the civil service. Of course, if the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York should prevail there would be no need for this amendment, but this is the only opportunity I will have to present the matter and to preserve my right to submit my amendment to require these Government employees to comply with civil-service regulations.

It will be said this is only a temporary organization, but be that as it may, this has been going on for some time and as long as it continues we might as well have these employees comply with civil service. It is not fair to other civil-service employees. It is not fair to the veterans who have certain preferences to these jobs. The civil service merit system is weak enough now, but to take eight or nine thousand Government employees and deliberately place them outside of civil service is absolutely without foundation. There is no reason for it at all. The only excuse that will be submitted to you is that this agency is supposed to be temporary, therefore they should not be included in the civil service. There are many agencies, known as war agencies, that we hope are temporary.

Civil-service rules apply to those agencies.

Here is a chance to do a little for civil service and to help protect those who are under the civil service today. You will be helping also the veterans who are entitled to a chance at these jobs. There are about 8,500 or 9,000 of these people and all except about 450 of them are in the field. There is no good reason why this amendment should not be supported. Why continue to permit the appointments to run on a political basis. I know the pressure is great to leave it to political appointments. There are no requirements, no standards for these positions except political expediency.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this legislation.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman speaks of putting these eight or nine thousand employees under the civil service.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes. Your bill deliberately keeps them out of civil service.

Mr. TARVER. They are not under the civil service now. The gentleman wants to put them in by his amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I want them to be under civil service.

Mr. TARVER. It is not a question of taking them out. It is a question of going along with the gentleman and putting them in, according to his amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes, that is what I want to do. I want to put them under the civil service where they belong. My amendment strikes from the bill the clause that specifically and deliberately exempts them from all civil-service regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], or one that he will offer, to relieve this bill of a limitation which prevents these employees from being under the civil service. Our colleague from Georgia, in answer to a question asked by the gentleman from South Dakota, said this had always been in the bill, but that is a mistake. It was put over on this House in 1941 in the second deficiency bill, because Eugene Casey came up here and left the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. CANNON] with the understanding that the President wanted it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I cannot right now.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is making a statement which is not correct. Mr. Casey had nothing whatever to do with this. I wrote the language myself.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman has a right to his opinion, but I have a right to mine also.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is mistaken. He is not correctly informed.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am informed. I talked to Mr. Casey about it.

The President issued a statement when he signed the deficiency bill stating this: "The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act contains a provision to which I am unalterably opposed."

Then he quoted this provision. In the last paragraph of the statement he stated: "It is my earnest hope that the Congress will take prompt action to repeal this rider."

Mr. Chairman, I have not the time to read the whole statement, but the truth is Eugene Casey led the chairman of the Appropriations Committee the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and Senator RUSSELL of my State also, to believe that the President wanted this rider put in there. They put it in, the Congress passed it, and we are trying to cut it out. The President wants it out.

Mr. Chairman, we passed the veterans' preference law in the last Congress. Did we mean it or were we just giving lip service to the men who are fighting for us today? I meant it when I supported that bill and I am going to protect their right, of preference in connection with every bill that comes before the House as long as I serve here. I am going to give you an opportunity to do the same thing. Therefore I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas to strike this limitation out of this bill so that the veterans can get the preference to which they are entitled under the law we passed last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] is recognized.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, much has been said about the maladministration of Farm Security, but I do want to pay tribute to the present Administrator, Mr. Frank Hancock, a former Member of this body. I commend the hearings to your reading. Under his management Farm Security last year had a net surplus of \$19,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington and in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I wish to bring to the attention of the House certain material brought out very clearly in the hearings that deal with two points that have been brought before this House constantly during the last several days.

Repeated speeches have been made asking that we build up America's initiative and restore the self-respect of America. The hearings show very clearly that that F. S. A. has had exactly that result, measured both in intangible and tangible terms. In intangible terms there is one bit of testimony after another that as the result of F. S. A. loans self-respect has been restored to thousands of farm families in America, and that those farm families who have been under F. S. A. loans have now become very useful members of their community and are participating in a very broad sense in the community life of this Nation. In tangible

terms F. S. A. offered concrete figures showing the constant increase both in the income of farm families who have been recipients of F. S. A. loans and in the net worth of those farm families. I commend that point to the Members of this body and wish to incorporate those figures in the RECORD. They are as follows:

REHABILITATION LOANS INCREASE INCOME
AND NET WORTH

Average gross family income and net worth of standard rural rehabilitation borrowers active in each year

Crop year	Gross family income (includes value of farm-produced food and fuel)	Net worth
1937.....	(1)	\$842
1938.....	(1)	975
1939.....	\$889	1,115
1940.....	909	1,051
1941.....	1,266	1,242
1942.....	1,549	2,008
1943.....	2,072	2,300

¹ Not available.

Secondly, I have been hearing requests on this floor for increased food production and the cry constantly raised that we need more and more food. Again I ask the Members of this body to read the hearings of the F. S. A. testimony in that respect, and they will find there excellent testimony that the families who have been recipients of F. S. A. loans have increased very measurably both their livestock and crop production and given to this Nation a much greater supply of food than we would have if the F. S. A. were not in existence. I also wish to incorporate the statistics on this question in the RECORD:

PRODUCTION RESULTS

1943 sales of livestock and livestock products and change from 1942 to 1943 by 1943 active standard rural rehabilitation borrowers who were operating farms in both years

Product	Unit ¹	1943 sales (number)	Percent change, 1942 to 1943
Hogs.....	Pounds...	532,361,529	56
Chickens.....	Pounds...	66,069,723	47
Cattle and calves.....	Pounds...	432,360,682	43
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	126,333,312	32
Sheep.....	Pounds...	62,777,820	30
Milk.....	Gallons...	571,116,008	18

¹ Pounds are live weight.

1943 production of selected crops and change from 1942 to 1943 by 1943 active standard rural rehabilitation borrowers who were operating farms in both years

Crops	Unit	Production	
		1943 (number)	Percent change, 1942-43
Soybeans.....	Bushels...	5,049,187	37
Peanuts.....	100 pounds	1,567,764	22
Dry beans and black-eyed peas.....	100 pounds	841,850	15
Corn.....	Bushels...	114,795,742	10
Wheat.....	Bushels...	26,950,301	-4
Cotton.....	Bale.....	535,658	-10

For these reasons it seems to me that we should increase the loan powers of

the F. S. A. and certainly not abolish that agency.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BIEMILLER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I wish to point out that in spite of the fact that these loans have been made to that group of farmers who were most in need, they have been repaid on a basis of about 86 to 90 percent, which is a pretty good record, it seems to me.

Mr. BIEMILLER. That is correct. There is testimony from the Administrator of the F. S. A. that \$843,000,000 of loans were made up to July 1, 1944, by the F. S. A., and that 87.1 percent have been repaid.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I point out one further thing, if the gentleman will yield, that the administrative expenses can hardly be compared against the amount of money made available in one bill, but must be compared against the total outstanding volume of loans to be serviced, which is much greater.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Quite correct; which, I repeat, on July 1, 1944, amounted to \$843,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] to close debate.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, what I want to say, after due consideration, is that I am not going to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas by reason of the fact that the two or three crooks found in the War Food Administration were certified to War Food Administration by the Civil Service Commission as qualified people.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I hope none of these amendments will be adopted. As far as the language of the appropriation is concerned, it is the same as has been carried for several years, and it has been on a number of occasions approved by the House.

As far as the proposal to increase the amount of the loan authorization to \$125,000,000 is concerned, the amount of the Budget estimate, I think that in the presentation of the bill on Wednesday of this week I called attention to facts which, if you took occasion either to listen to my remarks or to read them, should convince you that the action of the committee in cutting the Budget by \$57,500,000 was thoroughly justified.

At the same time, I do not think it is reasonable to talk about striking out the whole appropriation including the appropriation for administrative expenses. If you will look at page 542 of the hearings you will find that the Government now has invested in this program \$868,216,369. You cannot just abolish this organization and leave all of that money up in the air with nobody to attend to it and nobody to evidence any interest in it or collect it for the Government.

The new Administrator is doing a good job. We pointed that out in our committee report, and every member of the

subcommittee agrees with me that he is doing a good job. He is carrying out the directions of the Congress. He is liquidating all of these cooperative farm projects, which we directed Baldwin to do for many years, but he would not do it. However, Hancock is getting rid of those things. He had over 1,800,000 acres of land in these projects and he has sold over 700,000 of them already, and he is proposing to sell the remainder of them. He has sold hosiery mills and other projects of that character. He is really accomplishing a good job.

It seems to me that nobody ought to be willing to direct wiping out the organization and stopping his efforts toward liquidating all of these cooperative projects at this time.

Secondly, we have to have some organization charged with the responsibility of collecting the Government's \$868,000,000 which it has invested in the program.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I hope the House will see fit to knock down each and every amendment so far proposed to this particular paragraph.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I am in accord with what the gentleman has said, but will not the gentleman address himself to the argument made by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] in reference to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. TARVER. I want to have time to do that. This language was written into this bill originally by me. I wrote the language myself. It was intended to bar the turning into the civil service of these thousands of employees of the Farm Security Administration. I do not believe that ought to be done until such time as the Congress provides by law for setting up the Farm Security Administration. We have had this issue on the floor before. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] himself moved to strike out this language at one time but the House voted against this proposal. Certainly it seems to me that when we have such a top-heavy organization of civil service employees in the Government we ought not to be trying to see how many more thousands of people we can cover into it, thereby increasing their benefits and their salaries and their perquisites and everything of that sort. We ought to be trying to effect some little economy if we can, and certainly we ought not to consider covering these people into the civil service until Congress decides to make a permanent organization of the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman brings this provision to the floor of the

House without any legislation for it, does he not, that is, he brings it in here as part of the appropriation bill instead of going to the Committee on Agriculture and getting authority for it. That is his excuse for not putting it under the civil service.

Mr. TARVER. The House has the right to pass such legislation as it desires. If the House desires to put these employees under the civil service before this organization is established by law, it can do that by accepting the gentleman's amendment, which I hope it will not do.

The CHAIRMAN. All time on this paragraph and all amendments thereto has expired. There is pending a perfecting amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, may we have that amendment reported again for the information of the Committee?

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DE LACY of Washington: On page 64, line 18, after the phrase "not to exceed", strike out "\$67,500,000" and insert "\$125,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 66, line 19, strike out all of line 19 down to and including line 22.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES of Kansas) there were—ayes 52, nays 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 67, noes 87.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the farm tenancy provisions, page 66, line 23, and page 68, line 16, be considered as one paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to carry into effect the functions of the Department under the act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended relating to the con-

struction, operation, and maintenance of water conservation and utilization projects, \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to said department for the purposes of said act, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling or otherwise preparing such lands for the utilization of irrigation water, irrespective of ownership.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I impose myself on the committee at this late hour in order to keep an important record straight, not only the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but other records for other people. Under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act there are \$15,000,000 provided for farm loans to nonveterans and \$25,000,000 for veterans. I will yield at any time if I do not state the facts correctly. When you appropriate \$15,000,000 you are appropriating enough money to buy 2,500 farms at \$6,000 each for people who have never owned a farm. You are doing this right in the midst of war. You are going to provide these nonveterans a farm loan for 40 years at 3 percent interest. In other words, you are asking \$15,000,000 for nonveterans and providing \$300 to find a farm for nonveterans, with a 100-percent loan at 3 percent interest and the loan to run up to 40 years. I am not addressing myself to the \$25,000,000 that goes to the veterans because I feel the distinguished chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the gentleman from Mississippi, the Honorable JOHN RANKIN, will attend to veterans' affairs and will provide that the veterans have a square deal on farm purchases as well as other activities. I am speaking only of the \$15,000,000 provided for the nonveterans.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the Committee on Agriculture within the last week has passed a farm-credit bill which provides that a nonveteran who pays 25 percent down on his farm has to pay 5 percent interest on his loan. They were going to stop the Commissioner or 75 percent loans altogether on July 1. Upon reconsideration the Flannagan bill provides that the nonveteran will pay 5 percent interest on these Commissioner or 75 percent loans where the borrower pays 25 percent down on the farm. But here today we are making provision for 2,500 nonveterans to get a 100-percent loan at 3 percent interest for 40 years and require no payment whatsoever. Incidentally in the Flannagan bill the veteran, even if he makes a down payment of 25 percent on a farm, is required to pay a 4-percent interest rate. In this bill we are now considering today you provide the nonveteran a 40-year loan at a 3 percent interest rate and provide the nonveteran a 100-percent loan and

provide \$300 to find him a farm as well, while the Flannagan bill, sponsored by the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, requires the veteran to pay \$10 to \$15 to have his farm appraised and requires the veteran to have a 25-percent down payment, and after he qualifies the Flannagan bill requires the veteran to pay 4 percent interest rate as well. I hope someone will point out why the nonveteran is entitled to all this coddling. I trust the membership will remember this situation when the Flannagan farm-credit bill is brought up for consideration.

The only reason I call attention to it is that, in my judgment, it is the wrong policy and a wrong approach. There is no use offering any amendment on this bill here today as the 53 New Deal majority is too much to go up against. So I shall wait until the Flannagan bill comes up for consideration. I hope that in the meantime the "special privilege" approach will be eliminated, and that the Flannagan bill can be amended enough to give it some degree of fairness and respectability.

I will repeat that there is not much common sense to any kind of program that is going to let a nonveteran have a 100-percent loan for 40 years at 3 percent, then turn around with the other nonveteran who is trying to get ahead and is willing to pay down 25 percent on his farm and tell him he must pay 5-percent interest, and to tell the veterans that they must pay 4 percent on the 75-percent loan while the nonveteran pays 3 percent on a 100-percent loan. It just does not make sense, and I want the RECORD to so show.

Mr. RAMEY. Throughout this bill it seems there has been no opportunity to get any amendment through which saves the taxpayers of the country money.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It is not exactly a matter of the taxpayers or money, because we have got to take it for granted that this money will be repaid; it is the principle involved and that is that we have special privilege. We have special privilege right in this bill. We have special privilege in this case. Up to this time 3,500 farms in the United States have been sold to people who were given 100-percent loans, 40 years in which to pay, and 3-percent interest; yet at the same time they have driven 90,000 farmers off of their farms from 1930 to 1940 because they could not pay 4- and 5-percent interest with \$3,000 to \$4,000 loans. Incidentally the present administration have erected thousands of housing units costing an average of nearly \$5,000, with some costing \$6,800, for our city cousins at the very time they were driving these 90,000 farmers not only out of their homes but also away from a place to make their living. This is what I call special-privilege legislation—special privilege for the few at the expense of the many.

Mr. BREHM. In other words, we are penalizing a man for being thrifty.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes. I just want that to appear in the RECORD, especially for the purpose of future refer-

ence when the Flannagan bill comes up if it is ever brought up for consideration.

If I were in a little more disagreeable mood I would call attention to several of the situations in connection with the administration of the Bankhead-Jones Act. Over 10 percent of the loans as of January 1, 1944, were in one State, Georgia, but I will not spend more time of the Members about this today. There will be plenty of time in the future for the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] and I to fight that out.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Do I understand from the gentleman's remarks that he is opposed to setting up a system whereby veterans may buy farms on Government credit?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentleman did not understand me to say it because I did not say it. I said that I would not discuss the veterans' part of this appropriation because that is a different problem. That is something that will come under the Veterans' Committee. But I will say, as long as the gentleman asked me the question, that I should like to have him give complete information, prove the statement he made this afternoon to the effect that Farm Security had been paid back 87

cents on the dollar on its loans, because that will keep you busy for a long, long while.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports, including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$3,150,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, \$60,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 70, line 9, after the word "thereof" strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$150,000,000."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase the amount provided for rural electrification for the coming fiscal year from \$60,000,000 to \$150,000,000, which is the amount asked for by the Rural Electrification Administration and recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

We are providing funds for rural electrification for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945. If materials were available today, the farmers of this country could easily use \$250,000,000 for building rural power lines during the next 12 months.

Nothing that has ever been done by the Congress of the United States has been worth so much to the farmers of this country as has the rural electrification program up to the present time; and the farmers are paying back, with interest, every dollar advanced for this purpose.

When I started on this drive for rural electrification, more than 10 years ago, less than 10 percent of the farms of the United States had electricity. Even as late as 1935 only 10.9 percent of our farms were electrified. Today, 42.2 of American farms have electricity, as will appear from the table below, which tells one of the most thrilling stories of material progress ever made by the farmers of any country.

Comparison of rank, percentage, and number of farms electrified with central-station service, 1935, 1940, and 1944, by States and for the United States

Area	Farms, Jan. 1, 1935 ¹	Farms receiving central- station electric service, Dec. 31, 1934			Farms, Apr. 1, 1940 ¹	Farms receiving central- station electric service, Apr. 1, 1940			Farms receiving central- station electric service, June 30, 1941 ²			Increase in electrified farms, from Dec. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1944		
	Number	Number ²	Percent	Rank	Number	Number ¹	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank
United States.....	6,812,350	743,954	10.9	-----	6,096,799	1,853,249	30.4	-----	2,572,960	42.2	-----	1,820,006	245.8	-----
Alabama.....	273,455	11,053	4.0	33	231,746	33,907	14.6	41	60,500	26.1	37	49,447	447.4	15
Arizona.....	18,824	5,577	29.6	12	18,468	5,607	30.4	24	8,100	43.9	25	2,523	45.2	46
Arkansas.....	253,013	2,943	1.2	47	216,674	21,303	9.8	45	37,900	17.5	44	34,957	1,187.8	3
California.....	150,360	81,093	53.9	1	132,658	107,904	81.3	4	118,600	89.4	3	37,507	46.3	45
Colorado.....	63,644	7,145	11.2	25	51,436	14,823	28.8	25	24,200	47.0	24	17,055	238.7	27
Connecticut.....	32,157	10,138	31.5	10	21,163	16,995	80.3	5	18,800	88.9	4	8,662	85.4	40
Delaware.....	10,381	1,791	17.3	20	8,994	3,545	39.4	21	5,100	56.7	20	3,309	184.8	31
Florida.....	72,857	5,700	7.8	26	62,248	15,476	24.9	28	20,500	32.9	33	14,800	259.6	26
Georgia.....	250,544	6,956	2.8	41	216,033	42,409	19.6	33	72,100	33.4	30	65,144	936.5	5
Idaho.....	45,113	13,433	29.8	11	43,663	25,439	58.3	13	33,200	76.0	13	19,767	147.2	35
Illinois.....	231,312	23,379	12.3	23	213,439	80,027	37.5	22	115,500	54.1	22	87,121	307.0	17
Indiana.....	200,835	23,476	11.7	24	184,549	91,127	49.4	17	129,500	70.2	14	106,024	451.6	14
Iowa.....	221,986	32,047	14.4	22	213,318	73,308	34.4	23	116,200	54.5	21	84,153	262.6	23
Kansas.....	174,589	13,224	7.6	28	158,327	27,960	17.9	37	41,200	26.4	36	27,976	211.6	28
Kentucky.....	278,298	8,480	3.0	39	252,804	38,607	15.3	40	61,500	24.3	41	53,020	625.2	10
Louisiana.....	170,216	2,826	1.7	46	150,007	16,053	10.7	44	26,200	17.5	44	23,374	827.1	8
Maine.....	41,907	13,959	33.3	8	38,930	20,221	51.9	15	23,500	60.3	19	9,541	68.4	41
Maryland.....	44,501	6,791	15.3	21	42,175	17,170	40.7	20	25,600	60.7	18	18,809	277.0	20
Massachusetts.....	35,094	14,494	41.3	7	31,897	26,220	82.2	2	27,300	85.6	5	12,806	88.4	33
Michigan.....	198,517	42,152	21.4	17	187,589	131,126	69.9	7	153,700	81.9	7	111,548	264.6	12
Minnesota.....	203,302	13,783	6.8	30	197,351	50,075	25.4	26	84,500	42.8	26	70,717	513.1	22
Mississippi.....	311,683	2,802	.9	48	291,092	26,078	9.0	46	47,800	16.4	46	44,998	1,605.9	1
Missouri.....	278,454	17,893	6.4	31	256,100	39,204	15.3	39	64,700	25.3	39	46,807	261.6	24
Montana.....	50,564	2,768	5.5	32	41,823	7,947	19.0	34	10,800	25.8	38	8,032	290.2	19
Nebraska.....	133,616	9,544	7.1	29	121,062	22,832	18.9	35	34,400	28.4	35	24,856	260.4	25
Nevada.....	3,696	916	25.6	15	3,573	1,555	43.5	19	1,760	49.3	23	814	86.0	39
New Hampshire.....	17,695	9,495	53.7	2	16,554	10,845	65.5	10	13,700	82.8	6	4,205	44.3	43
New Jersey.....	29,375	15,162	51.6	4	25,835	21,298	82.4	1	23,400	90.6	2	8,233	54.3	44
New Mexico.....	41,369	1,350	3.3	37	34,105	4,479	13.1	42	6,900	20.2	42	5,550	411.1	16
New York.....	177,025	57,825	32.7	9	153,238	102,283	66.7	9	118,200	77.1	11	60,375	104.4	36
North Carolina.....	300,967	9,672	3.2	28	278,276	67,627	24.3	29	98,500	35.4	28	88,828	918.4	6
North Dakota.....	84,606	1,968	2.3	43	73,962	3,218	4.4	48	5,800	7.8	48	3,832	194.7	29
Ohio.....	255,146	48,048	18.8	19	233,783	137,680	58.9	11	180,900	77.4	10	132,852	276.5	21
Oklahoma.....	213,325	5,648	2.6	42	179,687	20,149	11.2	43	33,800	18.8	43	28,152	498.4	13
Oregon.....	64,826	17,839	27.5	14	61,829	36,369	58.8	12	47,700	77.1	11	29,861	167.4	32
Pennsylvania.....	191,284	45,182	23.6	16	169,027	94,081	55.7	14	112,800	66.7	15	67,618	149.7	34
Rhode Island.....	4,327	1,975	45.6	6	3,014	2,457	81.5	3	2,900	96.2	1	925	46.8	44
South Carolina.....	165,504	3,796	2.3	44	137,558	27,568	20.0	32	52,200	38.0	27	48,504	1,277.8	2
South Dakota.....	83,203	2,939	3.5	36	72,454	3,981	5.5	47	7,800	10.8	47	4,861	165.4	37
Tennessee.....	273,783	9,727	3.6	24	247,617	38,884	15.7	38	61,700	24.9	40	51,973	534.3	11
Texas.....	501,017	11,466	2.3	45	418,002	79,127	18.9	36	130,200	31.1	34	118,734	1,035.5	4
Utah.....	30,695	16,130	52.5	3	25,411	17,411	68.5	8	19,700	77.5	9	3,570	22.1	48
Vermont.....	27,061	7,945	29.4	13	23,582	12,213	51.8	16	15,400	65.3	16	7,455	93.8	38
Virginia.....	197,632	14,934	7.6	27	174,885	42,144	24.1	30	58,000	33.2	32	43,046	287.9	19
Washington.....	84,381	40,060	47.5	5	81,686	58,283	71.4	6	66,700	81.7	8	26,640	66.5	42
West Virginia.....	104,747	3,647	3.5	35	99,282	25,199	25.4	27	33,100	33.3	31	29,453	807.6	9
Wisconsin.....	193,877	39,206	19.6	18	186,735	87,556	46.9	18	115,000	61.6	17	75,794	193.3	30
Wyoming.....	17,487	527	3.0	40	15,018	3,474	23.1	31	5,300	35.3	29	4,773	905.7	7

¹ U. S. Census Bureau.

² Edison Electric Institute.

³ Rural Electrification Administration survey, 1944.

In 1936 the Third World Power Conference was held here in Washington. Here is the percentage of electrified farms in the various countries in 1936, as shown by the report of that Conference: United States, 10.9 percent; Austria, 95 percent; France, 98 percent; Germany, 90 percent; Hungary, 90 percent; Italy, 94 percent; Holland, 98 percent; Switzerland, 93 percent; Japan, 90 percent; Czechoslovakia, 80 percent; Denmark, 85 percent; Norway, 55 percent; Sweden, 65 percent; and New Zealand was found to have 65 percent of her farms electrified. Norway and Sweden were both rapidly extending this service when the war broke out.

I call your attention to the fact that practically every country in Europe, and even Japan, had 90 percent of their farms electrified, whereas we only had 10.9 percent. Even New Zealand had 65 percent of her farms electrified, a new and sparsely settled country. We have finally forged up to where we now have 42.2 percent of our farms electrified; and if Congress will do its duty we will soon lead the world in that respect.

The farmers are begging for this service everywhere. This is not giving money away. Every dollar of it will come back with interest. The argument will be made that they cannot get materials, but if you cut this appropriation down to \$60,000,000, then the W. P. B. will tell the farmers: "No use to give you priorities, no use to give you permits, because you do not have the money to buy materials with." If my amendment is adopted, and the war in Europe should close, these farmers would have all the materials they would need, and could easily use this \$150,000,000, and even more for building rural power lines during the next fiscal year—and every dollar of it would come back with interest.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. How much did we use in the past year?

Mr. POAGE. We used \$25,000,000 and we are way behind now. We have only gone a third of the year and yet we have not any more money.

Mr. RANKIN. We have exhausted our reserves.

Mr. COOLEY. I am very much interested in the program and I am anxious to provide all the money needed. I am wondering if the record indicated how much was spent in the last year and how much could be spent profitably?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Texas has answered that question.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. With some 42 percent of our farms electrified, and we feeding the whole world, there is no limit to what we could do if we had 90 percent of our farms electrified.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Ohio is absolutely right. We are going to have millions of young men come back here who are going to want farm

homes in which to live. They are fighting in countries that have far better electrification of their farms than we have in the United States. They are not going to move out and live in the mud and in the dark and carry on their farming operations in this country without the conveniences that electricity provide. We owe it to them, as well as to their people at home, to provide this great necessity. If my amendment is agreed to it will make available \$150,000,000 for that purpose for the next fiscal year. If we cannot get the materials the money will not be spent, but if things break as we think they will break in Europe, materials become available—as they undoubtedly would—then every dollar of this money would be used to electrify the farm homes of this country, and every dollar of it would come back, not only with interest, but with compound interest in the enrichment of country life in America.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact, and I am sure it is his observation, that we have gone out and electrified homes for every worker engaged in the war except the home of the American farmer. He is the one man who is doing a war job, the biggest war job in the Nation, yet is compelled to do it by candlelight.

Mr. RANKIN. The American farmers are doing more fighting and more sacrificing than any other class of people under the American flag today for the number of them.

Mr. Chairman, I have been in this fight for many years. I began in 1933, and I know what it means. This is not a proposition merely for home consumption with me. I have probably the best electrified rural district in America; because of the fight I have carried on and the assistance I have received from those people who realize what it means. I am appealing to you now in the name of the forgotten farmers of this country to adopt this amendment and help us electrify every farm home in America at rates the farmers can afford to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to see if an agreement can be arrived at with reference to consumption of time. There appear to be only three or four gentlemen standing besides myself.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to closing debate on this amendment, but if this amendment is defeated we have some other amendments, and I submit we have a right to discuss them.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer as a substitute that all debate on this amendment close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 50, noes 78.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

The substitute motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I hope the members of the Committee, even though they are in a hurry to get home, will recognize the importance of this amendment. This is not an amendment asking for additional appropriations. This amendment simply asks for an increase in the lending power of the R. E. A. The R. E. A. does not lend money out of the Treasury of the United States. The R. E. A. lends money that it borrows from the R. F. C. The R. F. C. pays 1 percent for that money and the R. E. A. lends it at 2 percent. The United States Government makes 1 percent on every dollar that is loaned by the R. E. A.

The Rural Electrification Administration has probably done more for our farmers with less out-of-pocket cost to the Government than any agency of the Department of Agriculture or of any other department. The R. E. A. does not grant or give farmers any money whatever. It simply lends money to farmer cooperatives for the purpose of bringing electricity to rural homes. Since its establishment 9 years ago the R. E. A. has allotted a total of \$517,699,947. There has been repaid \$45,331,000 principal. This includes \$18,085,000 paid before it was due. In addition, the R. E. A. has collected from farmer cooperatives \$496,340 in interest. As of the first of this year there was only \$373,959 due and unpaid for more than 30 days. Can any other Government agency point to such a record? In fact, can any private business show a better record of repayment?

But this is not all. The R. E. A. does not now get any of the funds that it lends to farmers out of tax money in the United States Treasury. It is true that in the early years of the R. E. A. we made direct appropriations to provide the funds needed. Now we simply authorize the R. E. A. to borrow from the R. F. C. Up until last year, the R. F. C. charged the R. E. A. 3 percent for this money. Since the passage of the Pace bill the R. F. C. has charged only 1¾ percent. When we take into consideration the fact that the R. F. C. has been borrowing money at about 1 percent, we see that that agency has been and still is making a nice profit on the transaction. Nor does the R. E. A. itself take any loss. It gets its money from the R. F. C. at 1¾ percent and now lends it to farmer cooperatives at 2 percent—prior to the Pace

bill the farmers paid up to 3 percent. Thus we see that the farmers actually pay the Government agencies more than twice what the Government pays for this money. I again ask, Can you name any other activity that has done so much for so many at so little cost to the Government? In fact, the Government is actually making a profit out of the R. E. A.—and yet—in the face of such a record there is a determined effort on the part of Washington politicians and bureaucratic soreheads to discredit this fine work. A great committee of another body has spent months trying to find something wrong with the management of this agency. They have found nothing. The record I have just quoted speaks more eloquently than all of their criticism of individuals. Some of the most sincere Members of this House have become alarmed and have rushed in here with bills to transfer the R. E. A. here, there, and yonder out of the Department of Agriculture, the house of its friends, into other departments or agencies where other than farmers' interests must be foremost. I think we would do much better to bother ourselves about those agencies that are not making such a record of service to the people and protection of the people's money when we go in for wholesale criticism of an agency and of its personnel. I have no objection to all the investigations the power trusts can promote—they but emphasize the fine record of the R. E. A., but I do fear the attitude of some Members of this House who have, doubtless perfectly sincerely, sought to restrict and limit the ability of R. E. A. to serve the public.

The great committee that brought in this bill has apparently been a victim of this kind of thinking. Even though no direct appropriation is asked, it is necessary for this bill to authorize a specific amount that the R. E. A. can borrow from the R. F. C. The R. E. A. is in desperate need of additional funds now. Last year, it was given only \$25,000,000 borrowing capacity, but was assured that if more money was needed that it would be made available. Last year no one knew how much material could properly be allotted to R. E. A. It has developed that much more material has been available than was at first anticipated. R. E. A. has financed about 10,000 new connections per month for the past year. This is almost as many as before the war, but they are all farmers who qualified under the W. P. B. regulations. The truth is that our farmers have simply had to have the aid of electric energy to do the great job of food production that they have done. Are we to deny our farmers one of the greatest labor-saving factors just at the time when our food-productive capacity is strained as never before—just when farm labor is practically nonexistent? Surely not; and yet there are many States where the farmers cannot get a dollar from R. E. A. today. That is due to the fact that R. E. A. funds are so nearly exhausted that many of the most important agricultural States have already used their part of the loan funds. R. E. A. officials have asked for the additional funds

which they suggested last year would be needed. They have met the usual red tape of the Bureau of the Budget and, in spite of the assurance previously given, they have been given no additional funds. Next year it is evident the R. E. A. must have greatly increased loan funds if it is to make its proper contribution to the winning of the war. The R. E. A. estimated that it would need and could efficiently loan \$150,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1946—in addition to the funds needed between now and July 1. The Budget Bureau cut this to \$125,000,000 and this committee has cut it to \$60,000,000.

It is true that this seems to be lots of money, but when we consider the magnitude of the job, we realize that it is simply not enough to take care of all of those farmers who need service and who can probably be supplied with needed material. If the material is not available, the lines cannot be built and the money will not be borrowed, so why should we not authorize the R. E. A. to borrow what it needs rather than limiting it to an amount that may be just as inadequate as the funds we authorized this year. This is not an appropriation of money. It is only authority to the R. E. A. to set up a comprehensive program. I do not know when the war will end. It may not end next year. If it does not, the need for labor-saving machinery on our farms will be more pressing than ever, and we will find more and more farms qualifying under the W. P. A. regulations. If happily the war is over as quickly as the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has predicted on several occasions, surely we will need a greatly expanded R. E. A. program to care for our backed-up civilian needs. In any event, we should make provision to enable the R. E. A. to function throughout the year and not find itself out of money with a third of the year to go, as it is now.

We have authorized post-war programs for highways, for flood control, for river and harbor development, and for many other activities. Most of these programs involved direct appropriations from the Treasury of the United States, but we did not hesitate for that reason. There is pending a bill, H. R. 1742, which I introduced in this House, and a similar measure in the other body which would lay down a pattern for long-time, coordinated, well-planned construction of R. E. A. lines so that all sections of this Nation might be served, and served with a minimum of wasted effort and useless construction. I think the passage of such legislation will result in a tremendous saving of money, as well as the assurance that all our rural areas will get much quicker service than a continuation of the present uncoordinated and ill-planned construction. This legislation has cleared the Budget. I hope the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which it was referred, will shortly set this bill down for consideration. In the meantime we should surely authorize the R. E. A. to lend the farmers whatever funds they may need to do the work that can properly be done next

year. Let us not bet on the end of the war or the continuation of the war. Let us rather say to the farmers that so long as the Government is getting twice as much interest as it is paying, and is collecting its money as well as it is, that we will at least let the R. E. A. carry on its work 1 year without having to stop it at a critical time because Congress would not lend to a farmer cooperative as freely as it would give to any other type of enterprise.

As the gentleman from Mississippi has well pointed out, no man can tell when this war will come to an end. No man knows how soon we will be able to build lines. Last year this same committee came before the House and gave the R. E. A. a paltry \$25,000,000, but told us that if perchance more money was needed all that was necessary to do was to come back and they would give us a deficiency appropriation to take care of all that could be used. By October the R. E. A. needed more money. They came back. I do not charge it is the fault of the Committee on Appropriations. I know it is the fault of the red tape that sends such requests to the Bureau of the Budget. But we have not got the deficiency appropriation yet that this committee told you we would have forthcoming without any delay if perchance the W. P. B. could give more material.

They tell us now, this year, "Oh, if you find that the material is available, all you have to do is to come back here to Congress and get the money." We will be faced with exactly the same situation we met this year.

This last year, with two wars in progress, we built practically as many miles of extensions as we built on the average before the war, and every extension was qualified under the W. B. P. requirements. If this war ends—even if the German war ends—everyone admits we will need the full amount of this amendment and that we will be able to spend it judiciously. If this war does not end, we are going to need food as never before. Doubtless the W. P. B. will then be forced to urge farmers to use electricity. I know of no greater aid to food production in a period of labor shortage. Whatever happens it seems clear to me that we will need these funds, but if we do not need them what have you saved by denying R. E. A. the right to borrow? R. E. A. does not borrow till it needs money, but it cannot make allotments until it has the power to borrow. That is all we ask.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that this is not a gift you are making to the farmers; it is merely a loan. The Government will make money, for these loans are paid back with interest.

It is my understanding that the Budget Bureau recommended \$150,000,000 and that for some reason it was cut down. I think it was cut down because there was some difficulty in getting materials to carry out some phases of the construction program.

As pointed out by the gentleman from Texas, the Government actually makes a profit on this rural electric program. We have gone a long way in providing electricity for war workers. I think every war-working establishment and house and trailer in the country has electricity in it. Why can we not do as much for the farmer who is producing food? It ought to be done.

In Nebraska we have had a great interest in the enlargement of this program. The last 6 months of 1944 there were 1,564 new customers. That is more than we had from the beginning of the R. E. A. in Nebraska. We had 1,250 up to that time.

I hope this House will understand that this is a loan; it is self-liquidating, and it is for the improvement of the farms. Machinery is short in this country. Electrical equipment on the farms can do much to relieve the drudgery that goes with farm work.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. It is a fact that this money cannot be spent unless materials are made available by the War Production Board.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I am in accord with what the gentleman has said and I intend to support the amendment. I hope we do not talk the amendment to death. Let us vote.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. I am in full accord with the gentleman's statements. Further, my State is increasing its cooperative organizations to make use of this bill. I think the farmers ought to have a little more light.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This amendment should be supported. If the war is still on and the money not spent, no harm can be done. We should be ready to go forward and extend this loan borrowing authority in order to supply electric energy to the farms of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief in my remarks. I support this amendment. I call attention to some of the "economy" which is going on at a time when Congress is devoting so much attention to paring down the amounts needed for farmers in this particular bill for agriculture.

On or about the 28th day of February 1945 our State Department entered into an agreement with the Provisional Government of France whereby we are to send \$1,675,000,000 worth of lend-lease goods to that country, of which but a limited amount will be shipped before the end of the war.

The following are included for lend-lease shipments:

Raw materials for war use and essential civilian supply (cotton, metals, steel, chemicals, synthetic rubber, drugs, medical supplies, etc)-----	\$840,000,000
Food (milk, pulses, edible oils, oilseed, seeds)-----	185,000,000
Petroleum supplies-----	132,000,000
French prisoner-of-war supplies-----	48,000,000
Short-life manufacturing equipment for war production-----	250,000,000
Freight charges (rental and charter of vessels)-----	220,000,000
Total-----	1,675,000,000

In addition to that, the agreement provides for post-war goods to the amount of \$900,000,000. I call attention to a few of the items. These are to be paid for by the Government of France at the end of 30 years, with interest at 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ percent.

The post-war list includes:

Locomotives, \$200,000,000.
 Railroad cars, \$120,000,000.
 Merchant marine ships, \$140,000,000.
 Harbor watercraft, \$32,000,000.
 Fishing fleet, \$8,000,000.
 Inland watercraft, including barges, \$50,000,000.

Here are some more items from our country that will never be shipped until long after the war is over:

Metalworking machinery, \$100,000,000.
 Industrial equipment, \$150,000,000.
 Machinery for mines, and so forth, \$100,000,000.

That is what we are going to do for France in the post-war period. There will be none of this \$900,000,000 worth of goods shipped to France until after the war ends. Still, when the farmers of this country come to Congress and ask for real expansion of the rural electrification program then there is an insistent demand for economy.

I am in favor of this amendment. I hope that it will pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN].

(Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I have nothing but praise for the work that has been done by the Rural Electrification Administration up to this time. I think they have performed a splendid job. But I have some apprehension that there is an item in this provision of appropriation in which they are departing from the fine course they have proceeded upon up to this time. It is true this \$60,000,000,000 is only money they can lend to cooperatives after borrowing it from the R. F. C. and the act provides they shall finance only for the construction and maintenance of generating plants and electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to furnish energy. But I find in the hearings there is a provision there for buying a creosoting plant for \$200,000. There is nothing in the act, so far as I can see, that authorizes them to

buy the General Electric Co., or to buy timberlands, or sawmills, or to buy plants to manufacture wire, nor to buy plants to creosote poles.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONKMAN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, that provision is not in the amendment. What the gentleman has referred to is to the cooperative power associations in Texas where the creosoting plants would not sell cooperatives creosoted poles, but would sell them to the power companies; so the cooperatives had to creosote their own poles in order to build their lines.

Mr. JONKMAN. I am worried that the gentleman's amendment takes into consideration that they are going to or may want to, buy the General Electric Co. They are going to buy sawmills. They are going to buy timberlands; \$90,000,000 would suffice for a lot of that. They have taken the first step in going beyond their powers. It is true they say it was an emergency and give some excuse for it, and they say there was a little transaction back in 1939, which constitutes a precedent. The hearings do not tell us what transaction that was. I cannot yield further to the gentleman because I want to put my point across. This is the first step in Government ownership and operation of industry in the Rural Electrification Administration, and I think the time to stop it is at the first step. Now, they say there is an emergency. Well, a bureaucrat can always find an emergency. I have looked at the hearings. All I can see is a convenience. They say that this plant was owned by a partnership, which wanted to dissolve the partnership and wanted to get rid of the plant. They say, on the other hand, this plant had furnished 25 cooperatives either with all of their poles or most of them for the past year. There is nothing against that to show an emergency nor does anybody investigate to find out whether there was an emergency.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONKMAN. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. The records show, and I happen to know, those cooperatives tried to buy poles from that plant and every other plant in Texas, and they were told that the utilities were their old customers and the creosoting plants would not sell to the cooperatives as long as the utilities wanted the poles.

Mr. JONKMAN. I defy the gentleman to find those words or words of that strength in the hearing. It is true that this company and others were in competition. I think they say the industry preferred to work on saw products rather than poles. But I do not see that any case has been made that there was an emergency which necessitated buying this plant instead of having this creosoting done in the open market.

Mr. RANKIN. We heard exactly the same argument when the farmers from Iowa asked permission to build a generating plant. We heard the same argument the gentleman is making against these people creosoting their own poles.

If that policy had been carried out we would have no rural electrification at all.

Mr. JONKMAN. Their powers are clearly delineated in the act. If they are going beyond those powers 1 step they can go 100 steps. I propose to make it clear that the R. E. A. has no authority to finance manufacturing or processing plants and this abuse should be stopped at once, and emphatically.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] is recognized.

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I do not share the apprehension of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN]. I think it is pretty well known that this rural-electrification program is on a very sound basis throughout the United States. Agricultural States are most anxious that this program be extended at the earliest possible date.

In Iowa we have extensively gone into this program. The amount of loan funds made available in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1945 for loans in Iowa were short of requirements that year by about \$3,000,000. This means that the urgent needs of thousands of Iowa farmers for electrical service could not be met. A similar situation existed in several other States, although the need in Iowa was more acute because of the fact that a greater proportion of Iowa farms qualified for service under War Production Board regulations.

It is stated that additional amounts of money can be obtained under supplemental or deficiency appropriations. We have gone through that experience, and it has not worked out. I find no fault with the Subcommittee on Agriculture, but the fact remains that the Budget never recommended money for the supplemental funds at any time, and, as has been said by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], we are still waiting for the funds which should have been allotted last year and this year. So I feel that unless this provision is increased to the original amount which was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, thousands of American farmers will be deprived of vitally necessary electric current in a very critical time of manpower and material shortage.

We are very much concerned today about food and its relation to winning the war. We all know that if the farmers had the electrical energy they will do more food producing than they ever have before. They are entitled to the same electrical appliances and conveniences as the people in the towns. With this electric energy, the milking machines and lights in the old barnyard, they are going to produce more food than they ever did before. I realize much cannot be done to extend the program during the war. Critical materials are not to be had, but why not have this fund available so that when the war ends—we hope and pray the war will end almost any day—that we can go forward with this program immediately. As soon as priori-

ties are granted, the lines will be extended and the conveniences will be placed on our farms, where they belong. The money provided for in this bill is not a gift. It is only a loan. It is in the interest of the betterment of agriculture. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. This amendment would give to the Rural Electrification Administration the amount allowed by the Budget for the loans which are needed to construct additional rural electrification. This does not represent an appropriation but merely loans which will be repaid and which are being repaid with interest. The argument against this amendment is on the grounds that the committee feels that if the Administration needs more money for loans for rural electrification, it can come back sometime later and ask for additional funds from the deficiency committee. It is also claimed that the farmers cannot secure material for construction now, therefore there is no use to give the administration what the Budget indicates it should have to carry on its program.

I cannot agree to that argument because post-war planning must be done now. Our farmers have joined in the movement for post-war planning. Rural electrification is part of those plans. I pray to the Almighty that tonight or very soon we receive a flash that armistice has been reached and that war ends in Europe. Should that happy event be reached, we all know there will be considerable material available in our surplus material stocks which could be transferred to our farmers.

You all know what our farmers have been up against. I need not repeat here what I have so often told you regarding the lack of labor on our farms. In most instances only the older folk remain to do the great job of food production.

How our farmers have accomplished this task with the lack of labor; lack of machinery; lack of proper clothing and other handicaps is a real miracle. It represents the real miracle of production. The extension of rural electrification will help solve part of the farm labor problem. It will eventually make possible the processing of farm products closer to the point of production.

We have been liberal in our help in rehabilitating foreign countries, rehabilitation with American money which will never come back to us. We do not begrudge that to the suffering humanity. But here is a loan which will and which is being returned with profit. A loan which will bring happiness and lighten the load of our already overburdened farmers.

In Nebraska 1,564 consumers were connected to R. E. A. systems from July 1 to December 31, 1944, as compared with a semiannual average during the entire

life of the R. E. A. program of 1,250. So there is every reason to believe that the experience of R. E. A. borrowers in calendar 1945 and in 1946 will be that a greater number of consumers will be connected rather than a lesser number.

These loans, Mr. Chairman, are self-liquidating and the farmers in Nebraska have made a marvelous record with respect to repayment. I earnestly urge the committee to support the amendment for sufficient loaning power for the R. E. A.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Those of us who represent agricultural areas know the great demand for electrification generally. I sincerely hope this amendment will be approved.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is right. We cannot plan our program unless we know what we are going to do. We are not losing anything. These are loans from which we make a profit. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I invite attention to page 846 of the hearings in which it is stated that of 940 loans made to cooperatives 601 were paid ahead of schedule. As brought out in the hearings scarcely less than 1 percent are delinquent.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SADOWSKI. I just want to say as one of the Members from Michigan that 2 years ago in going over the State of Michigan, especially in the upper counties—it was an election year, a political campaign was on—although I am from the city of Detroit, I was amazed to find farmers up there in my own State of Michigan without any electrical facilities. I am amazed to find anyone coming here from the State of Michigan opposing this.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. The members of the committee appreciate the fact that there is increasing need for electric power in the rural districts.

Mr. SADOWSKI. I am going to vote for the amendment.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. JONKMAN. I assume the gentleman from Michigan does not want to see the Government go into the manufacturing and processing operations.

Mr. SADOWSKI. I do not think this appropriation is intended for any such use. I should like to see every farmer in Michigan have electric lights and electric power, and have his farm modernized.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I did not yield to these gentlemen to take all my time.

Mr. JONKMAN. Does the gentleman agree with my proposition that it should not be used in manufacture?

Mr. SADOWSKI. I do not believe it is intended to be used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired. The gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the committee, is recognized to conclude the debate.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I trust the members of the committee will not consider voting for this amendment until they at least look at the hearings.

I invite your attention first to page 808 of the hearings. Before I read from this page I wish to say to you that neither the gentleman from Mississippi nor any other Member of the House is more enthusiastically in favor of the rural-electrification program than I. At the same time, I do not believe we are doing the rural-electrification program any good by providing a tremendous amount of money that it does not need and cannot use. We ought to provide adequately for its needs. In our committee report we pointed out that we are providing in this bill more than twice as much money as they had for the present fiscal year, and we invited them if conditions become such that they can use more to come back to Congress and ask for a deficiency appropriation next year. There is no desire on the part of this subcommittee to hamper R. E. A. If you look at page 808 of the hearings you will find they had on hand as of December 31, 1944, \$111,329,224.72 that has been allocated during previous years and during this year but which they have been unable to expend because of lack of materials available for building rural electric lines and extensions thereto. If you look at page 821 you will find that the \$22,000,000 plus which they have allocated during the present fiscal year they have spent as of the date of the hearings \$2,626,334, or approximately 10 percent of the amounts allocated.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that just as soon as priorities are available there is every disposition on the part of the gentleman from Georgia and of the committee to provide all the funds they can use?

Mr. TARVER. Entirely so.

Mr. TABER. But that at the present time there is no possibility of priorities?

Mr. TARVER. That is exactly correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Not at this time. Let me finish this statement. I will yield to the gentleman later.

The committee is not disposed to refuse any money that can be used, but in view of the fact that they have not been able to use this year more than \$25,000,000 plus an unexpended balance of approximately a million dollars because of the lack of materials and inability to secure materials, we feel that the amount of funds we have appropriated in this bill, \$60,000,000 will be all they can use in carrying out the program.

In addition to that, as has been pointed out by the gentleman from New York, so far as we are concerned, if they are able

to show during the next fiscal year or at any time that they are able to get materials and spend more money, then we invite them to come back to the Congress and ask for a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. A request for a deficiency appropriation would not come to the gentleman's subcommittee.

This same proposition was made to us last year, and, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] pointed out, it was not carried out.

Mr. TARVER. I did not yield to the gentleman to make a speech. He has made one in his own time and he has made a good one. The gentleman is enthusiastically interested in the program, and I admire his enthusiastic support of it. I think the gentleman from Mississippi has done the country a great service, but I do not think the gentleman is doing the cause of rural electrification a service if he succeeds in getting allocated to its use several times as much money as it can possibly use. The news would go out all over the country that the farmers will be getting \$150,000,000 for rural electrification. The news would go out that that is something the farmer is getting, when, as a matter of fact, the farmer would not get it, he cannot get it, for the reason that he cannot secure the materials to build the lines and the extensions of lines. I think it is better to allot to him a sufficient amount and more than a sufficient amount to cover any possible need, and then say to him, "If you need any more, come back to the Congress and you shall have it." That is substantially what we have done here.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that under these circumstances it would be exceedingly unwise to tie up \$150,000,000. If they cannot spend that amount, but we authorize it, it will still be in the Treasury, but it will be tied up just as if we had made outright appropriation of it. There is no necessity for this, and you should not provide an inordinate amount of money for any program.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will not prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired on this section.

The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 67, nays 87.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. STEFAN demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TARVER and Mr. RANKIN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 71, nays 93.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Page 70, line 9, after the word "thereof", strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was rejected.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm-loan associations, Federal Reserve banks; and agencies of the Government as authorized by said act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020h).

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill, which includes the general provisions, to which I know of no objection, be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who addressed the Committee during the course of its deliberations be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAMSPECK] having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an

amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: Page 55, line 10, to page 57, line 15, strike out the paragraph.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute for the motion to recommit.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute for the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair informs the gentleman that the previous question has been ordered on the motion to recommit, thus shutting off amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet demanding recognition and offered this motion before the Speaker put the question on ordering the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion for the previous question takes precedence over the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 58, noes 159.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair informs the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the vote discloses a quorum is present.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there

were—yeas 256, nays 16, not voting 160, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

YEAS—256

Abernethy	Gary	Morrison
Adams	Gathings	Mundt
Allen, Ill.	Gearhart	Murdock
Allen, La.	Geelan	Murray, Wis.
Andersen,	Gillette	Neely
H. Carl	Gillie	Norrell
Anderson,	Gorski	O'Brien, Mich.
N. Mex.	Gossett	O'Hara
Andresen,	Graham	O'Neal
August H.	Granger	Pace
Andrews, Ala.	Grant, Ala.	Patman
Angell	Grant, Ind.	Patrick
Auchincloss	Griffiths	Patterson
Baldwin, Md.	Gross	Peterson, Fla.
Barden	Gwynne, Iowa	Phillips
Barrett, Wyo	Hall,	Pickett
Beckworth	Edwin Arthur	Ploesser
Bell	Halleck	Plumley
Bender	Hancock	Poage
Bennett, Mo.	Hare	Price, Fla.
Biemiller	Harless, Ariz.	Price, Ill.
Bishop	Harness, Ind.	Priest
Bland	Harris	Rabaut
Bloom	Havenner	Rains
Bonner	Hays	Ramey
Bradley, Mich.	Healy	Ramspeck
Brehm	Hedrick	Randolph
Brooks	Henry	Rankin
Brown, Ga.	Heseltun	Reed, Ill.
Bryson	Hill	Rees, Kans.
Bulwinkle	Hinshaw	Richards
Bunker	Hoeven	Riley
Burch	Holmes, Wash.	Robertson,
Burgin	Hope	N. Dak.
Camp	Horan	Robertson, Va.
Campbell	Howell	Robison, Ky.
Cannon, Mo.	Huber	Rodgers, Pa.
Carlson	Hull	Roe, Md.
Carnahan	Jackson	Rogers, Fla.
Case, N. J.	Jarman	Rogers, Mass.
Chenoweth	Jenkins	Rogers, N. Y.
Chiperfield	Jensen	Rowan
Church	Johnson, Calif.	Ryder
Clason	Johnson, Ill.	Sadowski
Cochran	Johnson, Ind.	Sasscer
Coffee	Johnson,	Savage
Cole, Mo.	Luther A.	Schwabe, Mo.
Colmer	Johnson,	Scrivner
Cooley	-Lyndon B.	Shafer
Cooper	Johnson, Okla.	Sheppard
Corbett	Jonkman	Short
Courtney	Kearney	Simpson, Ill.
Cox	Kee	Smith, Va.
Cravens	Keefe	Snyder
Crawford	Kelley, Pa.	Sparkman
Crosser	Kelly, Ill.	Springer
Cunningham	Kerr	Starkey
Curtis	Kilday	Stefan
D'Alesandro	King	Stewart
Davis	Kinzer	Stockman.
De Lacy	Kirwan	Sullivan
Dingell	Knutson	Sumner, Ill.
Dolliver	Kopplemann	Sumners, Tex.
Dondero	LaFollette	Talbot
Doughton, N. C.	Lanham	Talle
Douglas, Calif.	LeFevre	Tarver
Douglas, Ill.	Lemke	Thom
Doyle	Lewis	Thomas, Tex.
Durham	Link	Thomason
Dworshak	Ludlow	Tibbott
Earthman	McCormack	Tolan
Elliott	McDonough	Trimble
Ellsworth	McGehee	Voorhis, Calif.
Engel, Mich.	McKenzie	Vorys, Ohio
Engle, Calif.	McMillan, S. C.	Walter
Ervin	Mahon	Weichel
Fallon	Manasco	Welch
Feighan	Mansfield,	West
Fenton	Mont.	White
Fernandez	Marcantonio	Whitten
Fisher	Martin, Iowa	Whittington
Flannagan	Mason	Winstead
Flood	Merrow	Wolverton, N. J.
Folger	Michener	Wood
Forand	Miller, Calif.	Woodruff, Mich.
Fulton	Miller, Nebr.	Woodrum, Va.
Gallagher	Mills	Worley
Gardner	Monroney	Zimmerman

NAYS—16

Clevenger	Jones	Taber
Elston	Kean	Thomas, N. J.
Gillespie	Kilburn	Wasielowski
Goodwin	Rich	Wigglesworth
Hess	Schwabe, Okla.	
Holmes, Mass.	Smith, Ohio	

NOT VOTING—160

Anderson, Calif.	Gavin	Murray, Tenn.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gerlach	Norton
Arends	Gibson	O'Brien, Ill.
Arnold	Gifford	O'Konski
Bailey	Gordon	O'Toole
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gore	Outland
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	Peterson, Ga.
Barry	Green	Pfeifer
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Philbin
Bates, Mass.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pittenger
Beall	Hagen	Powell
Bennet, N. Y.	Hale	Powers
Blackney	Hall,	Quinn, N. Y.
Bolton	Leonard W.	Rabin
Boren	Hand	Rayfiel
Boykin	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Bradley, Pa.	Hartley	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Hébert	Resa
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Rivers
Buck	Hendricks	Rizley
Buckley	Herter	Robinson, Utah
Buffett	Hobbs	Rockwell
Butler	Hoch	Roe, N. Y.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoffman	Rooney
Byrnes, Wis.	Hollifield	Russell
Canfield	Hook	Sabath
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Sharp
Case, S. Dak.	Jennings	Sheridan
Celler	Judd	Sikes
Chapman	Kefauver	Simpson, Pa.
Chelf	Keogh	Slaughter
Clark	Kunkel	Smith, Maine
Clements	Landis	Smith, Wis.
Cole, Kans.	Lane	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Larcade	Spence
Combs	Latham	Stevenson
Curley	Lea	Stigler
Daughton, Va.	LeCompte	Sundstrom
Dawson	Lesinski	Taylor
Delaney,	Luce	Torrens
James J.	Lyle	Towe
Delaney,	Lynch	Traynor
John J.	McConnell	Vinson
Dickstein	McCowan	Vursell
Dirksen	McGlinchey	Wadsworth
Domeneaux	McGregor	Weaver
Drewry	McMillen, Ill.	Weiss
Eaton	Madden	Wickersham
Eberharter	Maloney	Wilson
Ellis	Mansfield, Tex.	Winter
Elsaesser	Martin, Mass.	Wolcott
Fellows	May	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fogarty	Morgan	Woodhouse
Fuller	Mott	
Gamble	Murphy	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
 Mr. Drewry with Mr. Buck.
 Mr. Rooney with Mr. Latham.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Mott.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Fellows.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Philbin with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
 Mr. Torrens with Mr. Sharp.
 Mr. Resa with Mr. Rizley.
 Mr. Quinn of New York with Mrs. Luce.
 Mr. Green with Mr. McGregor.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Reed of New York.
 Mr. Stigler with Mr. McConnell.
 Mr. Domeneaux with Mr. McCowan.
 Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
 Mr. Chelf with Mr. Rockwell.
 Mr. Lynch with Mr. Buffett.
 Mr. Weiss with Mr. Elsaesser.
 Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. Maloney with Mr. Hagen.
 Mr. Larcade with Mr. Herter.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Hart with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. May with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Gordon with Mr. Hand.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Judd.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Dirksen.
 Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Arends.

Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Granahan with Mr. Pittenger.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Brown of Ohio.

Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Powers.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Gamble.

Mr. John J. Delaney with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Combs with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Lyle with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. James J. Delaney with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hoch with Mr. Sundstrom.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Towe.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Rabin with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Outland with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Arnold.

Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Beall.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Gavin.

Mr. Vinson with Mr. Brumbaugh.

Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Blackney.

Mr. Sabath with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Chapman with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Landis.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER] have until midnight tonight to file a report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The resolution (H. Res. 192) referred to is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation of the Veterans' Administration with a particular view to determining the efficiency of the administration and operation of Veterans' Administration facilities.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), as soon as practicable during the present Congress, the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such records, documents, and papers, to administer oaths, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House, on Monday legislation will be taken up in the following order:

First will be the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 141) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in lieu of certain appropriations contained in H. R. 2374, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, and for other purposes. This joint resolution is to take care of certain items in the deficiency bill, items which must get through promptly. It involves three items, altogether, pensions in the Veterans' Administration, pay of the legislative branch, and one other item.

Then there will be the resolution relating to the investigation of food shortages, followed by the resolution authorizing the investigation and study of post-war immigration, and then a resolution relating to the investigation of veterans' hospitals. After that will follow the consideration of the Foreign Service bill, H. R. 689, to which I understand there is no objection.

On Tuesday there will be the conference report on the manpower bill. I am hopeful that the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill will be ready, and we will take that up just as soon as we can, on either Monday or Tuesday, probably Tuesday. That is the program for next Monday and Tuesday and that, as far as I know, concludes the program before the recess.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD with reference to an incident that occurred in Jackson, Miss., and which was referred to by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] in his remarks on March 21.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill excerpts from the committee hearings on that bill.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain data from the Congressional Library with reference to international conferences.

Mr. GARDNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter to the Office of Economic Stabilization in reference to his statement in connection with meat.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker. I ask

unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a very enlightening and interesting address on the subject Cartels Threaten Economic Progress, by J. Howard Pew, delivered at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York last Monday evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on both Monday and Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative programs of those days and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole and include therewith two statistical tables from the hearings on the bill.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a wounded sergeant overseas and my reply thereto. The sergeant is a constituent of mine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WORLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Nashville Tennessean.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Tuesday, March 27, after the conclusion of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders heretofore entered I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent that on May 3, after the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk and other special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances on two subjects and include therein some newspaper extracts.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee of the

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 27, 1945, for actions of Monday, March 26, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 2794-2802). Agreed to all committee amendments as reported and to committee-approved amendments providing that the limitation on the amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works be increased from \$80,000,000 to \$85,000,000 (p. 2801) and providing that the expenses of auditing Government-corporation transactions by GAO shall be borne out of appropriations to GAO, that each such corporation shall reimburse GAO for the audit, that GAO shall deposit such sums in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that no corporation funds shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit not already contracted for (pp. 2801-2). Agreed to Sen. McKellar's amendment to strike out the item for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (p. 2802), after Sen. McKellar stated that this was one five of "urgent" items which are included in H.J.Res. 141 (see item 2).

Sens. Burton, Ohio, McKellar, Tenn., Taft, Ohio, Bridges, N.H., and others discussed CCC's program and operations (pp. 2796-2800).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945. Both Houses passed without amendment H.J.Res. 141, containing items of an urgent character and including the provision as contained in the first deficiency appropriation bill for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$1,080,050 (pp. 2802, 2816-8). This measure had been reported earlier in the day by the House Appropriations Committee (H.Rept. 384) (p. 2839). This measure will now be sent to the President.

FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received the President's message concerning the United Nations conference at San Francisco on international organization and the extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. To Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees. (pp. 2802-4, 2837-9).

4. DEBT LIMIT. Passed without amendment H.R.2404, to increase the debt limit to \$300,000,000,000 (including the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. (pp. 2804-6, 2810-14). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 5. POST-WAR AGRICULTURE. Received from the President the 1st report to the Government of the United Nations by the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture (pp. 2814-5). In his message the President stated, "The Interim Commission has done its work well. It has prepared a plan for a permanent international organization through which governments can pool and extend their knowledge and collaborate with each other in raising the standards of nutrition of their peoples and in establishing and maintaining an expanding prosperity for agriculture in all countries."
 6. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946, was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee (p. 2792).
 7. WATER UTILIZATION. Continued debate on the Mexican Water Treaty (p. 2793).
 8. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received an Oreg. Legislature resolution opposing the bills S. 460 and H.R. 1824, providing for the establishment of CVA, "or any... legislation that will deprive...Oregon...and its people of rights now existing... to control and use the waters within their borders for domestic use, irrigation and drainage...flood control" etc. To Commerce Committee. (pp. 2788-9.)
Both Houses
 9. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Received an Ariz. Legislature resolution urging legislation to compensate the State for the loss of taxes on public lands (pp. 2789, 2840).
 10. CIGARETTE SUPPLY. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a letter from the Smaller Tobacco Manufacturers urging efforts to relieve the tobacco situation (pp. 2792-3).
 11. MILITARY TRAINING. Received a S.C. American Legion Post resolution favoring universal military training (p. 2789).
 12. MANPOWER. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted William Green's (AFofL) letter opposing the manpower bill, H.R.1752 (p. 2792).
 13. FEDERAL-AID ROADS. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Wis. county officials resolution urging that Federal-aid funds for road improvement be made available under the direct supervision of local highway officials (p. 2790).
- HOUSE
14. FOOD SUPPLY. Began debate on H.Res. 195, providing for a special committee to investigate supplies and shortages of food, especially meat (pp. 2829-36). Rep. Flannagan, Va., criticized the proposal to set up a special committee (pp. 2829-30). Rep. Cox, Ga., stated that "I thought.../the Agriculture Committee/should be given the power...but my committee thought otherwise" (p. 2829). Rep. Hope, spoke favoring an investigation and stated that "we need...an over-all food administration" (p. 2830).
 15. SUBSIDIES. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R.2775, to permit certain subsidy and loss operations, in the case of flour, without regard to the provision in the Emergency Price Control Act relating to less than maximum production (H.Rept. 394) (pp. 2839-40).

recommendations. The proposed bill was drafted in the light of the experience of the Board in administering those provisions of the Banking Act of 1933, which dealt with bank holding companies, and to supply the needs recommended by the Board in its 1943 report.

The present bill would incorporate all provisions respecting bank holding companies into one section of the Federal Reserve Act. This section would become section 23A of the act, which now deals with "relations of affiliates" of member banks. Existing laws respecting affiliate relations would be reenacted in the proposed bill and would become section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act. This would not effect any substantial change in the present law on affiliate relationships, except that the law which now covers only member banks would be extended to cover all insured banks.

Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, as it would be amended by the bill, would confine the business of a bank holding company to the operation of its subsidiary banks, all other unrelated activities being prohibited. This would be accomplished by a direct prohibition; by requiring bank holding companies within a reasonable time to divest themselves of nonbanking companies which they may now control; and by a prohibition against acquiring stock of nonbanking companies in the future. Provision is made, however, for the retention, under appropriate safeguards, of nonbanking companies which are merely an incident to the holding company's main business, such as, for example, the retention of a safety-deposit company.

Bank holding companies would be defined to meet the inadequacies of the present definition and more nearly in the manner in which Congress has defined holding companies operating in other fields.

Bank holding companies would be prohibited from purchasing any more bank stock. However, in order to protect existing minority interests who might otherwise have no market for their bank stock, the prohibition would not apply to a situation where the holding company already owns more than 50 percent of the stock of such bank, provided that the same offer to purchase is made to all minority holders. The bill would require bank holding companies within 2 years after the effective date thereof to divest themselves of bank stock acquired after the beginning of 1943. The expansion of existing bank holding companies would thus be curbed, while at the same time the bill would make it unlawful for other companies to become bank holding companies by the purchase of bank stocks.

Finally, the bill would improve the present ineffective controls over the operation of bank holding companies. The deposits of their subsidiary banks in due course would have to become insured. "Upstream" loans and intercompany sales of securities would be prohibited, except as they may be authorized under certain conditions by the Board. Dividends out of other than operating income would be regulated; and exorbitant or unreasonable managerial fees would be prevented. Provision is made for the examination from time to time of bank holding companies and for the submission by them of reports similar to those required of the banks which they now control. Penalties are set up as well as means of enforcement; but there are also appropriate provisions for court review of all orders which the Board would be authorized to issue. The Board would be required to report back to the Congress before the expiration of 5 years the results of its administration of this act.

MARCH 23, 1945.

MEDALS FOR WIDOWS, ETC., OF SERVICEMEN

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a

joint resolution authorizing the presentation of medals to the widows, children, or mothers of persons who lose their lives in the military or naval service during World War No. 2. I request that it may be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A companion bill is being introduced today in the House of Representatives by Representative PLUMLEY, of Vermont. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the text of the joint resolution may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) authorizing the presentation of medals to the widows, children, or mothers of persons who lose their lives in the military or naval service during World War No. 2, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized and directed to cause to be prepared at the United States Mint a medal of such design as may be approved by the President, for presentation to the widow, or if there is no surviving widow to the eldest child, or if there is no surviving widow or child to the mother, of each person who shall have lost his or her life while serving on active duty in the military or naval forces of the United States during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on the date of the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I may add that the whole country mourns the fact that in this war to date lives have been lost in the Army to the number of 150,310, and in the Navy to the number of 35,515, a total of 185,825 Americans who have already given their lives in the cause of freedom.

PRINTING OF REPORT ON SURVEY OF FISHERY RESOURCES

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 12), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 2, 1945, transmitting, pursuant to Public Law No. 302, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved May 14, 1944, a report on a survey of the fishery resources of the United States and its possessions, be printed as a Senate document, and that ——— additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate, ——— copies for the House of Representatives, ——— copies for the use of the Committees on Commerce of the Senate, and ——— copies for the use of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives.

JULIA C. SOMERVILLE

Mr. BYRD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 110), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the financial clerk of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Julia C. Somerville, widow of J. A. Somerville, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law on February 15, 1945, said sum to be considered in-

clusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CONNALLY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 111), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations hereby is authorized, during the remainder of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ additional clerical assistance to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$3,600 per annum.

PRINTING OF COMPARISON BETWEEN DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT (S. DOC. NO. 33)

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document the results of a study conducted by Dr. Herbert Wright, professor of international law, of the Catholic University of America, which is a comparison of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the League of Nations Covenant.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS RELATIVE TO RATIFICATION OF TREATIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 36, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 10,000 additional copies of the hearings on a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties, held before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I heard the concurrent resolution read, it provides for the printing of additional copies. Is there an indication of how many copies of this document will be printed?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. Ten thousand copies are wanted. There are those of us who think that the subject covered by this hearing is very important. Personally I feel that it would be well for the House to assist in the ratification of treaties and have heretofore expressed that opinion on the floor of the Senate. However we may feel about it, this is something the House is asking to have printed and as a matter of courtesy the Senate should concur in this resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arizona to concur in the House concurrent resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 2625. An act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2689. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 2745. An act to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 38) authorizing the printing of the historical statement of the laws enacted and the regulations promulgated relating to veterans and their dependents, with a complete statement regarding expenditures for hospital and domiciliary construction as a House document, and providing for additional copies thereof, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ATTITUDE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON PROPOSED MANPOWER LEGISLATION

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask to have read to the Senate at this time a very important telegram coming from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and bearing on the subject of the conference report on the so-called manpower bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

There being no objection, the Chief Clerk read the telegram, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1945.
To the Members of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

It seems inconceivable that having reached a war stage when it is clearly evident that the German armies are decisively defeated, that Congress would even consider the passage of a bill which smacks of slavery. The working men and women of America, through their skill and service, contributed very largely to the inevitable defeat of the German armies. To make these workers subject to heavy penalties and to impose upon them a condition which approximates slavery at this stage of the World War is unjustifiable and indefensible. I therefore protest in the name of the 7,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor against the adoption of the measure proposed by the congressional conference committee, and I appeal to all Members of Congress to vote against the conference report and defeat it decisively.

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

THE CIGARETTE SHORTAGE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in connection with my proposal to investigate the cigarette shortage, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter written to me by Edward F. Ragland, secretary of the Smaller Tobacco Manufacturers.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

SMALLER TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
New York, N. Y., February 27, 1945.
The Honorable WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This industry welcomed the news that you are planning to take an active interest in the current cigarette shortage. The more light which is thrown on this confused problem by men of your position the sooner the true causes of the shortage will be clear to the Government and the people. We are confident you will make a substantial contribution by going straight to the fundamental facts and by the use of your good offices to help correct the situation.

You are no doubt aware of the thorough and authoritative report on the cigarette shortage issued February 13 by the Federal Trade Commission. A careful reading of this report clearly indicates there are two constructive steps which can be taken now to relieve the shortage:

1. The rating of tobacco manufacturing as an essential industry. (The War Manpower Commission now rates tobacco growing as essential, but tobacco manufacturing is held to be nonessential.)

2. Increase the production of leaf tobacco. Before commenting on the shortages of labor and leaf tobacco, however, may we briefly call your attention to certain highlights of the report which dispel the many conflicting and confusing rumors now current:

Page 21: "No manufacturer has been found to have capitalized the situation by manipulating rationing for competitive advantage or with undue trade restrictive results."

Page 31: "As to legally unfair trade practices which conceivably could contribute to the shortage, no evidence of the use of such practices has been adduced by the inquiry."

Page 25: "The investigation failed to disclose any evidence of attempts on the part of the cigarette manufacturers to sell other tobacco products to jobbers as a condition to the sale of their cigarettes."

Page 20: "The small manufacturers who have not instituted a system under which customers receive some definite percentage of their purchases during an established base period have adopted the policy of reviewing all orders carefully and either reducing or rejecting orders out of proportion to the customer's past purchases."

It is clear that the F. T. C. gives the industry a clean bill of health. True, there are some black-market operations on a small scale—at the jobber and retailer level—but, in taking a broad, national view of the picture, illegal operations are so small as to be unimportant.

We would like to clarify the following statement in the F. T. C. report: "Restrictions imposed by the War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, and the Office of Price Administration, while no doubt curtailing, in some degree, the rate of increase of production, have, nevertheless, not prevented a substantial increase in the aggregate amount of cigarettes manufactured by the industry."

It is true that Government restrictions have not prevented a substantial increase in production. In fact, in the face of wartime restrictions, the industry has increased production from 218,000,000,000 cigarettes in 1941 to the all-time high figure of 326,500,000,000 in 1944. But, the F. T. C. points out, this impressive increase has not been sufficient to equal the even greater increase in demand.

The industry is confident that if tobacco manufacturing was given an essential manpower rating and if the War Food Administration stepped up the growing of leaf tobacco, the industry—in spite of other wartime restrictions—could increase its production to meet the demand.

Commenting on the spectacular increase in consumer demand in recent years, the F. T. C. says, "Official data indicates that the average yearly rate of increase of consumer demand in the United States from 1934 to 1944 was 8.8 percent. The average yearly increase from 1940 to 1944 was 12.6 percent, indicating a much accelerated demand for each year during the 4-year term. It is reasonable to conclude that a minimum of 235,000,000,000 cigarettes would have been required to adequately supply the domestic market in 1944. The domestic market was only supplied with 240,000,000,000 of the theoretical demand, and on such basis the domestic market was short 45,000,000,000 cigarettes, or 15.8 percent."

With an increase of between four and five thousand people employed in tobacco factories, it is virtually certain that manufacturers could speed up their production by at least 15.8 percent and thus reach the F. T. C. demand figure of 235,000,000,000 cigarettes.

On February 14 this organization sent the following telegram to James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and to Paul V. McNutt, Director, War Manpower Commission: "Tobacco growing is now rated an essential occupation by the War Manpower Commission, but the manufacturing of tobacco products is considered nonessential. The present critical manpower shortage in tobacco factories is the principal contributing cause of the present cigarette shortage. It is reasonable to estimate that the Nation's 32,000,000 cigarette smokers spend at least 15 minutes daily hunting a smoke. This costs 8,000,000 man-hours daily—a full day's working time for a force of 1,000,000 men. Only 40,000 man-hours of work daily—or 5,000 men in tobacco factories—could wipe out the shortage and create an adequate supply for our armed forces and restore a vital missing element to our national morale."

You have probably noted, Senator LANGER, that section 2 of the report deals with the production and disposition of leaf tobacco for cigarettes. It makes the point that the amount of leaf tobacco harvested during the past 4 years consistently fell short of the acreage allotted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This is completely accurate as far as it goes. But to some who are not thoroughly familiar with the tobacco business it may give the impression that there is nothing the Government can do to increase the production of leaf tobacco. We do not believe that this is true. Probably total national A. A. A. acreage allocations are theoretically adequate, but in the actual administration of these allocations countless farmers who would gladly expand their acreage are restricted, while other farmers, for a variety of reasons, fail to plant or harvest the amounts allocated to them.

It would be a most constructive step if the A. A. A. could work out a county-by-county system whereby unused allocations within a county could be transferred to other growers, so that total production would more closely approximate the allocation figures.

The significance of this proposed action by the A. A. A. is that manufacturers, who must now carefully guard their stocks of leaf tobacco in order to maintain today's rate of production, would be justified in digging even deeper into these supplies, enough to increase production 15.8 percent.

We submit that without seriously disturbing the present production of the munitions of war the W. M. C. could permit a slight increase in the amount of labor available to the tobacco industry and thus remove one of the two principal barriers to adequate supply. The A. A. A. could, without disturbing its present crop-control system, improve its methods, and by the use of its existing organization insure the production of vitally needed increases in leaf tobacco.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2689

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year,
7 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
5 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in
6 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
8 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
9 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
10 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
11 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
12 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
13 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
14 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
15 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical
16 and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together
17 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
18 tions as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the
19 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
20 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined
21 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall
22 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
23 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such ap-
24 propriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
25 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,

1 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture,
6 hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations
9 or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appropriations
10 herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
15 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission,
17 or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any
18 prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
19 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
20 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same:
21 *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required
22 in or incident to research or experimental work where no
23 suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds
24 appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase

1 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
2 duced outside of the United States.

3 PENALTY MAIL

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
5 cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, in-
6 cluding the War Food Administration, as required by section
7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$3,238,-
8 740, together with not to exceed \$27,000 of the funds made
9 available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for ad-
10 ministrative expenses, for penalty mail for said Corporation.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
13 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
15 odicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law
16 libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,680,000, to-
17 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
18 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
19 for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several
20 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
21 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,500, shall be
22 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and
23 there may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia not to exceed \$883,240: *Provided,*
25 *however,* That if the total amount of such appropria-

1 tions or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall
2 at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
3 respectively, therefor in the budget for such year,
4 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to
5 this appropriation and the amount which may be expended
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
7 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
8 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
9 representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
10 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
11 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

12 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
15 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
16 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
17 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
18 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
19 \$450,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
20 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
21 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such ex-
22 penses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
23 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
24 \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
25 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not

1 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
2 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of ex-
4 hibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display
5 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
6 with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies:
7 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
8 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
9 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein author-
10 ized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
11 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
12 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
13 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
14 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
15 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
16 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
17 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
18 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
19 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:
20 *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the
21 judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion
22 and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of
23 the various agencies of the Department can be more advan-
24 tageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of
25 Information, as the central agency of the Department there-

1 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these
2 purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this
3 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
4 able for the objects specified herein, including personal
5 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
6 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the
7 Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used
8 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
9 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
10 425): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
11 be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
12 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
13 such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be
14 used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

15 PRINTING AND BINDING

16 For all printing and binding for the Department, in-
17 cluding all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services
18 located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere,
19 except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, in-
20 cluding the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
21 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual
22 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
23 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244),
24 March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 29, 1936 (5
25 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March

1 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to
2 exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be
3 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-
4 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of
5 which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed
6 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
7 gates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
8 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service author-
9 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
10 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) :
11 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropria-
12 tion from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use
13 of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be neces-
14 sary for printing and binding in connection with marketing
15 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and
16 from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of sec-
17 tion 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c),
18 as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and
19 binding in connection with the activities under said section
20 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses,
21 War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary
22 for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned
23 to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator:
24 *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be trans-

ferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$225,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year

1 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
2 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
3 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
5 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
6 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
7 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
8 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
9 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
10 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

11 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

12 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in
14 cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including
15 not to exceed \$1,838,589 for personal services in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau
17 at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the
18 purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers,
19 as follows:

20 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
21 useful information among the people of the United States,
22 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-
23 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
24 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 \$2,010,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
9 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
10 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
11 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
12 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
13 ing a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and
14 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
15 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-
16 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
17 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
18 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts trans-
19 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation
20 and the amount which may be expended for personal services
21 in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased
22 in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
23 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
24 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
25 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-

1 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of
2 the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
3 Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State
4 and county land-use planning.

5 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
6 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
7 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
8 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
-9 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
10 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in coop-
11 eration with the Extension Service and other Federal, State,
12 and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of
13 statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June
14 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957),
15 \$1,520,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
16 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
17 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries
18 and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof,
19 as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
20 ing a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and
21 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That
22 if the total amounts of such appropriations or authoriza-
23 tions for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
24 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
25 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred

1 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and
2 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
3 the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in
4 such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
5 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
6 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements
7 as changed by such reductions or increases in such appro-
8 priations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part
9 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
10 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
11 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to
12 be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of
13 apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

14 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL 15 RELATIONS

16 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
17 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
19 with other branches of the Government, State agencies, pur-
20 chasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in
21 the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution
22 of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to
23 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
24 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the em-
25 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals
2 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary
3 in connection with this work, \$500,000.

4 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL
5 COMMITTEES

6 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the
7 appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
9 United States as a member of the International Wheat
10 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
11 like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agri-
12 cultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appro-
13 priations, together with traveling and other necessary
14 expenses relating thereto.

15 EXTENSION SERVICE

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
18 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

19 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
20 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
21 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
22 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
23 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work,
24 the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.
25 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February

1 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
2 of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
3 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
4 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the
5 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000,
6 in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
7 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the
8 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto
9 Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones,
10 and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
13 the employment of persons and means in the District of
14 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
15 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
16 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or
17 supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work
18 of the Department and the several States, Territories, and
19 insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus
20 and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county,
21 and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and
22 distribution of educational material designed to increase the
23 effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by
24 the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges;

1 \$697,900, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may
2 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
6 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
7 of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
9 for necessary expenses in connection with the main-
10 tenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
11 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
13 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
14 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
15 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
16 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
17 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
18 services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores
19 of which may be maintained at the Center, and for build-
20 ing construction, alteration, and repair performed by the
21 Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appro-
22 priations and the applicable appropriations may also be
23 charged their proportionate share of the necessary general
24 expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation:
25 *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the

1 Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for
2 the constructon, alteration, and repair of buildings and
3 improvements: *Provided, however,* That unless otherwise
4 provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except-
5 ing headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed
6 \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing
7 more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the
8 estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of
9 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not ex-
10 ceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as
11 certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
12 greater.

13 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
14 AGRICULTURE

15 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
16 visions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
17 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to
18 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
19 tural extension work and the more complete endowment and
20 support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
21 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration
22 of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special
23 research work, including the planning, programming, coordi-
24 nation, and printing the results of such research, to be con-
25 ducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary

1 may designate or establish, and to which he may make allot-
2 ments from this fund, including the employment of persons
3 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
4 \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be avail-
5 able for the maintenance and operation of research
6 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
7 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

8 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

9 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

10 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
11 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
12 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
13 experiment stations:

14 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
15 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
16 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
17 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
18 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
19 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
20 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
21 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,463,-
22 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7
23 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
24 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
25 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.

1 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the
2 Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section
3 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
4 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
5 Territory of Alaska, \$22,500; in all, for Alaska, \$37,500;
6 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
7 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
8 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
9 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,001,208.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Administration of grants and coordination of research
12 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable
14 the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
15 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
16 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
17 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363,
18 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and
19 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
20 in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700
21 may be expended for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of
23 the annual financial statement required under the above
24 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
25 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the

1 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
2 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
3 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

4 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
5 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
6 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation
7 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
8 \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
9 products as are obtained on the land belonging to
10 the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and
11 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be cov-
12 ered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
13 receipts.

14 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
18 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in coopera-
20 tion with public or private agencies, including individuals,
21 the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau
22 of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations
23 concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

24 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
25 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and

1 breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the
2 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
3 poultry products, and hatcheries, \$840,000.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases
5 of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuber-
6 culin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

7 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
8 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
9 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
10 disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed
11 \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
12 for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the
13 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
14 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and sup-
15 plementary to payments to be made by State, Territory,
16 county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall
17 take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as
18 compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
19 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
20 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
21 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
22 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
23 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
24 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
25 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between

1 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
2 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
3 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
4 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
5 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
6 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
7 animal.

8 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
9 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
10 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
11 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
12 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
13 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
14 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
15 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
16 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
17 diseases, \$999,600.

18 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
19 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
20 ucts, \$7,800,000.

21 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
22 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
23 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
24 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
25 factured in the United States and the importation of such

1 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals,
2 \$243,400.

3 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
4 The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12
5 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12,
6 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for
7 which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect
8 sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24,
9 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the
10 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", in-
11 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
12 of Columbia and elsewhere.

13 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

14 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

15 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
16 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
17 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
18 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the live-
19 stock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of
20 Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appro-
21 priations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed
22 \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease,
23 including the payment of claims growing out of past and
24 future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the

1 States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials
2 contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
3 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substan-
4 tially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied
5 with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the
6 payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on
7 appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value,
8 but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no
9 appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat
10 or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
11 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
12 the United States Government for any animals shall not
13 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*,
14 That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to
15 control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar
16 diseases in poultry.

17 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry
21 in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
22 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations,
23 experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, coopera-
24 tive investigations of the dairy industry in the various States,

1 for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of
2 May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)),
3 and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating
4 to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908
5 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the ex-
6 portation of process or renovated butter, \$722,300.

7 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
8 ENGINEERING

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with
11 public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary
12 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in con-
13 nection with the production and improvement of farm crops
14 and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant
15 relationships, and the application of engineering principles
16 to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and
17 methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-
18 disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds
19 and means for their control; methods of handling, processing,
20 transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and
21 plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduc-
22 tion into the United States, including explorations and sur-
23 veys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the
24 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of

1 not to exceed two and for personal services in the city of
2 Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

3 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
4 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
5 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
6 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
7 field crops, \$1,971,400.

8 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
9 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
10 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
11 related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

12 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of
13 forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for
14 their control, \$252,700.

15 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
16 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
17 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
18 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
19 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
20 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
21 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use
22 by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
23 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
24 maps, and determination of their potential productivity under
25 adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

1 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
2 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
3 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
4 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
5 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
6 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
7 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
8 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
9 transportation, and storage of agricultural products,
10 \$333,000.

11 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
12 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
13 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
14 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
15 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
16 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel,
17 \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended
18 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
19 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
20 425).

21 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with pub-
24 lic or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or
25 foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experi-

1 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
2 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
3 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
4 to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
5 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and re-
6 lated pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
7 of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
8 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
9 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
10 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act
11 (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
12 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the
13 Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public
14 Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and preven-
15 tion of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including
16 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase
17 of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

19 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
20 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
21 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
22 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
23 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
24 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
25 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-

1 terminate the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
2 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
3 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
4 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
5 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and appa-
6 ratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradi-
7 cation and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for
8 investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods
9 of their manufacture and use and the effects of their applica-
10 tion, \$2,082,000.

11 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out oper-
12 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
13 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
14 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch
15 elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts,
16 and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the
17 enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with
18 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the
19 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
20 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of
21 such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
22 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of
23 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement
24 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit,
25 including the interception and disposition of materials found

1 to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal
2 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under
3 the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,235,800:
4 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
5 to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops,
6 or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*,
7 That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this
8 appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-
9 potato weevil in any State until such State has provided
10 cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for
11 barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to
12 such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed,
13 or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by
14 individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this
15 purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
16 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
17 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm
18 disease in any State where measures for the removal and
19 destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
20 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
21 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
22 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
23 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
24 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
25 authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned:

1 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
2 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
3 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
4 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
5 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
6 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
7 except where such trees are located on property owned or
8 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
9 property included within local experimental control areas.

10 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
11 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
12 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
13 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
14 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
15 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of
16 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border
17 Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic
18 plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United
19 States and enforcement of regulations governing the move-
20 ment of plants into and from the District of Columbia
21 promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act
22 of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and
23 certification of plants and plant products to meet the sani-
24 tary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in

1 section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act
2 of 1944 (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

3 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
4 PLANT DISEASES

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
6 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
7 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the
8 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
9 not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in
10 Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
11 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
12 citizens, \$2,700,000.

13 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
16 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
17 other branches of the Department, other departments or
18 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
19 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
20 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business,
21 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment
22 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment
23 of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington
24 and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be
25 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
26 as follows:

1 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
2 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5
3 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry
4 to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, micro-
5 scopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,
6 plant and animal products, and substances used in the manu-
7 facture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects
8 and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of
9 insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods
10 for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and
11 the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes;
12 for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits
13 and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to
14 cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the
15 development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

16 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
17 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
18 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
19 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
20 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
21 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
22 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
23 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
24 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000.

1 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
2 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
3 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
4 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
5 food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

6 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
8 not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition
10 and Home Economics for conducting, either independently
11 or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the
12 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food,
13 clothing, and other uses in the home, with special sugges-
14 tions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization
15 of such products for these purposes, and such economic in-
16 vestigations, including housing and household buying, as
17 have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home,
18 and for disseminating useful information on this subject,
19 \$850,000.

20 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
22 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
23 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
24 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
25 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and

1 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867,
2 of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the De-
3 partment of the Interior for control of white pine blister
4 rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction
5 of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
6 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
7 United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest
8 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
9 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of
10 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
11 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
12 program, method development, and for operations conducted
13 under its direction for such control, including, but not con-
14 fined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities
15 and private agencies in the control of white pine blister
16 rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
21 \$820,861 for departmental personal services in the District
22 of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experiment
23 and to make and continue investigations and report on
24 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
25 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-

1 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
2 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
3 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber
4 and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preserva-
5 tive treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and
6 the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for
7 the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided,*
8 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
9 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
10 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
11 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon
12 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
13 \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, pur-
14 chased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more,
15 may be improved out of the appropriations made under this
16 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed
17 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
18 Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national
19 forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent
20 erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
21 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the
22 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to
23 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the
24 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
25 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investi-

gations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$542,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the

1 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
2 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
3 areas under Forest Service administration, except that where,
4 in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more
5 economical than construction, improvements may be pur-
6 chased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any
7 one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and
8 recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree
9 diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development
10 and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
11 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting
12 on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and
13 appraising of timber and other resources and development
14 and application of plans for their effective management, sale,
15 and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal
16 of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law
17 and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests
18 that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under
19 the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912
20 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March
21 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment
22 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
23 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
24 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
25 the administration and public use of the national forests;

1 and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, im-
2 provement, protection, and general administration of the
3 national forests, \$16,349,100.

4 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
5 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
6 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
7 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
8 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
9 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

10 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
11 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
12 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
13 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
14 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
15 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
16 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricul-
17 tural production, and to secure the correlation and the most
18 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
19 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
20 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related sub-
21 jects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
22 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

23 Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and
24 other forest investigations and experiments under said sec-

tion 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$520,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$325,000.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,001,380.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,584 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for

1 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
2 District of Columbia.

3 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

4 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
5 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
6 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
7 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
8 \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to ex-
9 ceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the
10 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
11 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for
12 the extension of national forests, and for other purposes,
13 in order to promote the continuous production of timber
14 on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
15 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
16 thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate
17 with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-
18 using industries or other appropriate agencies in the applica-
19 tion of forest management principles to federally owned
20 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to
21 attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the
22 timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the
23 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of
24 forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed

1 \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the pur-
3 chase of reference books and technical journals; not to
4 exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase
5 of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*,
6 That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Coopera-
7 tive Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall
8 be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the
9 establishment of such new nurseries.

10 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

11 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Fed-
12 eral Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended
13 (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, recon-
14 struction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental
15 areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$4,418,778
16 for forest development roads and trails (including not to
17 exceed \$68,846 for personal services in the District of Colum-
18 bia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for maintenance of forest high-
19 ways, which latter sum is part of the balance of the amount
20 of \$5,714,222 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
21 year 1942 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867,
22 Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all, \$5,918,-
23 778, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
24 able until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
25 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction,

1 or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and
2 repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail con-
3 struction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such
4 building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authori-
5 zation shall not exceed \$7,500, with the exception that any
6 building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of
7 which was \$7,500 or more, may be improved within any
8 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
9 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that
10 \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating
11 plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop build-
12 ings in Portland, Oregon.

13 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

14 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
15 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7
16 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding with-
18 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
19 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodi-
20 cals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical
21 supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the
22 acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
23 and furnishing to employees daily transportation between
24 points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby con-
25 tinued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act

1 of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobli-
2 gated balances of appropriations made under this head for the
3 fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged
4 with the appropriation made under this head in the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided,*
6 That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed
7 from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other
8 sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such
9 Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into
10 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

11 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
13 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
14 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310,
15 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by
16 transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private
17 agencies and individuals, other personal services in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
19 \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
20 section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public
21 Law 425); actual transportation and other necessary ex-
22 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
23 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes
24 in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food
25 Administration, without other compensation from the United

1 States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
2 \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of law-
3 books, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed
4 \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation,
5 and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the
6 District of Columbia; \$13,636,472, including \$275,000 for
7 the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other
8 governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such
9 program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued dur-
10 ing the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That none of the
11 funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulga-
12 tion or execution of orders under which assessments are
13 made against producers or handlers of agricultural products,
14 excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
16 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
17 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
18 modity within the area affected participating in a referen-
19 dum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention
20 of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

21 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

22 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
23 \$6,562,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation
24 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Cor-
25 poration in carrying out its activities as authorized by law,

1 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
2 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-
3 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June
4 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and
5 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed
6 \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of
7 supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of
8 Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses:
9 *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
10 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
11 including other personal services) in connection with the
12 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
13 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
14 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses
15 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
16 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof, but not more
17 than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That none of the fund made available by this
19 paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until
20 an appropriate appropriation account shall have been estab-
21 lished therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a
22 covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be ac-
23 counted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
24 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*,
25 That none of the fund made available by this paragraph

1 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
2 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
3 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable
5 price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1,
6 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8) ; and the method
7 that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit
8 Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its
9 equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location
10 used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used
11 for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton
12 at such average location for the purposes of this proviso:
13 *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
14 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity sub-
15 stantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable
16 fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of
17 deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the
18 purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or com-
19 modities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of
20 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or
21 commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct
22 uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing
23 claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrep-
24 sentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such

1 commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall
2 be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn
3 at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in
4 making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or
5 wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area
6 than the United States average parity price of corn.

7 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL
8 LAND RESOURCES

9 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
10 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
11 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
12 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
13 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
14 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except
15 the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
16 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services
17 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
18 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including
19 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
20 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
21 reference, periodicals; \$290,000,000, together with \$10,-
22 000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
23 "Parity payments" in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
24 priation Act, 1944, in all, \$300,000,000, to remain avail-
25 able until December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs

1 under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
2 of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936,
3 as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 pro-
4 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to
5 December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,-
6 000 for making additional payments on an acreage and
7 pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes
8 determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary
9 for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for
10 making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of
11 December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551) : *Provided*, That
12 not to exceed \$21,911,200 of the total sum provided under
13 this head shall be available during the current fiscal year,
14 for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying
15 out such programs; but not more than \$5,382,103 shall
16 be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative
17 expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency": *Provided*
18 *further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or
19 made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural
20 Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No.
21 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the sala-
22 ries or expenses of any regional information employees or
23 any State or county information employees, but this shall
24 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of
25 information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That

1 such amount shall be available for salaries and other admin-
2 istrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
3 administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building prac-
4 tices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the
5 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under
6 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;
7 but the payments or grants under such program shall
8 be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
9 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in
10 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
11 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
12 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
13 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
14 and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural
15 Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after
17 the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other
18 administrative expenses except for payment of obligations
19 therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided*
20 *further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from
21 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
22 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
23 of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under
24 this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be
25 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or

1 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and
2 making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in
3 carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in
4 the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of Febru-
5 ary 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of
6 any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War
7 Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation,
8 or other agency constituting a part of such Department
9 or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year
10 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any per-
11 son who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
12 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", ap-
13 proved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
14 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of
15 the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have
16 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits
17 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal
18 services or other expenses designed to influence in any
19 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
20 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
21 of any Member or through the proper official channels:
22 *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
23 Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent
24 agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance,
25 or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War

1 Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by
2 letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as
3 a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority
4 certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings
5 on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be
6 held and decision made within thirty days after such charges
7 are filed with him.

8 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

9 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
10 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
11 ance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended
12 by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,-
13 984,900, including personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and
15 periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

16 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

17 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
18 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
19 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
20 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
21 erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried
22 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, includ-
23 ing the employment of persons and means in the District
24 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may

1 be expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
2 bia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair,
3 and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the
4 District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees,
5 training of employees, operation and maintenance of air-
6 craft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of
7 permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any
8 building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
9 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
10 and connecting the same with any such building, shall not
11 exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in con-
12 junction with land being purchased for other purposes and
13 except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not
14 to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no
15 money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the
16 construction of any such building on land not owned by the
17 Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Mis-
18 souri where the State has established a central State agency
19 authorized to enter into agreements with the United
20 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
21 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
22 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the
23 agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
24 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
25 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
26 come effective as to such district, as follows:

1 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
2 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
3 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
4 water conservation (including the construction and hy-
5 drologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage) ;
6 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
7 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
8 tions, \$1,063,000.

9 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
10 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
11 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
12 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
13 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
14 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
15 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
16 \$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
17 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
18 in demonstration projects.

19 Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For re-
20 search and demonstration work in soil conservation control
21 measures, including research and demonstration work in fire
22 control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire
23 hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500:
24 *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these
25 purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a
2 political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

3 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
4 SUBMARGINAL LAND

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title
6 III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
7 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
8 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
9 and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

10 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

11 Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by
12 and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of
13 August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used
14 during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption
15 by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under
16 and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, process-
17 ing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural com-
18 modities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-
19 ments to such schools and centers or agencies having
20 control thereof in connection with the purchase and dis-
21 tribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed
22 form and, when desirable, for the processing and ex-
23 change of such commodities and their products; or (c)
24 by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch

1 program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States,
2 Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in ac-
3 cordance with school enrollment and need, as determined
4 by the Secretary, except that if program participation
5 in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
6 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the
7 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such
8 other States, Territories, possessions, or the District
9 of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may
10 determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of
11 this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other
12 sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the
13 agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by
14 the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies
15 as established by certificates executed by the author-
16 ized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided*
17 *further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts
18 and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodi-
19 ties or products furnished in the program and that such ac-
20 counts and records shall be available for audit by representa-
21 tives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
22 That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
23 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodi-
24 ties and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
25 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other in-

1 cidental costs and expenses without regard to the provi-
2 sions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without
3 regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in
4 said section 32: *Provided further*, that not more than 2 per
5 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
6 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
7 child-care centers. The amount of funds available here-
8 under for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
9 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
10 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
11 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
12 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession,
13 or District of Columbia including the value of donated services
14 and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care
15 centers, or agencies having control thereof.

16 SUGAR ACT

17 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
18 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
19 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
20 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
21 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
22 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,-
23 446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

24 MARKETING SERVICE

25 For the employment of such persons and means in the

1 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
2 \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting
4 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either in-
5 dependently or in cooperation with public or private agencies,
6 organizations, or individuals, as follows:

7 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
8 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
9 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
10 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
11 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
12 dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts
13 and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds,
14 and other agricultural products, independently and in coop-
15 eration with other branches of the Government, State
16 agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and
17 persons engaged in the production, transportation, market-
18 ing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,114,900.

19 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
20 Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other
21 branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and
22 consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of com-
23 merce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organiza-
24 tions, and persons or corporations engaged in the production,
25 transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food

1 products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to
2 investigate and certify to shippers and other interested
3 parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco,
4 fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or other-
5 wise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable
6 farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when
7 received at such important central markets as the Secretary
8 may from time to time designate, or at points which may
9 be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
10 regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such
11 fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
12 cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

13 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
14 among the people of the United States useful information
15 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
16 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food
17 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
18 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
19 and food products throughout the world, and for making
20 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
21 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d); \$388,000.

22 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
23 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
24 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
25 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for

1 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
2 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and
3 publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of
4 Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
5 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the ex-
6 portation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental
7 purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
8 \$1,000,000.

9 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
10 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
11 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricul-
12 tural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as
13 amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent
14 the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other
15 purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
16 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
17 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix stand-
18 ards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
19 fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May
20 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$181,600.

21 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:
22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
23 of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
24 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
25 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.

1 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
2 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
3 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
4 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
5 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
6 51-65), \$1,042,000.

7 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the
8 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
9 States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

10 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
12 house Act, \$507,000.

13 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
14 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
15 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
16 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
17 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
18 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
19 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*,
20 That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for
21 meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of
22 the International Seed Testing Congress.

23 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
24 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved

1 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

3 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
5 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

6 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into
7 effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C.
8 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture,
9 sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris
10 greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides,
11 and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes",
12 \$186,800.

13 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
14 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
15 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

16 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provi-
17 sions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of
18 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
19 1291), \$84,200.

20 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

21 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
22 istration to continue to provide assistance through rural
23 rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United
24 States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans
25 to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and

1 servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws,
2 (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as ex-
3 peditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects
4 under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and
5 (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the pro-
6 visions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as
7 amended, \$22,357,264, together with not to exceed \$198,000
8 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made to carry
9 out the provisions of said Act, which sums shall be
10 also available for necessary administrative expenses incident
11 to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of
12 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for em-
13 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
14 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425);
15 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
16 not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and bind-
17 ing: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall trans-
18 mit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with re-
19 spect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects,
20 under his supervision, showing by name and by States all
21 dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with
22 the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of
23 liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

24 In making any grant payments under this Act, the
25 Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-

1 ments the performance of work on useful public projects,
2 Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public
3 land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources,
4 and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5
5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death
6 compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons per-
7 forming such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not
8 apply to any case coming within the purview of the work-
9 men's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession,
10 or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to
11 receive similar benefits for injury or death.

12 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
13 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are un-
14 able to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
15 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
16 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
17 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
18 aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such
19 advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to ex-
20 ceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semi-
21 annually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to
22 the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Sec-
23 retary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not ex-
24 ceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of
25 the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such

1 other terms and conditions, and with such maturities as the
2 Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the
3 Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys col-
4 lected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made
5 from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obliga-
6 tions held by the Corporation as security for such advances,
7 until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes,
8 debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corpo-
9 ration is authorized and empowered to issue and to have out-
10 standing at any one time under the provisions of law in force
11 on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an
12 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

13 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
14 ized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-
15 tion", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land
16 or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing
17 program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective
18 farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promo-
19 tion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing
20 associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative
21 land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant pur-
22 chasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possi-
23 ble of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the
24 making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
25 \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative

1 association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment
2 of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in
3 any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or
4 hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that
5 deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for
6 the production of agricultural commodities.

7 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
8 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
9 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
10 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
11 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
12 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust
13 funds by the Secretary.

14 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
15 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
16 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
17 this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be
18 supplemented by funds from any source.

19 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
20 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
21 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
22 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

23 FARM TENANCY

24 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
25 istration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the

1 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
2 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
4 nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-
5 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
6 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due
7 the United States on account of loans heretofore made under
8 the provisions of said Act, including the employment of
9 persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
10 exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said
11 Act, \$2,000,000.

12 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
13 with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
14 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and
15 section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
16 of 1944 (Public Law 346), \$40,000,000, including
17 \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may be
18 distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4
19 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the
20 States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to
21 make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the
22 Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of
23 not to exceed 3 per centum per annum; and the Reconstruc-
24 tion Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed
25 to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any

1 obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provi-
2 sions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
3 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) : *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance
5 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
6 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
7 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
8 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
9 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
10 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
11 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
12 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
13 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
14 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
15 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an
16 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

17 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID
18 AREAS

19 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
20 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conserva-
21 tion in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by
22 aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and
23 utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28,
24 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5),

1 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
4 PROJECTS

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
6 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to
7 carry into effect the functions of the Department under the
8 Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
9 amended relating to the construction, operation, and main-
10 tenance of water conservation and utilization projects,
11 \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
12 able until expended, which sum shall be merged with the
13 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or
14 transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act,
15 including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
16 chase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling or
17 otherwise preparing such lands for the utilization of irrigation
18 water, irrespective of ownership.

19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
21 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
22 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
24 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports

1 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
2 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
4 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
5 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed
6 \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$3,150,000.

7 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
8 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
9 thereof, \$60,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from
10 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
11 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

12 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
15 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
16 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed
17 \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending
18 meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which
19 matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Ad-
20 ministration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books
21 of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-
22 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
23 which issue publications to members only or to members
24 at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be

1 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
2 authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944
3 (Public Law 425) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
4 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in
6 the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation
7 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
8 diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away
9 from their homes, without other compensation from the United
10 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Admin-
11 istration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
12 \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection
13 with the making of loans under the provisions of the
14 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
15 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
16 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act
17 and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Admin-
18 istration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
19 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
20 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
21 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with
22 not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available
23 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
24 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

1 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of Sep-
2 tember 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made avail-
3 able to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining
4 and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and
5 other organizations as provided in said section.

6 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
7 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12
8 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts
9 of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939
10 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
11 July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public
12 Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and
13 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance
14 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available
15 for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
16 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and har-
17 vesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropria-
18 tion Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public
19 Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February
20 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public
21 Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1,
22 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674),
23 July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944
24 (Public Law 367), is hereby made available, together with

1 all collections of principal and interest on loans hereto-
2 fore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937
3 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

4 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

5 Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal
6 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of Jan-
7 uary 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available
8 during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses
9 of the Corporation, including personal services in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers
11 and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the
12 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of
13 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing
14 and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
15 \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic
16 reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
17 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
18 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only
19 for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; pay-
20 ment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses
21 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of per-
22 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
23 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
24 to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis

1 of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of spe-
2 cial services, including legal services; use of the services and
3 facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associa-
4 tions, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government
5 as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other
6 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for
7 the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the
8 restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
9 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
10 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
11 of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
12 1016-1020h).

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
16 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
17 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
18 agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation,
19 institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or
20 approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or em-
21 ployee of the Department or of any such bureau, office,
22 agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to
23 make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the pro-
24 visions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2,
25 issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under

1 the Food Production Administration, Production Loans
2 Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the
3 applicant represents in writing and it is administratively
4 determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the
5 production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
6 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
7 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
8 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he
9 could not use the other credit available to the extent neces-
10 sary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock
11 specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to
12 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional
13 Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity
14 of the crops or livestock specified in the application would
15 be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made
16 than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or ad-
17 vance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emer-
18 gency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
19 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under
20 bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions
21 specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which
22 loans or advances had been made under said section 201
23 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932
24 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any
25 region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have desig-

1 nated as a region in which the making of such loans or
2 advances is necessary in order to finance the production of
3 crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in
4 such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided
5 for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or
6 advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of
7 financing the completion of production undertaken before
8 July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving
9 the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation
10 of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

11 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
12 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Depart-
13 ment shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
14 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in
15 the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
16 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
17 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
18 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
19 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by
20 the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
21 tures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
23 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
24 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
25 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks

1 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
2 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the
3 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and
4 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*,
5 That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment
6 Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
7 ation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of
8 Columbia.

9 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
10 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tempo-
11 rary employment of translators when competent citizen
12 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
13 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
14 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment
15 on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the
16 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
17 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
18 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
19 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

20 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
22 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
23 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
24 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
25 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima

1 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
2 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such adminis-
5 trative or supervisory employees of the Department as may
6 be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
7 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affi-
8 davits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee
9 for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advo-
10 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
14 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
18 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
20 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
21 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
22 loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment
23 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from ap-
24 plicable appropriations for services rendered in such emer-

1 gency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
2 this section.

3 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
4 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives March 24, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.65

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 5, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, April 4, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT. Agreed, 47-32, to the conference report on S. 298, the CCC bill (pp. 3129-32). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted in the Record a table showing the estimate of increased borrowing authority required (p. 3130).
2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Sen. Briggs, Mo., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill, H.R.2689, to insert in the loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation item a provision to authorize the sale of units of the Delmo Labor Homes, Mo., to occupants of such units (p. 3133).
3. WAR MOBILIZATION. Confirmed the nomination of Fred A. Vinson to be Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion (p. 3139).
4. MILITARY TRAINING. Received an American Legion letter favoring universal military training (p. 3132).
5. FOREIGN FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS. Agreed to Sen. Fulbright's (Ark.) unanimous consent request to discharge the Foreign Relations Committee from further consideration of S. 636, to repeal the act prohibiting financial transactions with any foreign government in default on its obligations to the U.S., and to rerefer this bill to the Finance Committee (p. 3133).
6. BYRNES REPORT. The OWMR report (see Digest 63) recommends legislation to authorize appropriate administrative agencies to make payments in lieu of farm support prices, whenever as a result of a decline in the domestic consumption or exports it is determined that the support prices are resulting in the accumulation of surpluses and when the over-all cost to the Government would be reduced by substituting direct payments for price supports; expand the present school-lunch program, to the end that all grade- and high-school children can participate within two or three years; combine the soil-conservation programs; temporarily retain price control and rationing after VE-day; extend the Export-Import Bank's authority; extend and strengthen the Trade Agreements Act; separate the Surplus Property Board from OWMR; authorize the President to consolidate, transfer, and curtail agencies after the defeat of Germany, such actions to be subject to Congressional disapproval; control distribution of manpower; give WLB statutory

power to make its decisions enforceable; establish an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; repeal the Johnson Act; and establish (in the future) a single Department of National Defense.

7. WATER UTILIZATION. Continued debate on the Mexican Water Treaty (pp. 3129-54).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Apr. 5.

BILL INTRODUCED

8. PERSONNEL. S. 807 (see Digest '63); provides the following as permanent legislation: Authorizes permanent time-and-a-half overtime pay for employees with basic pay less than \$3,800, and authorizes overtime pay of \$1,140 (per 416 hours) for \$3,800 employees; with such pay decreasing gradually until \$654 would be paid to personnel at \$6,500 and over. Authorizes compensatory time off for irregular or occasional overtime work by per annum employees, without restriction as to the period within which the time off is to be allowed. Requires a 10-percent pay differential for night work. Requires time-and-a-half pay for holiday work. Authorizes the Civil Service Commission to establish minimum and maximum pay rates within grades. Permits administrative promotions every 12 and 18 months rather than every 18 and 30 months, and provides for them at the beginning of a month rather than a quarter. Authorizes an additional one-step administrative promotion, between periods, for superior accomplishments. Provides for additional compensation for employees of the legislative and judicial branches of the government.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Johnson, Calif., inserted J.F. Newlan's analysis of the Bretton Woods agreements (pp. A1767-76).
10. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Butler, Nebr., including Speaker Peterson's (Nebr. Legislature) address, discussing the establishment of an MVA and the manner in which it should be administered (pp. A1776-9).

BILL APPROVED

11. HOUSING. S. 681, increasing the mortgage authorization under the National Housing Act, extending the Federal Housing Administration until July 1, 1946, and assisting in the liquidation of housing properties. Approved Mar. 31, 1945 (Public Law 27, 79th Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

12. FLOUR SUBSIDY PROGRAM for 1945. S. 502 and H.R. 2775. House Banking and Currency Committee.
13. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. H.R. 2252. Senate Appropriation Committee.
14. SMALL BUSINESS. H.R. 8, 1945 continuance of SWPC. House Banking and Currency Committee.
15. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act. House Military Affairs Committee.

the times in order to preserve our national security.

I know of nothing more important in the years to come than for this Nation to perform the necessary research work so that we will know about, and be prepared to use, if necessary for our own protection, new inventions and new methods of warfare.

It is a fact, which I do not think can be disputed, that both America and England have not been as successful in new developments of warfare as Germany has been. I was told by a military official of high authority that if Germany had perfected the robots a year soon, it is likely that England could not have survived.

We all pray and hope for permanent peace, but we must recognize the fact that our national security demands that we not permit other nations to excel us in new methods of warfare which could be used to destroy us. No man wants peace more than I do, and no one is more opposed to war, unless war is forced upon us; but I recognize the great need for having the best research capacity in this country constantly at work in the development, made possible by scientific investigation, of new methods of warfare and the best means to repel such attack as may be used by other nations against us.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his last report to Congress, said:

The Navy believes that the solution of this problem (research) is the establishment by law of an independent agency devoted to long-term basic military research, securing its own funds from Congress, and responsive to, but not dominated by, the Army and the Navy.

It is in line with this recommendation that this bill is introduced. It provides that an Army officer, charged with this responsibility by the War Department, and a naval officer, with similar responsibility for the Navy, shall be members of this board. It provides that the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics shall be a member, and such chiefs of services or divisions of the War and Navy Departments as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may approve. It provides for the appointment of civilian scientists, engineers, or industrialists approximately equal to the number of officers of the Army and Navy on the board. The civilian members shall be nominated to the President by the National Academy of Science.

The duties and responsibilities of the board are outlined in the bill now introduced and an authorization for adequate expenses is provided.

The bill is so drawn as to utilize to the fullest extent the contributions made by civilian scientists, but it heads up to this board the responsibility of adequately conducting these scientific investigations and provides an independent appropriation for this purpose, without at the same time relieving the Army or Navy of responsibility for similar research.

It must be recognized that many of the new developments of warfare will be in the air, and it is in this field that the Germans made a very distinct advancement during the present war.

Our national security demands that our scientists in this country have full knowledge, both by their own research and by other means of investigation of new methods of warfare, so that they may be able to devise and make available new ways and means of defending ourselves from attack by such new methods as may be used against us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from Virginia will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 825) to establish a research board for national security to insure the continued preparedness of the Nation along farsighted technical lines by providing for the application of scientific research to national security; to provide a means of utilizing in times of peace as well as war the services of the outstanding scientists of the Nation in the planning and executing of military research, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. BRIGGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2639) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 66, before the period in line 6, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That in liquidating the farm labor community projects known as Delmo Labor Homes, located in southeastern Missouri, the Secretary is authorized, upon application made by the occupant of any unit, to sell such unit together with the site thereof to such occupant, at a price equal to the reasonable value thereof as fixed by the Secretary to be paid in installments within an agreed period of not more than 40 years in accordance with amortization schedules prescribed by the Secretary, with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of 3 percent per annum, and upon such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe."

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 636) to repeal the act entitled "An act to prohibit financial transactions with any foreign government in default on its obligations to the United States," approved April 13, 1934, and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. I have consulted with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the chairman of the Committee on Finance and they have expressed no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPREHENSION AND PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution which I ask unanimous consent to submit, and for which I request appropriate reference. In order that the Senate may be advised as to the nature and purpose of the resolution, I shall read it at this time:

Whereas this Nation and its principal Allies are pledged and resolved to continue hostilities in the present war until the Axis Powers have completely capitulated on the basis of unconditional surrender or the equivalent thereof; and

Whereas complete military victory will not be achieved nor can the stability of peace and freedom from future wars be established and made secure, until and unless the high-ranking officials of the Axis Powers responsible for acts of aggression by use of force against peaceful nations, and other war criminals and enemy collaborationists are apprehended, tried, and punished for the atrocious acts and crimes committed against humanity and world civilization; and

Whereas it is a matter of general report and knowledge that many individuals who are responsible for and guilty of such acts and crimes have sought and are now preparing to seek and flee to a haven of refuge and safety in some neutral country or other place in the hope of evading capture and escaping a just judgment and punishment for their infamous and iniquitous deeds: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the high-ranking Axis officials responsible for this war and acts of aggression by use of force against peaceful nations, and all war criminals and enemy collaborationists, should be pursued, apprehended, and punished; and further, that our Government and the governments of the other United Nations should immediately take such action as may be appropriate and necessary to fully advise and inform all neutral nations and governments of the world that war criminals, enemy collaborationists, and the responsible officials of the Axis Powers and enemy countries will be sought out, pursued, and taken in any place to which they may flee, and that the receiving, harboring, and giving refuge to or withholding the custody of any such person or persons designated by this Government or by the other United Nations as a war criminal, enemy collaborationist, or responsible enemy government official, will be considered by our Government and the other United Nations as an unfriendly act and an unwarranted interference with the administration of justice.

Mr. President, I am prompted to submit this resolution because it expresses my own views and because I believe it is important, timely, and in line with the policies heretofore announced by our Government. I think it is timely because the war in Europe, as we all concede and appreciate, is drawing to a successful close, to a victory which is equivalent to unconditional surrender. As the hour of victory approaches, all of us can anticipate and we recognize that those whom we class and whom we may regard and designate as war criminals, those who instigated the war, those who have been responsible for the atrocious crimes and acts against humanity and against civilization, are going to flee and seek refuge, and undertake to evade apprehension, trial, and punishment for the crimes they have committed.

On April 2, in the Washington Post, there appeared an article by the Associated Press, entitled "Board Completes Roll of War Criminals; Hitler Leads, Hirohito Apparently Included." I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BOARD COMPLETES ROLL OF WAR CRIMINALS— HITLER LEADS, HIROHITO APPARENTLY INCLUDED

LONDON, April 1.—The United Nations War Crimes Commission placed Adolf Hitler's name at the top of the list of German criminals today and declared that heads of states would have no immunity from prosecution for Axis atrocities.

Apparently the Commission's strongly worded declaration applied to Emperor Hirohito of Japan and to regular army men who carried out the Axis war plans, although only Hitler was mentioned by name.

The Commission said that five lists of Germans and others who would be brought to trial had been drafted and that the hunt for war criminals was already under way.

TWO LISTS COMPLETED

Two lists of German criminals, one of Japanese, one of Italian and a fifth composed of Albanians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Italians, and Rumanians have been prepared.

The Commission explained that names other than Hitler's were withheld to prevent forewarning suspects who could then attempt to escape.

"Moreover, publication at this stage of a list of the named persons might be used as a pretext for reprisals against helpless persons still under enemy control," the Commission said.

The Commission disclosed that a subcommission had been set up at Chungking in June 1944 to investigate and report to the United Nations War Crimes Committee on the situation in the Far East and Pacific areas.

The Chungking subcommission is composed of representatives of Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Dr. Wang Chung-Hui, Chinese representative, is chairman.

WEIGHING EVIDENCE

At present the subcommission is examining material and information against the Japanese war criminals and will prepare lists to be forwarded to all participating United Nations.

The Commission disclosed that each of 16 nations had established national war crimes offices and investigations were being made and evidence collected on war crimes committed against each nation by its own citizens.

The Commission disclosed that early in its work it urged establishment of these national offices "to investigate war crimes against citizens or subjects of their own countries."

"When these offices feel a case is reasonably complete, they forward a summary of it to the United Nations war crimes commission or its subcommission, which examines the information," the report said.

HOME TRIALS FOR MOST

"Under this system the Commission performs a limited function and proceeds in a manner somewhat similar to a committing magistrate.

"Under the Moscow declaration, war criminals who have participated in atrocities—apart from major criminals, the treatment of whom was reserved for future decisions—will be taken back to the countries where they committed their crimes, there to be judged by the courts of such countries."

The five lists of war criminals already prepared have been given to agencies in the various countries affected "in order that the persons may be apprehended and turned over to the proper nations for trial." This is intended, the Commission said, to assure that criminals fleeing from their own country eventually would be returned to stand trial at home.

The United States and Great Britain have regular members on the United Nations Com-

mission, with Russia sitting in effect as an observer. Representatives of the other United Nations contribute their evidence. Today's announcement constituted the first extended clarification of the Commission's status.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The United Nations War Crimes Commission apparently is making very satisfactory progress toward ascertaining, naming, and compiling information and evidence against many whom it deems guilty and who should be apprehended and tried for their iniquitous deeds.

Mr. President, in support of the resolution, I wish to call attention of the Senate to some statements made by the President of the United States, by the State Department, and by the three Allied Governments, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and the United States.

On October 7, 1942, the President of the United States said:

I now declare it to be the intention of this Government that the successful close of the war shall include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals.

Again, Mr. President, I quote from the Moscow Conference a statement which was released on November 1, 1943. The statement was issued by the three Governments, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and the United States. It reads as follows:

At the time of the granting of any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for, or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres, and executions, will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be created therein. Lists will be compiled in all possible detail from all these countries, having regard especially to the invaded parts of the Soviet Union, to Poland and Czechoslovakia, to Yugoslavia and Greece, including Crete and other islands; to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, and Italy.

Thus the Germans who take part in wholesale shootings of Italian officers or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian, or Norwegian hostages, or of Cretan peasants, or who have shared in the slaughters inflicted on the people of Poland or in territories of the Soviet Union which are now being swept clear of enemy, will know that they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged. Let those who have hitherto not imbrued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly the three Allied Powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done.

The foregoing statement, Mr. President, was released by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, during or immediately following the Moscow Conference.

Mr. President, I have read the declaration of the three great powers that they intend to pursue the war criminals to the ends of the earth in order that they may be returned to the scenes of their crimes and tried. All nations of the civilized world are interested in that being done.

Even though surrender may be unconditional, our victory will not be complete unless the perpetrators of the crimes committed in this war are apprehended, brought before the bar of justice, tried, and appropriately punished.

The resolution which I have submitted simply states that it is the consensus of this body that our Government, as well as the other governments of the United Nations, should immediately take necessary steps fully to inform and advise all neutral countries that any harboring or receiving by them within their boundaries of war criminals who flee from their homelands in an effort to escape from the justice which awaits them, will be looked upon by the United Nations as an unfriendly act and an unwarranted interference with the administration of justice. It is my judgment that all governments of the United Nations should make this declaration now so that when those criminals attempt to flee to a neutral country, that country may know of the responsibility which it will assume if it receives them, gives protection to them, or refuses to surrender their custody when called on to do so.

Mr. President, I invite attention to a further statement made by the President of the United States in March 1944:

It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries. All who knowingly take part in the deportation of Jews to their death in Poland or Norwegians and French to their death in Germany, are equally guilty with the executioner. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Mr. President, I believe every real American applauds that statement and wants to see all steps taken necessary to carry out and effectively enforce that policy.

In speaking of neutral countries in September 1944 our State Department released to the press the following statement:

They were advised that the American people would not understand the extension of asylum or protection by neutral countries to any of the persons responsible for the war or for the many barbaric acts committed by the Axis leaders, and that relations between the United States and the neutral governments concerned would be adversely affected for years to come should the Axis leaders or their vassals find safety in those countries.

Mr. President, it is my belief that now is the time to inform all other governments that we intend to see that justice is done, and that we will pursue and apprehend those criminals wherever they may be found. If we take such action I believe that we will go a long way toward avoiding problems arising between us and those countries in the future in connection with this subject.

Mr. President, the blood of our heroes who have paid the supreme sacrifice cries out today from land and sea, from every battlefield of the world, that justice be meted out to those who have perpetrated

H. R. 2689

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 4 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIGGS to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 66, before the period in line 6, insert a colon
2 and the following: "*Provided*, That in liquidating the farm
3 labor community projects known as Delmo Labor Homes,
4 located in southeastern Missouri, the Secretary is authorized,
5 upon application made by the occupant of any unit, to sell
6 such unit together with the site thereof to such occupant, at
7 a price equal to the reasonable value thereof as fixed by the
8 Secretary to be paid in installments within an agreed period
9 of not more than forty years in accordance with amortization
10 schedules prescribed by the Secretary, with interest on the
11 unpaid balance at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and
12 upon such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may
13 prescribe".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Bridges to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 4 (legislative day, March 16), 1945
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 76

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 19, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, April 18, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reports agricultural appropriations bill. Senate passes farm-labor deferment resolution. House agrees to deficiency-bill conference report and receives conference report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill. House committee reports FAO bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 2689 (S. Rept. 191). As passed by the House the bill carried \$576,432,700 in direct appropriations, and the Senate Committee increased this figure by \$18,291,827 to \$594,724,527. The Senate Committee increased reappropriations in the House Bill by \$3,000,000 (from \$39,869,232 to \$42,869,232). For authorizations to FSA and REA to borrow from RFC for loan purposes, the Senate Committee provided a total of \$275,000,000, which is \$107,500,000 above the House Bill but \$50,000,000 below the Budget estimates. Taking all items into amount, namely, direct appropriations, reappropriations, RFC loan authorizations, and corporate administrative expenses (and permanent appropriations not carried in bill, but not affecting comparisons except the one made with 1945 appropriations), the Senate Committee Bill provides a grand total of \$1,048,930,445, which is \$128,794,827 over the House Bill, \$18,242,477 over the Budget estimates, and \$201,888,202 over the 1945 amounts (excluding overtime). The pages following contain two statements showing a summary of comparisons of the Senate Committee actions with the House Bill, and details as to increases over the House Bill contained in the Senate Committee Bill.

LANGUAGE ADDED TO HOUSE BILL INCLUDES: Authorization for use of \$12,000 additional from CCC administrative funds in 1945 for penalty mail (increase from \$26,085 to \$38,085); addition, under "Forest roads and trails," of the words "and reconstruction" after "maintenance", making the amount of \$1,500,000 for Forest Highways available for both purposes; addition of the words "or, where the producers of a number of commodities compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers considered as a group" to the conditions under which the War Food Administrator may intervene for the establishment of ceilings for

Senate Committee Action on 1946 House Bill
[Bill reported to Senate April 17, 1945]

	1945	Budget	House	Senate	Committee Bill
	Appropriations:	Estimates,	Bill,	Committee	compared with
	1/	1946	1946	Bill	House Bill
Direct appropriations:					
Carried in bill.....	\$544,077,713: 2/	\$428,599,050:	\$576,432,700: 2/	\$594,724,527:	+ 18,291,827
Permanent appropriations.....	129,025,272:	123,321,686:	123,321,686:	123,321,686:	- -
Total direct appropriations.....	673,102,985:	551,920,736:	699,754,386:	718,046,213:	+ 18,291,827
Reappropriations.....	51,771,811:	140,752,232:	39,869,232:	42,869,232:	+ 3,000,000
Special authorizations applicable to permanent appropriations above (School-lunch program, \$50,000,000, and transfer from Section 3d to AAA, \$32,300,000).....	[50,000,000]:	[82,300,000]:	[50,000,000]:	[50,000,000]:	[- -]
Overtime applicable to above items.....	24,214,101:	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total appropriations and reappropriations.....	749,088,897:	692,672,968:	739,623,618:	760,915,445:	+ 21,291,827
Administrative expenses authorized from corporation funds.....	14,667,447:	13,015,000:	13,012,000:	13,015,000:	+ 3,000
Overtime applicable to administrative expense authorizations.....	741,079:	- -	- -	- -	- -
Borrowings authorized from RFC for loan activities.....					
Rural electrification loans.....	25,000,000:	150,000,000:	67,500,000:	125,000,000:	+ 57,500,000
Farm tenancy loans.....	15,000,000:	50,000,000:	40,000,000:	50,000,000:	+ 10,000,000
Rural rehabilitation loans.....	67,500,000:	125,000,000:	60,000,000:	100,000,000:	+ 40,000,000
Grand totals, all above items.....	871,997,423:	1,030,687,968:	920,135,618:	1,048,930,445:	+128,794,827
1/ Individual items exclude overtime costs, shown later in one-line entries.					
2/ Includes \$1,350,000 Budget amendment submitted to Senate for "Salaries and expenses, WFA".					

(Item 1 - Cont'd.) agricultural wages; limitation of \$300,000,000 on 1946 program under "Conservation and use"; proviso giving preference to veterans in the selection of new borrowers for FSA rural-rehabilitation loans; proviso requiring free choice on the part of associations and groups for medical care (which are assisted by FSA), in the selection of practitioners; limitation of farm-tenancy loans to value of "average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary in the county, parish, or locality in which purchase may be made"; restoration under "Water conservation and utilization projects" of language (but not funds) authorizing construction and alteration of buildings and roads for the use of project occupants; provision for rendering immediately available in 1945, \$35,000,000 of the 1946 RFC loan authorization under REA.

LANGUAGE DELETED FROM HOUSE BILL INCLUDES: Limitation (under ARA) requiring buildings costing more than \$2,500 each to be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor; \$1,600,000 limitation on non-administrative expenses under CCC.

LANGUAGE SUBSTITUTED FOR HOUSE BILL PROVISIONS INCLUDES: Increase from \$7,500 to \$10,000 (amount provided in Budget estimates) in cost limitation on purchase, alteration, or construction of buildings under "Forest roads and trails."

INCREASES OVER HOUSE BILL CONTAINED IN SENATE COMMITTEE BILL:

Penalty mail (restores one-half of House Cut).....			\$179,930
Office of the Solicitor.....			128,500
Office of Information (bulk mailing costs).....			3,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Economic Investigations.....	\$100,000		
Crop and livestock estimates.....	<u>150,000</u>	250,000	
Experiment Stations, Office of:			
Payments to States:			
Bankhead-Jones Act, Title I, 6/29/35.....	536,292		
Alaska Station Act.....	<u>10,000</u>	546,292	
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Animal husbandry.....			15,000
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....			20,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:			
Forest diseases (little leaf disease of southern pines).....	10,000		
Field crops (development of grasses for southern pine section).....	12,500		
Agricultural engineering.....	<u>195,000</u>	217,500	
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:			
Insect investigations:			
Spruce budworm.....	12,900		
Phloem necrosis.....	<u>20,000</u>		
	32,900		
Insect and plant disease control:			
Phony peach.....	\$35,000		
Japanese beetle.....	20,000		
Gypsy moth.....	<u>100,000</u>	<u>155,000</u>	<u>187,900</u>
Forest Service:			
National forest protection and management:.....			
Aerial photography.....		400,000	
Reseeding of national forest lands.....		250,000	
Forest management:			
Reforestation of strip-mining areas.....		75,000	
Watershed protection and development.....		75,000	
Experimental forests.....		300,000	
Range investigations (development of grasses for southern pine section).....		12,500	
Forest products.....	<u>227,520</u>	1,340,020	
Forest roads and trails (forest-road development).....		3,000,000	
War Food Administration (for milk order).....		1,350,000	
Commodity Credit Corporation (Administrative expenses from Corporation funds) (penalty mail costs).....			3,000
Conservation and Use: <u>1/</u>			
Direct appropriation (regular program).....	10,000,000		
Reappropriation from parity payments.....	<u>3,000,000</u>	13,000,000	
Marketing service:			
Market news service (branch at Billings, Montana; Florida citrus reports).....			10,400

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:	
Appropriated funds.....	\$363,285
Farm tenancy.....	500,000
Rural Electrification Administration:	
Administrative expenses.....	180,000
RFC authorizations:	
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.....	32,500,000
Farm tenancy.....	10,000,000
Rural electrification.....	<u>65,000,000</u>

Summary:

Increase, appropriations.....	18,291,827
Increase, reappropriations.....	3,000,000
Increase, corporate administrative expense.....	3,000
Increase, RFC loan authorizations.....	<u>107,500,000</u>
	<u>128,794,827</u>

1/ Senate Bill also adds \$1,000,000 under State and national expense limitation

THE COMMITTEE REPORT STATES: In connection with grazing fees for use of national forest ranges: "The committee does not concur in the recommendation of the House as to the need for revising grazing fees upward at this time." (House Committee Report, p. 13, had indicated that the Committee was impressed with the need for revising grazing fees upward in view of the increased value to stock raisers of the grazing privilege.)

2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1946. As reported (see Digest 75) the committee recommended amendments to increase the items for Foreign Service, salaries, to \$4,900,000 (House figure, \$4,850,000) and for miscellaneous salaries and expenses to \$1,725,000 (House figure, \$1,650,000); Rio Grande emergency flood protection, \$20,000 (new language) and for the Bureau of Standards to \$2,000,000 (House figure, \$1,250,000); and decreases the item for Cooperation with the American republics from \$4,330,000 to \$4,000,000. (For items of interest see Digest 47).
3. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Ratified, 76-10, with reservations this Treaty (pp. 3530, 3535-48).
4. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed as reported H.J.Res. 106, the farm-labor deferment resolution (pp. 3548-9). As passed the resolution amends Sec. 5(k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (known as the Tydings amendment) by adding a provision that the local boards shall, in classifying a registrant, shall base its findings on whether the registrant is engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort.
5. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities as determined by Presidential proclamation (pp. 3548-50).

HOUSE

6. FIRST DEFICIENCY, APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2374 and acted on items in disagreement. (pp. 3554-62).
Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) motion to recede and concur with an amendment (reducing the amount from \$50,000 to \$25,000) in the item relating to the liquidation of PWA (pp. 3557-9), to recede and concur in the Senate amendment increasing the limitation on the amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance of public works to \$85,000,000 (p. 3560), and to

ment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1567) for the relief of Katherine Smith; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1307) for the relief of Continental Casualty Co., a corporation, and Montgomery City Lines, Inc.; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. COMBS, and Mr. PITTENGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 244. An act for the relief of Adell Brown and Alice Brown;

H. R. 267. An act for the relief of Jack Scarton or John Skarton, formerly Simon Jan Skarzenski;

H. R. 270. An act for the relief of John Damacus;

H. R. 434. An act to provide that nationals of the United States shall not lose their nationality by reason of voting under legal compulsion in a foreign state;

H. R. 533. An act authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.;

H. R. 578. An act providing for the naturalization of certain alien veterans of the Spanish-American War, the First World War, and members of the Regular Army, or National Guard who served on the Mexican border from June 1916 to April 1917;

H. R. 669. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 so as to permit naturalization proceedings to be had at places other than in the office of the clerk or in open court in the case of sick or physically disabled individuals;

H. R. 776. An act to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos;

H. R. 879. An act for the relief of Ed Williams;

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of Myles Perz;

H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Matthew Mattas;

H. R. 1055. An act for the relief of the Realty Bond and Mortgage Co. and Robert W. Keith;

H. R. 1083. An act for the relief of George Hampton;

H. R. 1184. An act to authorize Slater Branch Bridge and Road Club to construct, maintain, and operate a free suspension bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, W. Va.;

H. R. 1241. An act for the relief of Margaret M. Meersman;

H. R. 1356. An act for the relief of Elias Baumgarten;

H. R. 1482. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Samuel Wadford;

H. R. 1486. An act for the relief of Sam D. Moak;

H. R. 1487. An act for the relief of Clifton L. Holmes;

H. R. 1652. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La.;

H. R. 1659. An act authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River;

H. R. 1804. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska," approved June 5, 1942;

H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of Francis X. Servaites;

H. R. 1952. An act for the relief of Joseph Brunette;

H. R. 2195. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 1 of the United States Code entitled "General Provisions";

H. R. 2196. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States";

H. R. 2197. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 6 of the United States Code entitled "Official and Penal Bonds";

H. R. 2198. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 9 of the United States Code entitled "Arbitration";

H. R. 2199. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights";

H. R. 2286. An act for the relief of Jane Thayer;

H. R. 2297. An act to provide for the conservation of fish and wildlife on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2361. An act for the relief of Alexander Sawyer;

H. R. 2427. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox;

H. R. 2598. An act for the relief of J. H. Atkins;

H. R. 2687. An act to grant the honorary rank of colonel to Edward J. Kelly, major and superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Force of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2701. An act for the relief of Margaret J. Pow; and

H. R. 2742. An act to amend section 9 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, as in legislative session, the following business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON CERTIFICATES FILED WITH HIM REQUISITE TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, his ninth report of certificates filed by the Chairman of the War Production Board, for the period December 15, 1944, through April 9, 1945, as to the doing of any act or thing, or the omission to do any act or thing, requisite to the prosecution of the war by any person or persons for which no prosecution or civil action shall be commenced under the antitrust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

A letter from the Secretary of the Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixth annual report of the Board (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Mr. BREWSTER presented memorials of sundry citizens of the State of Maine, remonstrating against the shipping of malt beverages and other liquors with high alcoholic content to the fighting war areas, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 191) thereon.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitting to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 890. A bill to extend through December 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 891. A bill to enable the President to advance Vice Admiral Land to the rank of Admiral; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 892. A bill to provide for restoration to office of civilian officers of the United States who left their positions to serve in the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for himself, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. CHAVEZ):

S. 893. A bill to provide for establishing and maintaining regional forest products laboratories in the northeastern, northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern regions of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. JOHNSTON of Colorado, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. THOMAS of Utah) introduced Senate bill 894, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 895. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 896. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended", approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 897. A bill to provide for promotion of officers on retired list receiving pay of a higher grade and to give retired officers benefits already granted by law to the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

S. 898. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 with respect to the report to Congress on surplus plants; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. DOWNEY introduced S. J. Res. 57, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

DESIGNATION OF BIRTHDAY OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT A LEGAL HOLIDAY

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, yesterday I received a telegram from Raymond F. Leheney, one of our prominent labor leaders, a member of the American Federation of Labor in California, who, speaking for combined labor groups in California, requested that I introduce a joint resolution providing for the establishment of a national holiday in commemoration of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later, on some other day, I intend to address the Senate on the subject. I now ask unanimous consent to introduce the joint resolution for appropriate reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) designating the birthday of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a legal holiday, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BUTCHERY OF JEWISH WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and myself, I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution for appropriate reference. I shall merely say that it suggests that it is the sense of the Senate that the President and the State Department make certain unequivocal declarations to the people of Germany indicating the responsibility to which they will be held for the butchery of the Hebrew people and other people whom temporarily they have in their grasp, and whom they propose to destroy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 120) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas official Nazi broadcasts announce the determination of German leaders to massacre the 300,000 Jewish war prisoners who have fought in the Allied armies, as well as the surviving 700,000 Hebrew people still in Germany's concentration and slave-labor camps; and

Whereas recent reports by American correspondents substantiate this threat by disclosing that the Germans have already embarked upon this crime which constitutes a monstrous climax to their program of mass extermination of the Hebrew people; and

Whereas four concentration camps captured by our Army since the 2d of April offer the gruesome evidence that these atrocities have taken place; and

Whereas in response to the communication of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe outlining these facts, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, declared: "I am aware of the situation set forth in your recent message. All feasible steps are being taken and will be taken to alleviate these conditions which you describe"; and

Whereas on March 9, 1943, the Senate adopted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9—House of Representatives concurring on March 18, 1943) condemning the atrocities inflicted upon the civilian population in the Nazi-occupied countries, and especially the mass murder of Jewish men, women, and children, and resolving "That the dictates of

humanity and honorable conduct in war demand that this inexcusable slaughter and mistreatment shall cease and that it is the sense of this Congress that those guilty, directly or indirectly, of these criminal acts shall be held accountable and punished in a manner commensurate with the offenses for which they are responsible"; and

Whereas on March 24, 1944, the President declared: "In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in times of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. * * * It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished": Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that immediate action be taken by appropriate civil and military authorities to impress upon the German people their responsibility for the crimes committed against Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees, including the Hebrews in concentration and slave labor camps; and be it further again

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that such action shall incorporate the following proposed or similar measures in order to achieve the maximum results:

1. A forceful and unequivocal statement by President Truman or Secretary of State Stettinius, calling the attention of the German people to the atrocities still being committed in Germany and announcing that the Government of the United States will regard as war crimes, punishable as such, all atrocities committed in prisoner-of-war camps, and slave-labor camps, whether committed on Axis territory or in Allied countries, whether against Allied nationals or against those Hebrews who are classified as "stateless Jews" or "Axis nationals."

2. The above statement to be combined with an appeal to the Germans expressing the abhorrence of the American people to the mass murder of Hebrews and warning the Germans that just punishment will be meted out to every participant in this appalling crime.

3. A statement by a responsible authority announcing that the declaration of the President or the Secretary of State constitutes official policy and will be implemented by the United Nations War Crimes Commission and by the Army of Occupation in Germany.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 244. An act for the relief of Adell Brown and Alice Brown;

H. R. 879. An act for the relief of Ed Williams;

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of Myles Perz;

H. R. 1031. An act for the relief of Matthew Mattas;

H. R. 1055. An act for the relief of the Realty Bond & Mortgage Co. and Robert W. Keith;

H. R. 1083. An act for the relief of George Hampton;

H. R. 1241. An act for the relief of Margaret M. Meersman;

H. R. 1482. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Samuel Wadford;

H. R. 1486. An act for the relief of Sam D. Moak;

H. R. 1487. An act for the relief of Clifton L. Holmes;

H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of Francis X. Servaites;

H. R. 1952. An act for the relief of Joseph Brunette;

H. R. 2286. An act for the relief of Jane Thayer;

H. R. 2361. An act for the relief of Alexander Sawyer;

H. R. 2427. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox;

H. R. 2598. An act for the relief of J. H. Atkins; and

H. R. 2701. An act for the relief of Margaret J. Pow; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 267. An act for the relief of Jack Scarton or John Skarton, formerly Simon Jan Skarzenski;

H. R. 270. An act for the relief of John Damacus;

H. R. 434. An act to provide that nationals of the United States shall not lose their nationality by reason of voting under legal compulsion in a foreign state;

H. R. 578. An act providing for the naturalization of certain alien veterans of the Spanish-American War, the First World War, and members of the Regular Army or National Guard who served on the Mexican border from June 1916 to April 1917;

H. R. 669. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 so as to permit naturalization proceedings to be had at places other than in the office of the clerk or in open court in the case of sick or physically disabled individuals;

H. R. 776. An act to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos; and

H. R. 1356. An act for the relief of Elias Baumgarten; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 533. An act authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.;

H. R. 1184. An act to authorize Slater Branch Bridge and Road Club to construct, maintain, and operate a free suspension bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, W. Va.;

H. R. 1652. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La.; and

H. R. 1659. An act authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 1804. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska," approved June 5, 1942; and

H. R. 2297. An act to provide for the conservation of fish and wildlife on the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 2195. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 1 of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions";

H. R. 2196. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States";

H. R. 2197. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds";

H. R. 2198. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration"; and

H. R. 2199. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2687. An act to grant the honorary rank of colonel to Edward J. Kelly, major and superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2742. An act to amend section 9 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2689

[Report No.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL , 1945

Reported by Mr. -----, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year,
7 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY .

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
5 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in
6 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
8 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
9 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
10 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
11 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
12 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
13 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
14 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
15 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical
16 and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together
17 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
18 tions as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the
19 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
20 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined
21 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall
22 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
23 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such ap-
24 propriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
25 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,

1 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agricul-
6 ture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
9 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
10 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
15 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission,
17 or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any
18 prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
19 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
20 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same:
21 *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required
22 in or incident to research or experimental work where no
23 suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds
24 appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase

1 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
 2 duced outside of the United States.

3 PENALTY MAIL

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 5 cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, in-
 6 cluding the War Food Administration, as required by section
 7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), ~~\$3,238,-~~
 8 ~~740~~ \$3,418,670, together with not to exceed \$27,000
 9 \$30,000 of the funds made available to the Commodity
 10 Credit Corporation for administrative expenses, for penalty
 11 mail for said Corporation, *and the amount authorized for*
 12 *penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Sup-*
 13 *plemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year*
 14 *1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000.*

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
 17 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
 18 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
 19 odicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law
 20 libraries by attorneys in the field service, ~~\$1,680,000~~
 21 \$1,808,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
 22 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
 23 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
 24 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
 25 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,-

1 500, shall be transferred to and made a part of this
 2 appropriation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
 3 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed ~~\$882,240~~
 4 ~~\$944,240~~: *Provided, however,* That if the total amount of
 5 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal
 6 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
 7 estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year,
 8 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to
 9 this appropriation and the amount which may be expended
 10 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
 11 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
 12 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
 13 representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
 14 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
 15 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

16 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
 19 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
 20 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
 21 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
 22 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
 23 ~~\$450,000~~ ~~\$453,000~~, together with such amounts from other
 24 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the sched-
 25 ules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such ex-

1 penses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
2 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
3 \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
4 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
5 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
6 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of ex-
8 hibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display
9 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
10 with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies:
11 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
12 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
13 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein author-
14 ized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
15 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
16 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
17 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
18 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
19 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
20 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
21 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
22 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
23 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:
24 *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the
25 judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion

1 and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of
2 the various agencies of the Department can be more advan-
3 tageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of
4 Information, as the central agency of the Department there-
5 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these
6 purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this
7 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
8 able for the objects specified herein, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
10 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the
11 Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used
12 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
13 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
14 425): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
15 be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
16 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
17 such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be
18 used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

19 PRINTING AND BINDING

20 For all printing and binding for the Department, in-
21 cluding all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services
22 located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere,
23 except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, in-
24 cluding the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
25 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual

1 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
2 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244),
3 March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5
4 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March
5 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to
6 exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-
8 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of
9 which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed
10 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
11 gates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
12 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service author-
13 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
14 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) :
15 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropria-
16 tion from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use
17 of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be neces-
18 sary for printing and binding in connection with marketing
19 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and
20 from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of sec-
21 tion 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c),
22 as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and
23 binding in connection with the activities under said section
24 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses,
25 War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary

1 for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned
2 to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator:
3 *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be trans-
4 ferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso
5 shall not exceed \$225,000.

6 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
8 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
9 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing im-
10 perfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for
11 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
12 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
13 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
14 subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city
15 of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses,
16 and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all
17 other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such
18 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
19 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
20 fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several
21 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
22 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred
23 to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total
24 appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be ex-

1 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
2 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
3 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
4 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
5 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
6 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
7 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
9 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
10 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
11 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
12 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
13 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in
17 cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including
18 not to exceed ~~\$1,838,589~~ \$1,920,079 for personal services
19 in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief
20 of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000
21 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and news-
22 papers, as follows:

23 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
24 useful information among the people of the United States,
25 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-

1 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
2 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
3 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
4 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
5 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
6 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
7 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
8 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
9 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
10 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
11 ~~\$2,010,000~~ \$2,110,000, together with such amounts from
12 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
13 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
14 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
15 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
16 ing a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and
17 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
18 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-
19 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
20 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
21 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts trans-
22 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation
23 and the amount which may be expended for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased
25 in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
2 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
3 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
4 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of
5 the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
6 Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State
7 and county land-use planning.

8 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
9 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
10 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
11 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
12 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
13 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in coop-
14 eration with the Extension Service and other Federal, State,
15 and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of
16 statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June
17 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957),
18 ~~\$1,520,000~~ \$1,670,000, together with such amounts from
19 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
20 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
21 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
22 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
23 ing a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and
24 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That
25 if the total amounts of such appropriations or authoriza-

1 tions for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
2 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
3 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
4 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and
5 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
6 the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in
7 such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
8 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
9 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements
10 as changed by such reductions or increases in such appro-
11 priations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
13 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
14 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to
15 be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of
16 apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

17 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL

18 RELATIONS

19 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
20 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
21 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
22 with other branches of the Government, State agencies, pur-
23 chasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in
24 the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution
25 of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to

1 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
 2 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the em-
 3 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 4 and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals
 5 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary
 6 in connection with this work, \$500,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

8 COMMITTEES

9 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the
 10 appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
 11 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
 12 United States as a member of the International Wheat
 13 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
 14 like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agri-
 15 cultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appro-
 16 priations, together with traveling and other necessary
 17 expenses relating thereto.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

20 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 21 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

22 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

23 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
 24 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
 25 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7

1 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work,
2 the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.
3 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February
4 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
5 of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
6 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
7 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the
8 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000,
9 in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
10 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the
11 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto
12 Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones,
13 and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
16 the employment of persons and means in the District of
17 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
18 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
19 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or
20 supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work
21 of the Department and the several States, Territories, and
22 insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus
23 and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county,
24 and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and
25 distribution of educational material designed to increase the

1 effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by
2 the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges,
3 \$697,900, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may
4 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

6 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
8 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
9 of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal
10 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
11 for necessary expenses in connection with the main-
12 tenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
13 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
15 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
16 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
17 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
18 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
19 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
20 services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores
21 of which may be maintained at the Center, and for build-
22 ing construction, alteration, and repair performed by the
23 Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appro-
24 priations and the applicable appropriations may also be
25 charged their proportionate share of the necessary general

1 expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation:
 2 *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the
 3 Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for
 4 the constructon, alteration, and repair of buildings and
 5 improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise
 6 provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except-
 7 ing headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed
 8 \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing
 9 more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the
 10 estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of
 11 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not ex-
 12 ceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as
 13 certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
 14 greater.

15 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF

16 AGRICULTURE

17 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 18 visions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
 19 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to
 20 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
 21 tural extension work and the more complete endowment and
 22 support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
 23 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration
 24 of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special

1 research work, including the planning, programming, coordi-
2 nation, and printing the results of such research, to be con-
3 ducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary
4 may designate or establish, and to which he may make allot-
5 ments from this fund, including the employment of persons
6 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
7 \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be avail-
8 able for the maintenance and operation of research
9 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
10 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
15 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
16 experiment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
22 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
24 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~\$2,463,708~~
25 \$3,000,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7

1 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
 2 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
 3 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 4 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the
 5 Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section
 6 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
 7 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
 8 Territory of Alaska, ~~\$22,500~~ \$32,500; in all, for Alaska,
 9 ~~\$37,500~~ \$47,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4,
 10 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the
 11 benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000;
 12 in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 13 ~~\$7,001,208~~ \$7,547,500.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 16 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable
 18 the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 19 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 20 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 21 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363,
 22 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and
 23 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
 24 in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700
 25 may be expended for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of
2 the annual financial statement required under the above
3 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
4 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
5 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
6 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
7 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

8 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
9 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
10 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
11 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
12 \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
13 products as are obtained on the land belonging to
14 the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and
15 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be cov-
16 ered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
17 receipts.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
22 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
23 of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in coopera-
24 tion with public or private agencies, including individuals,
25 the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau

1 of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations
2 concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

3 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
4 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
5 breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
7 poultry products, and hatcheries, ~~\$840,000~~ \$855,000.

8 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases
9 of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuber-
10 culin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

11 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
12 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
13 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
14 disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed
15 \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
16 for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the
17 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
18 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and sup-
19 plementary to payments to be made by State, Territory,
20 county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall
21 take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as
22 compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
23 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
24 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
25 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,

1 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
2 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
3 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
4 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
5 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
6 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
7 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
8 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
9 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
10 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
11 animal.

12 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
13 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
14 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
15 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
16 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
17 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
18 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
19 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
20 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
21 diseases, \$999,600.

22 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
23 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
24 ucts, \$7,800,000.

25 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions

1 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
2 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
3 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
4 factured in the United States and the importation of such
5 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals,
6 \$243,400.

7 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
8 The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12
9 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12,
10 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for
11 which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect
12 sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24,
13 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the
14 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", in-
15 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
16 of Columbia and elsewhere.

17 **ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER**

18 **CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

19 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
20 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
21 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
22 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the live-
23 stock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of
24 Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appro-
25 priations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed

1 \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease,
2 including the payment of claims growing out of past and
3 future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the
4 States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials
5 contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
6 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substan-
7 tially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied
8 with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the
9 payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on
10 appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value,
11 but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no
12 appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat
13 or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
14 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
15 the United States Government for any animals shall not
16 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*,
17 That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to
18 control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar
19 diseases in poultry.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
22 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry
24 in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
25 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations.

1 experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, coopera-
 2 tive investigations of the dairy industry in the various States,
 3 for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of
 4 May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)),
 5 and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating
 6 to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908
 7 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the ex-
 8 portation of process or renovated butter, ~~\$722,300~~ \$742,300.

9 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

10 ENGINEERING

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with
 13 public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary
 14 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in con-
 15 nection with the production and improvement of farm crops
 16 and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant
 17 relationships, and the application of engineering principles
 18 to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and
 19 methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-
 20 disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds
 21 and means for their control; methods of handling, processing,
 22 transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and
 23 plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduc-
 24 tion into the United States, including explorations and sur-

1 veys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the
2 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
3 not to exceed two and for personal services in the city of
4 Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

5 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
6 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
7 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
8 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
9 field crops, ~~\$1,971,400~~ \$1,983,900.

10 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
11 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
12 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
13 related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

14 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of
15 forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for
16 their control, ~~\$252,700~~ \$262,700.

17 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
18 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
19 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
20 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers.
21 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
22 use; soil management and crop production on dry and irri-
23 gated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use
24 by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national

1 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
2 maps, and determination of their potential productivity under
3 adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

4 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
5 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
6 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
7 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
8 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
9 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
10 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
11 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
12 transportation, and storage of agricultural products,
13 ~~\$333,000~~ \$528,000.

14 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
15 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
16 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
17 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
18 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
19 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel,
20 \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended
21 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
22 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
23 425).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with pub-
4 lic or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or
5 foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experi-
6 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
7 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
8 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
9 to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
10 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and re-
11 lated pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
12 of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
13 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
14 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
15 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act
16 (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
17 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the
18 Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public
19 Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and preven-
20 tion of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including
21 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase
22 of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

24 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
25 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest

1 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
2 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
3 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
4 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
5 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
6 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
7 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
8 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
9 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
10 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and appa-
11 ratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradi-
12 cation and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for
13 investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods
14 of their manufacture and use and the effects of their applica-
15 tion, ~~\$2,082,000~~ \$2,114,900.

16 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out oper-
17 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
18 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
19 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch
20 elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts,
21 and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the
22 enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with
23 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the
24 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
25 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of

1 such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
2 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of
3 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement
4 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit,
5 including the interception and disposition of materials found
6 to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal
7 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the
8 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), ~~\$2,235,800~~
9 ~~\$2,390,800~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
10 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,
11 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided*
12 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this
13 appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-
14 potato weevil in any State until such State has provided
15 cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for
16 barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to
17 such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed,
18 or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by
19 individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this
20 purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
21 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
22 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm
23 disease in any State where measures for the removal and
24 destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
25 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal

1 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
2 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
3 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
4 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
5 authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned:
6 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
7 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
8 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
9 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
10 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
11 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
12 except where such trees are located on property owned or
13 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
14 property included within local experimental control areas.

15 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
16 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
17 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
18 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
19 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
20 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of
21 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border
22 Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic
23 plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United
24 States and enforcement of regulations governing the move-
25 ment of plants into and from the District of Columbia

1 promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act
2 of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and
3 certification of plants and plant products to meet the sani-
4 tary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in
5 section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act
6 of 1944 (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

7 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
8 PLANT DISEASES

9 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
10 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
11 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the
12 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
13 not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in
14 Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
15 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
16 citizens, \$2,700,000.

17 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
20 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
21 other branches of the Department, other departments or
22 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
23 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
24 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business,
25 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment

1 of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington
2 and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be
3 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
4 as follows:

5 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
6 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5
7 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry
8 to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, micro-
9 scopic, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,
10 plant and animal products, and substances used in the manu-
11 facture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects
12 and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of
13 insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods
14 for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and
15 the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes;
16 for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits
17 and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to
18 cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the
19 development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

20 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
21 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
22 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
23 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
24 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and

1 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
2 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
3 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
4 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000.

5 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
6 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
7 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
9 food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

10 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
12 not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition
14 and Home Economics for conducting, either independently
15 or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the
16 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food,
17 clothing, and other uses in the home, with special sugges-
18 tions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization
19 of such products for these purposes, and such economic in-
20 vestigations, including housing and household buying, as
21 have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home,
22 and for disseminating useful information on this subject,
23 \$850,000.

24 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

25 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry

1 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
 2 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
 3 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 4 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
 5 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867,
 6 of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the De-
 7 partment of the Interior for control of white pine blister
 8 rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction
 9 of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
 10 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
 11 United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest
 12 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
 13 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of
 14 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
 15 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
 16 program, method development, and for operations conducted
 17 under its direction for such control, including, but not con-
 18 fined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities
 19 and private agencies in the control of white pine blister
 20 rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

21 FOREST SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 24 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
 25 ~~\$820,861~~ \$854,181 for departmental personal services in the

1 District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experi-
2 ment and to make and continue investigations and report on
3 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
4 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
5 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
6 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
7 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber
8 and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preserva-
9 tive treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and
10 the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for
11 the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*,
12 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
13 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
14 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
15 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon
16 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
17 \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, pur-
18 chased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more,
19 may be improved out of the appropriations made under this
20 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed
21 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
22 Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national
23 forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent
24 erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
25 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the

1 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to
2 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the
3 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
4 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investi-
5 gations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks,
6 reference and technical books, and technical journals for
7 officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washing-
8 ton: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be
9 expended for the contribution of the United States to the
10 cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union
11 of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber
12 Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

13 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
14 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
15 the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary
16 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
17 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
18 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, \$542,000.

20 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
21 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
22 development of the national forests, including the establish-
23 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
24 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
25 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care

1 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
2 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight;
3 the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
4 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
5 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
6 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
7 areas under Forest Service administration, except that where,
8 in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more
9 economical than construction, improvements may be pur-
10 chased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any
11 one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and
12 recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree
13 diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development
14 and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
15 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting
16 on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and
17 appraising of timber and other resources and development
18 and application of plans for their effective management, sale,
19 and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal
20 of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law
21 and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests
22 that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under
23 the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912
24 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March
25 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment

1 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
2 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
3 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
4 the administration and public use of the national forests;
5 and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, im-
6 provement, protection, and general administration of the
7 national forests, ~~\$16,349,100~~ \$16,999,100.

8 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
9 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
10 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
11 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
12 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
13 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

14 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
15 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
16 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
17 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
18 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
19 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
20 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricul-
21 tural production, and to secure the correlation and the most
22 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
23 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
24 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related sub-

jects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$520,900~~ \$970,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$325,000~~ \$337,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$1,001,380~~ \$1,228,900.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable

1 therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C.
2 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,584
3 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for
4 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
5 District of Columbia.

6 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

7 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
8 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
9 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
10 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
11 \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to ex-
12 ceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the
13 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
14 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for
15 the extension of national forests, and for other purposes,
16 in order to promote the continuous production of timber
17 on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
18 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
19 thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate
20 with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-
21 using industries or other appropriate agencies in the applica-
22 tion of forest management principles to federally owned
23 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to
24 attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the

1 timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the
 2 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of
 3 forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed
 4 \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended
 5 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the pur-
 6 chase of reference books and technical journals; not to
 7 exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase
 8 of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*,
 9 That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Coopera-
 10 tive Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall
 11 be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the
 12 establishment of such new nurseries.

13 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

14 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Fed-
 15 eral Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended
 16 (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, recon-
 17 struction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental
 18 areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$4,418,778
 19 \$7,418,778 for forest development roads and trails (in-
 20 cluding not to exceed \$68,846 \$98,846 for personal services
 21 in the District of Columbia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for
 22 maintenance *and reconstruction* of forest highways, which
 23 latter sum is part of the balance of the amount of \$5,714,222
 24 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942
 25 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public

1 Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all ~~\$5,918,778~~
 2 ~~\$8,918,778~~, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 3 able until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
 4 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction,
 5 or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and
 6 repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail con-
 7 struction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such
 8 building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authori-
 9 zation shall not exceed ~~\$7,500~~ \$10,000, with the exception
 10 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of
 11 which was ~~\$7,500~~ \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
 12 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
 13 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that
 14 \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating
 15 plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop build-
 16 ings in Portland, Oregon.

17 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

18 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
 19 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7
 20 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the Dis-
 21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding with-
 22 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
 23 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodi-
 24 cals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical
 25 supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the

1 acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
2 and furnishing to employees daily transportation between
3 points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby con-
4 tinued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act
5 of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobli-
6 gated balances of appropriations made under this head for the
7 fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged
8 with the appropriation made under this head in the Depart-
9 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided,*
10 That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed
11 from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other
12 sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such
13 Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into
14 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

15 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
17 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
18 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310,
19 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by
20 transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private
21 agencies and individuals, other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
23 \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
24 section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public
25 Law 425); actual transportation and other necessary ex-

1 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
2 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes
3 in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food
4 Administration, without other compensation from the United
5 States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
6 \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of law-
7 books, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed
8 \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation,
9 and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the
10 District of Columbia; ~~\$13,636,472~~ \$14,986,472, including
11 \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the
12 absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law
13 applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are
14 continued during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
15 none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the
16 promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments
17 are made against producers or handlers of agricultural prod-
18 ucts, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
21 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
22 modity or, where the producers of a number of commodities
23 compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers
24 considered as a group, within the area affected participating
25 in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the

1 intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Admin-
2 istration.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
5 ~~\$6,562,000~~ \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative
7 expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities
8 as authorized by law, including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in
10 accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Reg-
11 ulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U.
12 S. C. 821-833) ; printing and binding; lawbooks and books
13 of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps,
14 and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
15 services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other
16 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all nec-
17 essary expenses (including legal and special services per-
18 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
19 personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
20 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
21 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation
22 or in which it has an interest, including expenses of col-
23 lections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
24 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof, ~~but not more~~
25 ~~than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head:~~ *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That none of the fund made available by this
2 paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until
3 an appropriate appropriation account shall have been estab-
4 lished therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a
5 covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be ac-
6 counted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
7 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*,
8 That none of the fund made available by this paragraph
9 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
10 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
11 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
12 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable
13 price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1,
14 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8) ; and the method
15 that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit
16 Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its
17 equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location
18 used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used
19 for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton
20 at such average location for the purposes of this proviso:
21 *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
22 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity sub-
23 stantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable
24 fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of
25 deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the

1 purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or com-
2 modities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of
3 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or
4 commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct
5 uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing
6 claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepre-
7 sentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such
8 commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall
9 be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn
10 at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in
11 making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or
12 wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area
13 than the United States average parity price of corn.

14 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL 15 LAND RESOURCES

16 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
17 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
18 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
19 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
20 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
21 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except
22 the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
23 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
25 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including

1 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
2 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
3 reference, periodicals; ~~\$290,000,000~~ ~~\$300,000,000~~, together
4 with ~~\$10,000,000~~ ~~\$13,000,000~~ of the unobligated balance
5 of the appropriation "Parity payments" in the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, in all,
7 ~~\$300,000,000~~ ~~\$313,000,000~~, to remain available until
8 December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs
9 under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
10 of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936,
11 as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 pro-
12 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to
13 December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,-
14 000 for making additional payments on an acreage and
15 pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes
16 determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary
17 for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for
18 making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of
19 December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551): *Provided*, That
20 not to exceed ~~\$21,911,200~~ ~~\$22,911,200~~ of the total sum pro-
21 vided under this head shall be available during the current
22 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for
23 carrying out such programs; but not more than ~~\$5,382,103~~
24 ~~\$6,382,103~~ shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
25 "Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency":

1 *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated
2 or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural
3 Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order
4 (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the
5 salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or
6 any State or county information employees, but this shall
7 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of
8 information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That
9 such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative
10 expenses in connection with the formulation and
11 administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building practices
12 and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the
13 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under
14 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, *the*
15 *total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be*
16 *\$300,000,000*; but the payments or grants under such program
17 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
18 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in
19 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
20 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
21 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
22 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
23 and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural
24 Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after

1 the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other
2 administrative expenses except for payment of obligations
3 therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from
5 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
6 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
7 of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under
8 this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be
9 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or
10 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and
11 making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in
12 carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in
13 the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of Febru-
14 ary 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of
15 any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War
16 Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation,
17 or other agency constituting a part of such Department
18 or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year
19 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any per-
20 son who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
21 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", ap-
22 proved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
23 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of
24 the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have
25 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits

1 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal
2 services or other expenses designed to influence in any
3 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
4 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
5 of any Member or through the proper official channels:
6 *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
7 Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent
8 agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance,
9 or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War
10 Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by
11 letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as
12 a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority
13 certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings
14 on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be
15 held and decision made within thirty days after such charges
16 are filed with him.

17 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

18 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
19 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
20 ance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended
21 by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,-
22 984,900, including personal services in the District of Colum-
23 bia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and
24 periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the

1 construction of any such building on land not owned by the
2 Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Mis-
3 souri where the State has established a central State agency
4 authorized to enter into agreements with the United
5 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
6 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
7 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the
8 agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
9 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
10 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
11 come effective as to such district, as follows:

12 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
13 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
14 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
15 water conservation (including the construction and hy-
16 drologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage);
17 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
18 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
19 tions, \$1,063,000.

20 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
21 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
22 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
23 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
24 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
25 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-

tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
\$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
in demonstration projects.

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For re-
search and demonstration work in soil conservation control
measures, including research and demonstration work in fire
control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire
hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500:
Provided, That no expenditures shall be made for these
purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures
shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a
political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title
III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by
and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of
August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used
during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption

1 by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under
2 and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, process-
3 ing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural com-
4 modities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-
5 ments to such schools and centers or agencies having
6 control thereof in connection with the purchase and dis-
7 tribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed
8 form and, when desirable, for the processing and ex-
9 change of such commodities and their products; or (c)
10 by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch
12 program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States,
13 Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in ac-
14 cordance with school enrollment and need, as determined
15 by the Secretary, except that if program participation
16 in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
17 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the
18 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such
19 other States, Territories, possessions, or the District
20 of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may
21 determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of
22 this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other
23 sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the
24 agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by
25 the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies

1 as established by certificates executed by the author-
2 ized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided*
3 *further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts
4 and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodi-
5 ties or products furnished in the program and that such ac-
6 counts and records shall be available for audit by representa-
7 tives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
8 That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
9 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodi-
10 ties and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
11 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other in-
12 cidental costs and expenses without regard to the provi-
13 sions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without
14 regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in
15 said section 32: *Provided further*, that not more than 2 per
16 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
17 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
18 child-care centers. The amount of funds available here-
19 under for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
20 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
21 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
22 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
23 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession,
24 or District of Columbia including the value of donated services

1 and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care
2 centers, or agencies having control thereof.

3 SUGAR ACT

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
5 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
6 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
7 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
8 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
9 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,-
10 446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

11 MARKETING SERVICE

12 For the employment of such persons and means in the
13 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
14 \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting
16 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either in-
17 dependently or in cooperation with public or private agencies,
18 organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
22 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
23 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
24 dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts
25 and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds,

1 and other agricultural products, independently and in coop-
2 eration with other branches of the Government, State
3 agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and
4 persons engaged in the production, transportation, market-
5 ing, and distribution of farm and food products, ~~\$1,114,900~~
6 *\$1,125,300*.

7 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
8 Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other
9 branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and
10 consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of com-
11 merce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organiza-
12 tions, and persons or corporations engaged in the production,
13 transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food
14 products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to
15 investigate and certify to shippers and other interested
16 parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco,
17 fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or other-
18 wise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable
19 farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when
20 received at such important central markets as the Secretary
21 may from time to time designate, or at points which may
22 be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
23 regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such
24 fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
25 cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

1 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
2 among the people of the United States useful information
3 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
4 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food
5 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
6 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
7 and food products throughout the world, and for making
8 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
9 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,000.

10 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
11 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
12 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
13 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
14 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
15 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and
16 publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of
17 Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
18 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the ex-
19 portation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental
20 purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
21 \$1,000,000.

22 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
23 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
24 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricul-
25 tural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as

1 amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent
2 the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other
3 purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
4 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
5 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix stand-
6 ards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
7 fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May
8 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$181,600.

9 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:
10 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
11 of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
12 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
13 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
14 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
15 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
16 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
17 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
18 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
19 51-65), \$1,042,000.

20 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the
21 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
22 States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

23 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
24 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
25 house Act, \$507,000.

1 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
2 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
3 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
4 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
5 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
6 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
7 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*,
8 That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for
9 meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of
10 the International Seed Testing Congress.

11 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
12 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
13 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
14 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

15 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
16 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
17 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

18 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into
19 effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C.
20 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture,
21 sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris
22 greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides,
23 and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes",
24 \$186,800.

25 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to

1 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
2 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

3 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provi-
4 sions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of
5 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
6 1291), \$84,200.

7 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

8 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
9 istration to continue to provide assistance through rural
10 rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United
11 States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans
12 to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and
13 servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws,
14 (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as ex-
15 peditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects
16 under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and
17 (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the pro-
18 visions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as
19 amended, ~~\$22,357,264~~ \$22,720,549, together with not to
20 exceed \$198,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropria-
21 tion made to carry out the provisions of said Act, which sums
22 shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses
23 incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the
24 District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000
25 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706

1 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425) ;
2 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
3 not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and bind-
4 ing: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall trans-
5 mit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with re-
6 spect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects,
7 under his supervision, showing by name and by States all
8 dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with
9 the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of
10 liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

11 In making any grant payments under this Act, the
12 Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-
13 ments the performance of work on useful public projects,
14 Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public
15 land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources,
16 and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5
17 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death
18 compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons per-
19 forming such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not
20 apply to any case coming within the purview of the work-
21 men's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession,
22 or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to
23 receive similar benefits for injury or death.

24 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
25 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are un-

1 able to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
2 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
3 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
4 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
5 aggregate amount of not to exceed ~~\$67,500,000~~ \$100,000,-
6 000: *Provided, That in the selection of new borrowers for*
7 *rural rehabilitation loans authorized under the caption*
8 *“Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation” veterans shall be*
9 *given preference.* Such advances shall be made (1) with
10 interest at not to exceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum
11 payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations
12 acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired
13 by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which
14 shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal
15 amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4)
16 upon such other terms and conditions, and with such matur-
17 ities as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall
18 pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all
19 moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the
20 loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon
21 any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such
22 advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount
23 of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which
24 the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
25 have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law

1 in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased
2 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this
3 paragraph.

4 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
5 ized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-
6 tion", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land
7 or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing
8 program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective
9 farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promo-
10 tion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing
11 associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative
12 land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant pur-
13 chasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possi-
14 ble of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the
15 making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
16 \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative
17 association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment
18 of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in
19 any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or
20 hospital services: *Provided, That, in assisting farmers in*
21 *the organization and administration of associations and*
22 *groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration*
23 *shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice*
24 *in the selection of practitioners from those available prac-*
25 *titioners who are licensed under State laws) or for any*

1 expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the dis-
2 cretion of the Administrator, for the production of agri-
3 cultural commodities.

4 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
5 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
6 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
7 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
8 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
9 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust
10 funds by the Secretary.

11 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
12 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
13 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
14 this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be
15 supplemented by funds from any source.

16 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
17 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
18 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
19 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

20 FARM TENANCY

21 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
22 istration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the
23 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
24 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-

1 nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-
2 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
3 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due
4 the United States on account of loans heretofore made under
5 the provisions of said Act, including the employment of
6 persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
7 exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said
8 Act, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,500,000.

9 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
10 with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
11 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and
12 section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
13 of 1944 (Public Law 346), ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$50,000,000, in-
14 cluding \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may
15 be distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4
16 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the
17 States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to
18 make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the
19 Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of
20 not to exceed 3 per centum per annum *and which sum shall*
21 *not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for*
22 *the purchase of farms of greater value than the average*
23 *efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secre-*
24 *tary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase*

1 *may be made*; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
2 is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the
3 Secretary upon the security of any obligations of bor-
4 rowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title
5 I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
6 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*,
7 That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance
8 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
9 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
10 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
11 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
12 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
13 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
14 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
15 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
16 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
17 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
18 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an
19 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

20 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID

21 AREAS

22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
23 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conserva-
24 tion in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by

1 aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and
2 utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28,
3 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5),
4 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be ex-
5 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
7 PROJECTS

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
9 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to
10 carry into effect the functions of the Department under the
11 Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
12 amended relating to the construction, operation, and main-
13 tenance of water conservation and utilization projects,
14 \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
15 able until expended, which sum shall be merged with the
16 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or
17 transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act,
18 including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
19 chase of books of reference and periodicals; *construction and*
20 *alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the*
21 *use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries*
22 *of water conservation and utilization projects in said area;*
23 and leveling or otherwise preparing such lands for the utiliza-
24 tion of irrigation water, irrespective of ownership.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, ~~\$3,150,000~~ \$3,330,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$125,000,000, and, of which sum, \$35,000,000 shall be immediately available as an additional amount for the fiscal year 1945 for these purposes, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including

1 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed
2 \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending
3 meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which
4 matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Ad-
5 ministration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books
6 of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-
7 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
8 which issue publications to members only or to members
9 at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
10 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
11 authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944
12 (Public Law 425); purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
13 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
14 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in
15 the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation
16 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
17 diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away
18 from their homes, without other compensation from the United
19 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Admin-
20 istration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
21 \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection
22 with the making of loans under the provisions of the
23 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
24 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
25 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act

1 and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Admin-
2 istration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
3 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
4 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
5 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with
6 not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available
7 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
8 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
9 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of Sep-
10 tember 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made avail-
11 able to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining
12 and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and
13 other organizations as provided in said section.

14 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
15 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12
16 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts
17 of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939
18 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
19 July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public
20 Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and
21 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance
22 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available
23 for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
24 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and har-
25 vesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropria-

tion Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), is hereby made available, together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only

1 for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; pay-
2 ment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses
3 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of per-
4 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
5 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
6 to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis
7 of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of spe-
8 cial services, including legal services; use of the services and
9 facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associa-
10 tions, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government
11 as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other
12 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for
13 the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the
14 restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
15 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
16 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
17 of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1016-1020h).

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
22 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
23 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
24 agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation,
25 institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or

1 approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or em-
2 ployee of the Department or of any such bureau, office,
3 agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to
4 make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the pro-
5 visions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2,
6 issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under
7 the Food Production Administration, Production Loans
8 Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the
9 applicant represents in writing and it is administratively
10 determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the
11 production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
12 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
13 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
14 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he
15 could not use the other credit available to the extent neces-
16 sary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock
17 specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to
18 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional
19 Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity
20 of the crops or livestock specified in the application would
21 be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made
22 than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or ad-
23 vance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emer-
24 gency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
25 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under

1 bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions
2 specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which
3 loans or advances had been made under said section 201
4 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932
5 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any
6 region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have desig-
7 nated as a region in which the making of such loans or
8 advances is necessary in order to finance the production of
9 crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in
10 such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided
11 for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or
12 advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of
13 financing the completion of production undertaken before
14 July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving
15 the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation
16 of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

17 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
18 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Depart-
19 ment shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
20 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in
21 the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
22 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
23 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
24 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
25 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by

1 the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
2 tures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
3 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
4 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
5 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
6 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks
7 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
8 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the
9 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and
10 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*,
11 That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment
12 Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
13 ation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of
14 Columbia.

15 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
16 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tempo-
17 rary employment of translators when competent citizen
18 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
19 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
20 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment
21 on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the
22 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
23 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
24 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
25 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations,

1 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
3 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
4 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
5 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
6 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
7 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
8 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
10 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such adminis-
11 trative or supervisory employees of the Department as may
12 be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
13 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affi-
14 davits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee
15 for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advo-
16 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
20 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
21 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
22 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
23 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
24 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed

1 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
2 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
3 loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment
4 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from ap-
5 plicable appropriations for services rendered in such emer-
6 gency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
7 this section.

8 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
9 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives March 24, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2689

[Report No.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL , 1945

Reported with amendments

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 187

H. R. 2689

[Report No. 191]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year,
7 namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
5 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in
6 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
8 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
9 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
10 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
11 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
12 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
13 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
14 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
15 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical
16 and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together
17 with such amounts from other appropriations or authoriza-
18 tions as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the
19 current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which
20 several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined
21 by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall
22 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation:
23 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such ap-
24 propriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
25 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,

1 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture,
6 hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations
9 or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appropriations
10 herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
15 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission,
17 or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any
18 prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
19 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
20 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same:
21 *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required
22 in or incident to research or experimental work where no
23 suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds
24 appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase

1 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
 2 duced outside of the United States.

3 PENALTY MAIL

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 5 cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, in-
 6 cluding the War Food Administration, as required by section
 7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), ~~\$3,238,-~~
 8 ~~740~~ \$3,418,670, together with not to exceed \$27,000
 9 \$30,000 of the funds made available to the Commodity
 10 Credit Corporation for administrative expenses, for penalty
 11 mail for said Corporation, *and the amount authorized for*
 12 *penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Sup-*
 13 *plemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year*
 14 *1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000.*

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
 17 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
 18 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
 19 odicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law
 20 libraries by attorneys in the field service, ~~\$1,680,000~~
 21 \$1,808,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
 22 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
 23 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
 24 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
 25 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,-

1 500, shall be transferred to and made a part of this
 2 appropriation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
 3 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed ~~\$883,240~~
 4 *\$944,240: Provided, however,* That if the total amount of
 5 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal
 6 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
 7 estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year,
 8 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to
 9 this appropriation and the amount which may be expended
 10 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
 11 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
 12 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
 13 representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
 14 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
 15 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

16 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
 19 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
 20 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
 21 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
 22 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
 23 ~~\$450,000~~ *\$453,000*, together with such amounts from other
 24 appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the sched-
 25 ules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such ex-

1 penses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
2 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
3 \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
4 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
5 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
6 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of ex-
8 hibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display
9 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
10 with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies:
11 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
12 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
13 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein author-
14 ized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
15 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
16 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
17 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
18 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
19 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
20 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
21 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
22 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
23 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:
24 *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the
25 judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion

1 and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of
2 the various agencies of the Department can be more advan-
3 tageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of
4 Information, as the central agency of the Department there-
5 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these
6 purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this
7 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
8 able for the objects specified herein, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
10 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the
11 Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used
12 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
13 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
14 425): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
15 be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
16 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
17 such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be
18 used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

19 PRINTING AND BINDING

20 For all printing and binding for the Department, in-
21 cluding all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services
22 located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere,
23 except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, in-
24 cluding the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
25 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual

1 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
2 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244),
3 March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5
4 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March
5 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to
6 exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-
8 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of
9 which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed
10 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
11 gates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
12 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service author-
13 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
14 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) :
15 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropria-
16 tion from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use
17 of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be neces-
18 sary for printing and binding in connection with marketing
19 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and
20 from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of sec-
21 tion 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c),
22 as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and
23 binding in connection with the activities under said section
24 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses,
25 War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary

1 for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned
2 to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator:
3 *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be trans-
4 ferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso
5 shall not exceed \$225,000.

6 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
8 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
9 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing im-
10 perfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for
11 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
12 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
13 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
14 subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city
15 of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses,
16 and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all
17 other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such
18 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
19 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
20 fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several
21 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
22 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred
23 to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total
24 appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be ex-

1 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
2 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
3 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
4 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
5 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
6 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
7 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
9 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
10 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
11 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
12 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
13 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in
17 cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including
18 not to exceed ~~\$1,838,589~~ \$1,920,079 for personal services
19 in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief
20 of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000
21 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and news-
22 papers, as follows:

23 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
24 useful information among the people of the United States,
25 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-

1 tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized
2 activities of the Department, relative to agricultural produc-
3 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their
4 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
5 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
6 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
7 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
8 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
9 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
10 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
11 ~~\$2,010,000~~ \$2,110,000, together with such amounts from
12 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
13 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
14 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
15 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
16 ing a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and
17 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
18 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-
19 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time
20 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
21 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts trans-
22 ferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation
23 and the amount which may be expended for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased
25 in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
2 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
3 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
4 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of
5 the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
6 Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State
7 and county land-use planning.

8 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
9 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
10 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
11 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
12 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
13 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in coop-
14 eration with the Extension Service and other Federal, State,
15 and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of
16 statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June
17 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957),
18 ~~\$1,520,000~~ \$1,670,000, together with such amounts from
19 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
20 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
21 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
22 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
23 ing a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and
24 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That
25 if the total amounts of such appropriations or authoriza-

1 tions for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
2 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
3 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
4 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and
5 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
6 the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in
7 such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
8 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
9 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements
10 as changed by such reductions or increases in such appro-
11 priations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
13 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
14 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to
15 be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of
16 apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

17 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL

18 RELATIONS

19 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
20 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
21 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
22 with other branches of the Government, State agencies, pur-
23 chasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in
24 the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution
25 of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to

1 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
 2 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the em-
 3 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
 4 and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals
 5 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary
 6 in connection with this work, \$500,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

8 COMMITTEES

9 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the
 10 appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
 11 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
 12 United States as a member of the International Wheat
 13 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
 14 like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agri-
 15 cultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appro-
 16 priations, together with traveling and other necessary
 17 expenses relating thereto.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

20 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 21 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

22 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

23 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7

24 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,

25 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7

1 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work,
2 the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.
3 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February
4 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
5 of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
6 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
7 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the
8 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000,
9 in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
10 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the
11 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto
12 Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones,
13 and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
16 the employment of persons and means in the District of
17 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
18 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
19 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or
20 supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work
21 of the Department and the several States, Territories, and
22 insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus
23 and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county,
24 and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and
25 distribution of educational material designed to increase the

1 effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by
2 the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges,
3 \$697,900, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may
4 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

6 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
8 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
9 of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal
10 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
11 for necessary expenses in connection with the main-
12 tenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
13 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
15 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
16 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
17 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
18 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
19 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
20 services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores
21 of which may be maintained at the Center, and for build-
22 ing construction, alteration, and repair performed by the
23 Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appro-
24 priations and the applicable appropriations may also be
25 charged their proportionate share of the necessary general

1 expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation:
 2 *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the
 3 Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for
 4 the constructon, alteration, and repair of buildings and
 5 improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise
 6 provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except-
 7 ing headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed
 8 \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing
 9 more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the
 10 estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of
 11 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not ex-
 12 ceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as
 13 certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
 14 greater.

15 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF

16 AGRICULTURE

17 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 18 visions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
 19 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to
 20 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
 21 tural extension work and the more complete endowment and
 22 support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
 23 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration
 24 of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special

1 research work, including the planning, programming, coordi-
2 nation, and printing the results of such research, to be con-
3 ducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary
4 may designate or establish, and to which he may make allot-
5 ments from this fund, including the employment of persons
6 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
7 \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be avail-
8 able for the maintenance and operation of research
9 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
10 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
15 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
16 experiment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
22 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
24 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~\$2,463,708~~
25 \$3,000,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7

1 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
 2 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
 3 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 4 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the
 5 Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section
 6 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
 7 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
 8 Territory of Alaska, ~~\$22,500~~ \$32,500; in all, for Alaska,
 9 ~~\$37,500~~ \$47,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4,
 10 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the
 11 benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000;
 12 in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico,
 13 ~~\$7,001,208~~ \$7,547,500.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 16 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable
 18 the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 19 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 20 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 21 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363,
 22 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and
 23 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
 24 in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700
 25 may be expended for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of
2 the annual financial statement required under the above
3 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
4 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
5 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
6 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
7 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

8 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
9 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
10 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation
11 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
12 \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
13 products as are obtained on the land belonging to
14 the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and
15 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be cov-
16 ered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
17 receipts.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
22 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
23 of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in coopera-
24 tion with public or private agencies, including individuals,
25 the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau

1 of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations
2 concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

3 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
4 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
5 breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
7 poultry products, and hatcheries, ~~\$840,000~~ \$855,000.

8 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases
9 of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuber-
10 culin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

11 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
12 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
13 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
14 disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed
15 \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
16 for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the
17 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
18 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and sup-
19 plementary to payments to be made by State, Territory,
20 county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall
21 take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as
22 compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
23 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
24 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
25 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,

1 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
2 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
3 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
4 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
5 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
6 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
7 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
8 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
9 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
10 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
11 animal.

12 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
13 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
14 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
15 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
16 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
17 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
18 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
19 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
20 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
21 diseases, \$999,600.

22 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
23 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
24 ucts, \$7,800,000.

25 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions

1 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
2 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
3 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
4 factured in the United States and the importation of such
5 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals,
6 \$243,400.

7 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
8 The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12
9 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12,
10 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for
11 which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect
12 sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24,
13 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the
14 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", in-
15 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
16 of Columbia and elsewhere.

17 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

18 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

19 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
20 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
21 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
22 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the live-
23 stock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of
24 Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appro-
25 priations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed

1 \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease,
2 including the payment of claims growing out of past and
3 future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the
4 States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials
5 contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
6 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substan-
7 tially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied
8 with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the
9 payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on
10 appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value,
11 but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no
12 appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat
13 or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
14 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
15 the United States Government for any animals shall not
16 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*,
17 That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to
18 control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar
19 diseases in poultry.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
22 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry
24 in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
25 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations.

1 experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, coopera-
 2 tive investigations of the dairy industry in the various States,
 3 for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of
 4 May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)),
 5 and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating
 6 to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908
 7 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the ex-
 8 portation of process or renovated butter, ~~\$722,300~~ \$742,300.

9 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

10 ENGINEERING

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with
 13 public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary
 14 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in con-
 15 nection with the production and improvement of farm crops
 16 and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant
 17 relationships, and the application of engineering principles
 18 to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and
 19 methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-
 20 disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds
 21 and means for their control; methods of handling, processing,
 22 transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and
 23 plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduc-
 24 tion into the United States, including explorations and sur-

veys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops, ~~\$1,971,400~~ \$1,983,900.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vegetable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control, ~~\$252,700~~ \$262,700.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of soil management methods to increase and maintain productivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers. fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use; soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national

1 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
2 maps, and determination of their potential productivity under
3 adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

4 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
5 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
6 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
7 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
8 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
9 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
10 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
11 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
12 transportation, and storage of agricultural products,
13 ~~\$333,000~~ \$528,000.

14 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
15 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
16 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
17 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
18 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
19 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel,
20 \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended
21 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
22 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
23 425).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with pub-
4 lic or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or
5 foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experi-
6 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
7 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
8 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
9 to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
10 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and re-
11 lated pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
12 of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
13 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
14 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
15 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act
16 (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
17 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the
18 Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public
19 Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and preven-
20 tion of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including
21 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase
22 of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

24 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
25 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest

1 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
2 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
3 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
4 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
5 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
6 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
7 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
8 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
9 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
10 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and appa-
11 ratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradi-
12 cation and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for
13 investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods
14 of their manufacture and use and the effects of their applica-
15 tion, ~~\$2,082,000~~ \$2,114,900.

16 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out oper-
17 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
18 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
19 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch
20 elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts,
21 and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the
22 enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with
23 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the
24 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
25 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of

1 such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
2 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of
3 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement
4 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit,
5 including the interception and disposition of materials found
6 to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal
7 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the
8 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), ~~\$2,235,800~~
9 \$2,390,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
10 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,
11 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided*
12 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this
13 appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-
14 potato weevil in any State until such State has provided
15 cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for
16 barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to
17 such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed,
18 or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by
19 individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this
20 purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
21 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
22 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm
23 disease in any State where measures for the removal and
24 destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
25 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal

1 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
2 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
3 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
4 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
5 authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned:
6 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
7 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
8 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
9 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
10 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
11 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
12 except where such trees are located on property owned or
13 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
14 property included within local experimental control areas.

15 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
16 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
17 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
18 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
19 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
20 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of
21 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border
22 Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic
23 plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United
24 States and enforcement of regulations governing the move-
25 ment of plants into and from the District of Columbia

1 promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act
2 of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and
3 certification of plants and plant products to meet the sani-
4 tary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in
5 section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act
6 of 1944 (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

7 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
8 PLANT DISEASES

9 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
10 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
11 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the
12 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
13 not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in
14 Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
15 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
16 citizens, \$2,700,000.

17 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
20 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
21 other branches of the Department, other departments or
22 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
23 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
24 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business,
25 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment

1 of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington
2 and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be
3 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
4 as follows:

5 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
6 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5
7 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry
8 to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, micro-
9 scopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,
10 plant and animal products, and substances used in the manu-
11 facture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects
12 and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of
13 insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods
14 for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and
15 the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes;
16 for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits
17 and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to
18 cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the
19 development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

20 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
21 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
22 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
23 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
24 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and

1 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
2 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
3 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
4 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000.

5 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
6 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
7 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
9 food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

10 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
12 not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition
14 and Home Economics for conducting, either independently
15 or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the
16 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food,
17 clothing, and other uses in the home, with special sugges-
18 tions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization
19 of such products for these purposes, and such economic in-
20 vestigations, including housing and household buying, as
21 have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home,
22 and for disseminating useful information on this subject,
23 \$850,000.

24 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

25 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry

1 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
 2 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
 3 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 4 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
 5 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867,
 6 of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the De-
 7 partment of the Interior for control of white pine blister
 8 rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction
 9 of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
 10 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
 11 United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest
 12 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
 13 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of
 14 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
 15 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
 16 program, method development, and for operations conducted
 17 under its direction for such control, including, but not con-
 18 fined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities
 19 and private agencies in the control of white pine blister
 20 rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

21 FOREST SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 24 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
 25 ~~\$820,861~~ \$854,181 for departmental personal services in the

1 District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experi-
2 ment and to make and continue investigations and report on
3 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
4 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
5 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
6 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
7 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber
8 and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preserva-
9 tive treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and
10 the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for
11 the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided,*
12 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
13 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
14 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
15 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon
16 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
17 \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, pur-
18 chased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more,
19 may be improved out of the appropriations made under this
20 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed
21 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
22 Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national
23 forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent
24 erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
25 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the

1 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to
2 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the
3 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
4 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investi-
5 gations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks,
6 reference and technical books, and technical journals for
7 officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washing-
8 ton: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be
9 expended for the contribution of the United States to the
10 cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union
11 of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber
12 Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

13 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
14 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
15 the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary
16 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
17 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
18 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, \$542,000.

20 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
21 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
22 development of the national forests, including the establish-
23 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
24 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
25 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care

1 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
2 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight;
3 the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
4 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
5 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
6 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
7 areas under Forest Service administration, except that where,
8 in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more
9 economical than construction, improvements may be pur-
10 chased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any
11 one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and
12 recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree
13 diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development
14 and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
15 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting
16 on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and
17 appraising of timber and other resources and development
18 and application of plans for their effective management, sale,
19 and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal
20 of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law
21 and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests
22 that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under
23 the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912
24 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March
25 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment

1 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
2 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
3 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
4 the administration and public use of the national forests;
5 and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, im-
6 provement, protection, and general administration of the
7 national forests, ~~\$16,349,100~~ \$16,999,100.

8 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
9 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
10 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
11 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
12 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
13 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

14 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
15 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
16 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
17 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
18 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
19 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
20 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricul-
21 tural production, and to secure the correlation and the most
22 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
23 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
24 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related sub-

jects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$520,900~~ \$970,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$325,000~~ \$337,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$1,001,380~~ \$1,228,900.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable

1 therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C.
2 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,584
3 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for
4 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
5 District of Columbia.

6 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

7 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
8 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
9 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
10 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
11 \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to ex-
12 ceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the
13 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
14 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for
15 the extension of national forests, and for other purposes,
16 in order to promote the continuous production of timber
17 on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
18 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
19 thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate
20 with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-
21 using industries or other appropriate agencies in the applica-
22 tion of forest management principles to federally owned
23 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to
24 attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the

1 timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the
 2 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of
 3 forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed
 4 \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended
 5 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the pur-
 6 chase of reference books and technical journals; not to
 7 exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase
 8 of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*,
 9 That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Coopera-
 10 tive Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall
 11 be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the
 12 establishment of such new nurseries.

13 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

14 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Fed-
 15 eral Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended
 16 (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, recon-
 17 struction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental
 18 areas under Forest Service administration, (1) ~~\$4,418,778~~
 19 ~~\$7,418,778~~ for forest development roads and trails (in-
 20 cluding not to exceed ~~\$68,846~~ \$98,846 for personal services
 21 in the District of Columbia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for
 22 maintenance *and reconstruction* of forest highways, which
 23 latter sum is part of the balance of the amount of \$5,714,222
 24 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942
 25 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public

1 Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all ~~\$5,918,778~~
2 ~~\$8,918,778~~, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
3 able until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
4 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction,
5 or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and
6 repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail con-
7 struction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such
8 building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authori-
9 zation shall not exceed ~~\$7,500~~ ~~\$10,000~~, with the exception
10 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of
11 which was ~~\$7,500~~ ~~\$10,000~~ or more, may be improved within
12 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
13 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that
14 \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating
15 plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop build-
16 ings in Portland, Oregon.

17 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

18 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
19 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7
20 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding with-
22 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
23 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase of books of reference and periodi-
24 cals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical
25 supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the

1 acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
2 and furnishing to employees daily transportation between
3 points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby con-
4 tinued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act
5 of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobli-
6 gated balances of appropriations made under this head for the
7 fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged
8 with the appropriation made under this head in the Depart-
9 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided,*
10 That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed
11 from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other
12 sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such
13 Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into
14 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

15 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
17 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
18 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310,
19 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by
20 transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private
21 agencies and individuals, other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
23 \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
24 section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public
25 Law 425) ; actual transportation and other necessary ex-

1 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
2 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes
3 in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food
4 Administration, without other compensation from the United
5 States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
6 \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of law-
7 books, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed
8 \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation,
9 and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the
10 District of Columbia; ~~\$13,636,472~~ \$14,986,472, including
11 \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the
12 absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law
13 applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are
14 continued during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
15 none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the
16 promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments
17 are made against producers or handlers of agricultural prod-
18 ucts, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
21 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
22 modity or, where the producers of a number of commodities
23 compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers
24 considered as a group, within the area affected participating
25 in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the

1 intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Admin-
2 istration.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
5 ~~\$6,562,000~~ \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative
7 expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities
8 as authorized by law, including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in
10 accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Reg-
11 ulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U.
12 S. C. 821-833) ; printing and binding; lawbooks and books
13 of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps,
14 and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
15 services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other
16 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all nec-
17 essary expenses (including legal and special services per-
18 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
19 personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
20 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
21 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation
22 or in which it has an interest, including expenses of col-
23 lections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
24 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof, ~~but not more~~
25 ~~than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head: Pro-~~

1 *vided further*, That none of the fund made available by this
2 paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until
3 an appropriate appropriation account shall have been estab-
4 lished therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a
5 covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be ac-
6 counted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
7 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*,
8 That none of the fund made available by this paragraph
9 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
10 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
11 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
12 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable
13 price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1,
14 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8); and the method
15 that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit
16 Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its
17 equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location
18 used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used
19 for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton
20 at such average location for the purposes of this proviso:
21 *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
22 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity sub-
23 stantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable
24 fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of
25 deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the

1 purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or com-
2 modities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of
3 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or
4 commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct
5 uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing
6 claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrep-
7 sentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such
8 commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall
9 be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn
10 at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in
11 making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or
12 wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area
13 than the United States average parity price of corn.

14 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL 15 LAND RESOURCES

16 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
17 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
18 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
19 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
20 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
21 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except
22 the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
23 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
25 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including

1 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
2 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of
3 reference, periodicals; ~~\$290,000,000~~ \$300,000,000, together
4 with ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$13,000,000 of the unobligated balance
5 of the appropriation "Parity payments" in the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, in all,
7 ~~\$300,000,000~~ \$313,000,000, to remain available until
8 December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs
9 under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
10 of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936,
11 as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 pro-
12 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to
13 December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,-
14 000 for making additional payments on an acreage and
15 pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes
16 determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary
17 for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for
18 making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of
19 December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551): *Provided*, That
20 not to exceed ~~\$21,911,200~~ \$22,911,200 of the total sum pro-
21 vided under this head shall be available during the current
22 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for
23 carrying out such programs; but not more than ~~\$5,382,103~~
24 \$6,382,103 shall be transferred to the appropriation account,
25 "Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency":

1 *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated
2 or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricul-
3 tural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order
4 (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the
5 salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or
6 any State or county information employees, but this shall
7 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of
8 information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That
9 such amount shall be available for salaries and other admin-
10 istrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
11 administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building prac-
12 tices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the
13 Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under
14 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, *the*
15 *total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be*
16 *\$300,000,000*; but the payments or grants under such program
17 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
18 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in
19 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
20 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
21 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
22 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
23 and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural
24 Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after

1 the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other
2 administrative expenses except for payment of obligations
3 therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from
5 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
6 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
7 of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under
8 this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be
9 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or
10 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and
11 making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in
12 carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in
13 the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of Febru-
14 ary 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of
15 any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War
16 Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation,
17 or other agency constituting a part of such Department
18 or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year
19 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any per-
20 son who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
21 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", ap-
22 proved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
23 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of
24 the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have
25 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits

1 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal
2 services or other expenses designed to influence in any
3 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
4 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
5 of any Member or through the proper official channels:
6 *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
7 Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent
8 agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance,
9 or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War
10 Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by
11 letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as
12 a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority
13 certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings
14 on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be
15 held and decision made within thirty days after such charges
16 are filed with him.

17 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

18 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
19 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
20 ance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended
21 by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,-
22 984,900, including personal services in the District of Colum-
23 bia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and
24 periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the

1 construction of any such building on land not owned by the
2 Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Mis-
3 souri where the State has established a central State agency
4 authorized to enter into agreements with the United
5 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
6 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
7 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the
8 agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
9 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
10 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
11 come effective as to such district, as follows:

12 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
13 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
14 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
15 water conservation (including the construction and hy-
16 drologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage);
17 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
18 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
19 tions, \$1,063,000.

20 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
21 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
22 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
23 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
24 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
25 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-

tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
\$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
in demonstration projects.

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For re-
search and demonstration work in soil conservation control
measures, including research and demonstration work in fire
control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire
hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500:
Provided, That no expenditures shall be made for these
purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures
shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a
political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title
III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by
and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of
August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used
during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption

1 by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under
2 and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, process-
3 ing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural com-
4 modities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-
5 ments to such schools and centers or agencies having
6 control thereof in connection with the purchase and dis-
7 tribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed
8 form and, when desirable, for the processing and ex-
9 change of such commodities and their products; or (c)
10 by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch
12 program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States,
13 Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in ac-
14 cordance with school enrollment and need, as determined
15 by the Secretary, except that if program participation
16 in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
17 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the
18 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such
19 other States, Territories, possessions, or the District
20 of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may
21 determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of
22 this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other
23 sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the
24 agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by
25 the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies

1 as established by certificates executed by the author-
2 ized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided*
3 *further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts
4 and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodi-
5 ties or products furnished in the program and that such ac-
6 counts and records shall be available for audit by representa-
7 tives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
8 That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
9 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodi-
10 ties and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
11 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other in-
12 cidental costs and expenses without regard to the provi-
13 sions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without
14 regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in
15 said section 32: *Provided further*, that not more than 2 per
16 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
17 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
18 child-care centers. The amount of funds available here-
19 under for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
20 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
21 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
22 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
23 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession,
24 or District of Columbia including the value of donated services

1 and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care
2 centers, or agencies having control thereof.

3 SUGAR ACT

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
5 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
6 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
7 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
8 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
9 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,-
10 446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

11 MARKETING SERVICE

12 For the employment of such persons and means in the
13 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
14 \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting
16 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either in-
17 dependently or in cooperation with public or private agencies,
18 organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
22 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
23 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
24 dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts
25 and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds,

1 and other agricultural products, independently and in coop-
2 eration with other branches of the Government, State
3 agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and
4 persons engaged in the production, transportation, market-
5 ing, and distribution of farm and food products, ~~\$1,114,900~~
6 ~~\$1,125,300~~.

7 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
8 Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other
9 branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and
10 consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of com-
11 merce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organiza-
12 tions, and persons or corporations engaged in the production,
13 transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food
14 products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to
15 investigate and certify to shippers and other interested
16 parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco,
17 fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or other-
18 wise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable
19 farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when
20 received at such important central markets as the Secretary
21 may from time to time designate, or at points which may
22 be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
23 regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such
24 fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
25 cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

1 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
2 among the people of the United States useful information
3 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
4 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food
5 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
6 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
7 and food products throughout the world, and for making
8 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
9 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,000.

10 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
11 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
12 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
13 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
14 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
15 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and
16 publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of
17 Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
18 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the ex-
19 portation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental
20 purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
21 \$1,000,000.

22 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
23 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
24 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricul-
25 tural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as

1 amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent
2 the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other
3 purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
4 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
5 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix stand-
6 ards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
7 fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May
8 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$181,600.

9 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:
10 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
11 of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
12 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
13 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
14 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
15 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
16 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into
17 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
18 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
19 51-65), \$1,042,000.

20 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the
21 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
22 States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

23 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
24 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
25 house Act, \$507,000.

1 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
2 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
3 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
4 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
5 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
6 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
7 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*,
8 That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for
9 meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of
10 the International Seed Testing Congress.

11 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
12 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
13 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
14 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

15 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
16 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
17 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

18 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into
19 effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C.
20 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture,
21 sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris
22 greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides,
23 and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes",
24 \$186,800.

25 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to

1 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
2 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

3 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provi-
4 sions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of
5 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
6 1291), \$84,200.

7 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

8 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
9 istration to continue to provide assistance through rural
10 rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United
11 States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans
12 to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and
13 servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws,
14 (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as ex-
15 peditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects
16 under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and
17 (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the pro-
18 visions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as
19 amended, ~~\$22,357,264~~ \$22,720,549, together with not to
20 exceed \$198,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropria-
21 tion made to carry out the provisions of said Act, which sums
22 shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses
23 incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the
24 District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000
25 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706

1 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425) ;
2 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
3 not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and bind-
4 ing: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall trans-
5 mit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with re-
6 spect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects,
7 under his supervision, showing by name and by States all
8 dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with
9 the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of
10 liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

11 In making any grant payments under this Act, the
12 Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-
13 ments the performance of work on useful public projects,
14 Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public
15 land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources,
16 and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5
17 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death
18 compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons per-
19 forming such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not
20 apply to any case coming within the purview of the work-
21 men's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession,
22 or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to
23 receive similar benefits for injury or death.

24 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
25 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are un-

1 able to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
2 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
3 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
4 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
5 aggregate amount of not to exceed ~~\$67,500,000~~ \$100,000,-
6 000: *Provided, That in the selection of new borrowers for*
7 *rural rehabilitation loans authorized under the caption*
8 *“Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation” veterans shall be*
9 *given preference.* Such advances shall be made (1) with
10 interest at not to exceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum
11 payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations
12 acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired
13 by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which
14 shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal
15 amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4)
16 upon such other terms and conditions, and with such matur-
17 ities as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall
18 pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all
19 moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the
20 loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon
21 any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such
22 advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount
23 of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which
24 the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
25 have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law

1 in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased
2 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this
3 paragraph.

4 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
5 ized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-
6 tion", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land
7 or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing
8 program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective
9 farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promo-
10 tion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing
11 associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative
12 land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant pur-
13 chasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possi-
14 ble of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the
15 making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
16 \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative
17 association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment
18 of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in
19 any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or
20 hospital services: *Provided, That, in assisting farmers in*
21 *the organization and administration of associations and*
22 *groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration*
23 *shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice*
24 *in the selection of practitioners from those available prac-*
25 *titioners who are licensed under State laws) or for any*

1 expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the dis-
2 cretion of the Administrator, for the production of agri-
3 cultural commodities.

4 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
5 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
6 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
7 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
8 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
9 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust
10 funds by the Secretary.

11 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
12 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
13 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
14 this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be
15 supplemented by funds from any source.

16 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
17 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
18 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
19 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

20 FARM TENANCY

21 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
22 istration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the
23 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
24 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-

1 nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-
2 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
3 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due
4 the United States on account of loans heretofore made under
5 the provisions of said Act, including the employment of
6 persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
7 exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said
8 Act, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,500,000.

9 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
10 with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
11 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and
12 section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
13 of 1944 (Public Law 346), ~~\$40,000,000~~ \$50,000,000, in-
14 cluding \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may
15 be distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4
16 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the
17 States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to
18 make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the
19 Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of
20 not to exceed 3 per centum per annum *and which sum shall*
21 *not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for*
22 *the purchase of farms of greater value than the average*
23 *efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secre-*
24 *tary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase*

1 *may be made*; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
2 is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the
3 Secretary upon the security of any obligations of bor-
4 rowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title
5 I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
6 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*,
7 That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance
8 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
9 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
10 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
11 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
12 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
13 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
14 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
15 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
16 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
17 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
18 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an
19 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

20 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID

21 AREAS

22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
23 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conserva-
24 tion in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by

1 aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and
2 utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28,
3 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5),
4 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be ex-
5 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
7 PROJECTS

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
9 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to
10 carry into effect the functions of the Department under the
11 Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
12 amended relating to the construction, operation, and main-
13 tenance of water conservation and utilization projects,
14 \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
15 able until expended, which sum shall be merged with the
16 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or
17 transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act,
18 including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
19 chase of books of reference and periodicals; *construction and*
20 *alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the*
21 *use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries*
22 *of water conservation and utilization projects in said area;*
23 and leveling or otherwise preparing such lands for the utiliza-
24 tion of irrigation water, irrespective of ownership.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, ~~\$3,150,000~~ \$3,330,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$125,000,000, and, of which sum, \$35,000,000 shall be immediately available as an additional amount for the fiscal year 1945 for these purposes, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including

1 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed
2 \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending
3 meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which
4 matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Ad-
5 ministration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books
6 of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-
7 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
8 which issue publications to members only or to members
9 at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
10 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
11 authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944
12 (Public Law 425); purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
13 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
14 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in
15 the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation
16 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
17 diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away
18 from their homes, without other compensation from the United
19 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Admin-
20 istration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
21 \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection
22 with the making of loans under the provisions of the
23 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
24 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
25 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act

1 and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Admin-
2 istration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
3 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
4 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
5 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with
6 not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available
7 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
8 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
9 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of Sep-
10 tember 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made avail-
11 able to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining
12 and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and
13 other organizations as provided in said section.

14 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
15 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12
16 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts
17 of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939
18 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
19 July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public
20 Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and
21 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance
22 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available
23 for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
24 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and har-
25 vesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropria-

tion Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), is hereby made available, together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only

1 for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; pay-
2 ment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses
3 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of per-
4 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
5 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
6 to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis
7 of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of spe-
8 cial services, including legal services; use of the services and
9 facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associa-
10 tions, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government
11 as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other
12 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for
13 the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the
14 restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
15 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
16 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
17 of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
18 1016-1020h).

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
22 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
23 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
24 agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation,
25 institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or

1 approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or em-
2 ployee of the Department or of any such bureau, office,
3 agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to
4 make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the pro-
5 visions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2,
6 issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under
7 the Food Production Administration, Production Loans
8 Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the
9 applicant represents in writing and it is administratively
10 determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the
11 production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
12 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
13 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
14 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he
15 could not use the other credit available to the extent neces-
16 sary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock
17 specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to
18 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional
19 Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity
20 of the crops or livestock specified in the application would
21 be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made
22 than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or ad-
23 vance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emer-
24 gency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
25 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under

1 bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions
2 specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which
3 loans or advances had been made under said section 201
4 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932
5 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any
6 region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have desig-
7 nated as a region in which the making of such loans or
8 advances is necessary in order to finance the production of
9 crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in
10 such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided
11 for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or
12 advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of
13 financing the completion of production undertaken before
14 July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving
15 the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation
16 of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

17 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
18 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Depart-
19 ment shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
20 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in
21 the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
22 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
23 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
24 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
25 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by

1 the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
2 tures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
3 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
4 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
5 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
6 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks
7 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
8 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the
9 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and
10 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*,
11 That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment
12 Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
13 ation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of
14 Columbia.

15 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
16 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tempo-
17 rary employment of translators when competent citizen
18 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
19 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
20 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment
21 on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the
22 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
23 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
24 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
25 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
3 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
4 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
5 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
6 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
7 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
8 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
10 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such adminis-
11 trative or supervisory employees of the Department as may
12 be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
13 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affi-
14 davits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee
15 for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advo-
16 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
19 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
20 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
21 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
22 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
23 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
24 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed

1 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
2 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
3 loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment
4 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from ap-
5 plicable appropriations for services rendered in such emer-
6 gency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
7 this section.

8 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
9 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives March 24, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2689

[Report No. 191]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Reported with amendments

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

APRIL 18 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2689]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$576, 432, 700
Increase by Senate.....	18, 291, 827
<hr/>	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	594, 724, 527
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1946.....	428, 599, 050
Amount of appropriations for 1945.....	567, 096, 508
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1945.....	27, 628, 019
Exceeds the estimates for 1946.....	166, 125, 477

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1946

Of the \$166,125,477 by which the direct appropriations in the bill exceed the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946, \$133,000,000 is accounted for by the fact that under the appropriation "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" the Budget Bureau in arriving at the amount of funds required for the 1945 conservation program proposed to make \$133,000,000 available out of section 32 funds by transfer and reappropriation. The bill as passed by the House, and as recommended by the committee to the Senate, includes this \$133,000,000 as a direct appropriation in lieu of the proposed transfer and reappropriations of section 32 funds. The remaining actual net

increase in direct appropriations over the Budget estimates, therefore, is \$33,125,477.

Of the \$33,125,477 net actual increase in direct appropriations over the Budget estimates, \$20,000,000 is accounted for by the need to provide sufficient funds to meet the situation resulting from farmers' overparticipation in the 1944 conservation program, and \$12,500,000 is accounted for by the House allowing, which the Senate committee approved, funds to continue the special grass and legume seed-production program. The House provided \$3,636,472 over the Budget estimates for the War Food Administration, of which \$2,708,530 is for the Extension Service and \$275,000 is to continue the wage-stabilization program. The committee approved this action by the House in increasing the appropriation for the War Food Administration.

Inasmuch as the foregoing increases amount to \$36,136,472, and since the direct appropriations in the bill are in excess of the Budget estimates by \$33,125,477, the remaining items in the bill show a net decrease under the Budget estimates.

The loan authorizations contained in the bill for the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration are under the Budget estimates in a total amount of \$50,000,000.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Penalty mail-----	\$179, 930
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The House made a 10 percent cut in this appropriation, or a reduction of \$359,860. The committee recommend that one-half of the House reduction, or \$179,930, be restored to the bill.

The House also made a 10 percent reduction in the penalty mail item of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The committee recommend that the full amount of this reduction by the House be restored, and has accordingly amended the bill so as to provide that not to exceed \$30,000, in lieu of \$27,000 as proposed by the House, of the funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses shall be available for penalty mail for the Corporation.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

, and the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945" for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000.

Office of the Solicitor-----	128, 500
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Office of Information:

Salaries and expenses:

Additional amount for mailing from Washington, D. C., bulk material weighing in excess of 4 pounds, under sec. 3 of the penalty mail law, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.)-----

(The House made a total reduction of \$15,000 in items contained in the estimate for "Salaries and expenses," Office of Information, and the committee recommend that only \$3,000 of the House reduction be restored to the bill.)

3, 000

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations-----	\$100, 000
Crop and livestock estimates-----	150, 000

The \$150,000 reduction by the House was submitted in a supplemental Budget estimate, House Document 108, as an additional amount for the fiscal year 1946 to carry on the collection of detailed data on farm wages and wage rates. This project was started with an appropriation of \$235,000 contained in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, approved Dec. 22, 1944. The regular estimates as submitted in the Budget for 1946 contained \$119,000 for continuing this work.

The Department testified that the additional \$150,000 would be used as follows:

1. To permit continuance during the fiscal year 1946 of enumerations of a Nation-wide sample of farms to provide a firm basis for statistics on wage rates for 4 major regions of the country.

2. To continue enumerations in the special crop areas of the wage and wage rates of the seasonal and migrant workers employed in harvesting perishable crops.

3. To permit during the fiscal year 1946 the full operation of the mailed inquiries to a representative sample of farms to obtain adequate wage statistics by States.

4. To complete the wage picture for 1945 on a basis of investigation comparable in scale to that undertaken under present appropriations during the first half of 1945. This is especially important because nearly 60 percent of the man-months of labor used on the farms of the United States are employed in the second half of the calendar year at types of work and under wage conditions that differ greatly from those in the first half of the year.

5. To integrate the new information with the bureau's statistical series and indexes of agricultural wage rates.

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics----	250, 000
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Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of Administrator:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

: *Provided, however,* That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, ~~the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor,~~ and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater

(The House added language, recommended by the committee to be deleted from the bill, to provide that the total amount for construction of buildings costing between \$2,500 and \$5,000 each shall be within the limits of the estimates sub-

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.

mitted and approved therefor. It was pointed out to the committee that for predictable needs the language inserted by the House would be adequate, but that in various fields of activity carried on by the Agricultural Research Administration, the possibility is ever present of unpredictable contingencies arising. For example, it was pointed out to the committee, that last year a dairy barn was destroyed by fire at a field station, which was replaced within existing funds at a cost of \$5,000 under authority contained in the Appropriation Act for the Bureau of Dairy Industry. It was further represented to the committee that small buildings costing between \$2,500 and \$5,000 must sometimes be constructed for isolating animals used for experimental purposes or to carry out tests to determine if foreign animal plagues have been introduced into this country. Inasmuch as such needs cannot be predicted for any one fiscal year, they are not specifically included in the estimates. In view of this situation, the Department pointed out that it would be difficult to meet such contingencies. The language submitted by the Budget Bureau is flexible enough to meet such situations, and the committee, therefore, recommend that the proviso be amended to confine the language to that submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.)

Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico:

Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the act approved June 29, 1935-----

\$536, 292

(The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,463,708 under this appropriation. The committee recommend that it be increased to \$3,000,000, which is the amount of the Budget estimate and the authorization for the fiscal year 1946.)

Alaska Station Act of June 20, 1936-----

10, 000

(The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased to the amount of the estimate and authorization for the fiscal year 1946, \$32,500, in lieu of \$22,500 allowed by the House.)

Total, Office of Experiment Stations-----

546, 292

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal husbandry-----

15, 000

(The amount of increase recommended by the committee will restore this item to the amount of the Budget estimate, \$855,000. It was represented to the committee that the Bureau feels there is a possibility of obtaining sufficient personnel from returning servicemen now in the armed forces to maintain the work at a level which will prevent retardation of valuable experimental work.)

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.

Bureau of Dairy Industry:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$20, 000
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(The amount recommended by the committee will restore this appropriation to the amount of the Budget estimate. The increase recommended is to carry on and accelerate some of the breeding work the Bureau is now doing to make available superior germ plasm through artificial insemination centers in order to inseminate a greater number of cattle and to make this germ plasm more quickly available to farmers.)

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

Field crops.....	12, 500
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(The amount recommended by the committee is for the development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South. The \$12,500 recommended by the committee under the appropriation "Range investigations" of the Forest Service will provide a total of \$25,000 under these two appropriations for this work.)

Forest diseases:

Little-leaf disease of Southern pines.....	10, 000
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Agricultural engineering.....	195, 000
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The increase proposed by the committee, which is contained in the Budget estimates, is for the following purposes:

(1) Increase for work to develop basic information needed for the design and construction of improved buildings for livestock, storage of crops, housing for farm families, and other farm purposes...	\$170, 000
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(2) Increase to develop and adapt electrical equipment and devices for income-producing uses on the farm.....	25, 000
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Total.....	195, 000
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Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.....	217, 500
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Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations:

Spruce budworm investigations.....	12, 900
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(The House allowed \$62,100 under this appropriation for this work during the fiscal year 1946. The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total under this appropriation for spruce budworm investigations of \$75,000.)

Phloem necrosis work.....	20, 000
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(The increase proposed by the committee will provide under this appropriation a total of \$31,000 during the fiscal year 1946 for phloem necrosis work.)

Total, Insect investigations.....	32, 900
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Agricultural Research Administration—Continued.

Insect and plant-disease control:

Phony peach and peach mosaic work.....	\$35, 000
(The increase proposed by the committee will provide under this appropriation for this work a total of \$134,400 during the ensuing fiscal year.)	

Japanese beetle work.....	20, 000
(The increase recommended by the committee provide under this appropriation for this work a total of \$357,200 during the fiscal year 1946.)	

Gypsy moth work.....	100, 000
(The increase recommended by the committee will provide under this appropriation for this work a total of \$459,800 during the fiscal year 1946.)	

Total, insect and plant-disease control.....	155, 000
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Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	187, 900
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Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	986, 692
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Forest Service:

National forest protection and management:

Aerial photography and mapping of national forest areas.....	400, 000
(The Budget estimate allowed an increase of \$1,000,000 for this work, of which increase the committee approved \$400,000.)	

Reseeding of national forest lands.....	250, 000
(The amount recommended by the committee is the amount requested by the Department of the Budget Bureau for this work. It was represented to the committee that the amount proposed would provide for the reseedling of from 65,000 to 70,000 acres.)	

Grazing fees for use of national forest ranges:

The committee does not concur in the recommendation of the House as to the need for revising grazing fees upward at this time.

Total, national forest protection and management.....	650, 000
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Forest management:

Investigation and experiments in reforestation and reclamation of strip-mining areas in the soft coal regions (\$50,000), and for forest management studies and experimentation in the anthracite coal regions (\$25,000).....	75, 000
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Watershed protection and development.....	75, 000
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(The amount recommended by the committee is for an acceleration of this work on a Nation-wide basis at the Intermountain, Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, and California stations.)

Experimental forests.....	300, 000
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(Considerable testimony was presented to the committee for expanding the experimental forest work carried on by the Forest Service. Of the \$421,000 requested at this time, the committee recommend an appropriation of \$300,000.)

Total, forest management.....	450, 000
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Forest Service—Continued.

Range investigations----- \$12, 500

(The amount recommended by the committee is for the development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South. The \$12,500 recommended by the committee under the appropriation "Field crops" of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering will provide a total of \$25,000 under these 2 appropriations for this work.)

Forest products----- 227, 520

(The amount recommended to be restored to the bill is to provide the Budget estimate of \$1,228,900 for this appropriation. The distribution of funds under this appropriation, and the distribution of the \$227,520 increase recommended by the committee follow:)

Stations	Fiscal year 1945, esti- mated	Fiscal year 1946, esti- mated	Difference
Allegheny-----	\$30, 859	\$31, 000	+\$141
Appalachian-----		16, 000	+16, 000
California-----	12, 147	15, 000	+2, 853
Central States-----		¹ 8, 000	+8, 000
Lake States-----		¹ 8, 000	+8, 000
Northern Rocky Mountain-----	10, 134	19, 500	+9, 366
Pacific Northwest-----	14, 644	25, 000	+10, 356
Southern-----	30, 002	30, 000	—2
Forest Products Laboratory-----	819, 103	1, 000, 000	+180, 897
Washington office-----	² 84, 491	76, 400	—8, 091
Total-----	1, 001, 280	1, 228, 900	+227, 520
Overtime-----	146, 139		—146, 139
Total appropriation-----	1, 147, 519	1, 228, 900	+81, 381

¹ The Central and Lake States estimate will be combined for 1 unit either at Central or Lake States station.

² Of this amount \$45,600 is spent for project work in Washington.

Total, Forest Service----- 1, 340, 020

Forest roads and trails:

Forest development roads and trails----- 3, 000, 000

Forest highways:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

(2) \$1,500,000 for maintenance and reconstruction of forest highways, * * *

The total Budget estimate for "Forest roads and trails" for the fiscal year 1946 is \$10,133,000; \$4,418,778 for forest development roads and trails and \$5,714,222 for forest highways. The committee has not increased the \$1,500,000 allowed by the House for forest highways, but in view of the urgent need for forest development roads and trails, the committee does recommend that this item be increased by \$3,000,000. The total appropriation, therefore, recommended by the committee under the appropriation "Forest roads and trails" is \$8,918,778, or \$1,214,222 less than the total Budget estimate of \$10,133,000.

Building limitation:

In the proviso making this appropriation available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction

Forest roads and trails—Continued.

and maintenance, the committee recommend that the limitations contained therein be amended as indicated: , but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed ~~\$7,500~~ \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was ~~\$7,500~~ \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary

(The increase in the building limitation in this item from \$7,500 to \$10,000 was included in the Budget estimates to enable the Forest Service to construct the same type of building, when necessary, as it did prior to the war. Building costs have increased approximately 33 percent since 1938, the year in which the \$7,500 building limitation was established. While very few buildings are being constructed at the present time, the increase in building limitation was requested to bring it into line with the general advance which has taken place in the cost of building materials and labor.)

War Food Administration:

Salaries and expenses:

Administration and enforcement of fluid milk order No.

79-----

\$1, 350, 000

(This amount was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in Senate Document No. 37. The purpose of the amount recommended is to provide funds for the administration and enforcement of War Food Order 79, which restricts fluid milk and cream sales in 138 major metropolitan areas. This food order is a part of the wartime program for management of the Nation's food resources in general, and for milk and dairy products in particular. Its specific purpose is the stabilization of fluid milk and cream sales in a market in which demand outruns local supplies. This order has stabilized fluid-milk sales at a level approximately 10 billion pounds higher than in prewar years. When war requirements are considered, civilians have about 15 billion pounds per year less milk in the form of manufactured dairy products such as butter, cheese, and evaporated milk than they had before the war. To lift restrictions on milk and cream under the present high level of national income would result in further cuts in civilian supplies of these manufactured dairy products.)

It was represented to the committee that it was hoped when the regular 1946 Budget estimates were prepared that War Food Order 79 could be discontinued this spring, hence no provision was made in the estimates for its administration and enforcement. However, it was stated that in view of the heavier war needs that have developed for all dairy products, sound national food policy dictates that restrictions on milk and cream sales must be continued. The war needs for 1945 will exceed 21 billion pounds of milk, an increase of 5.4 billion, or more than one-third over the 1944 needs. Military agencies insist that these are firm demands which are based upon requirements irrespective of the date of the termination of war in Europe.)

War Food Administration—Continued.

Wage stabilization program:

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity or, where the producers of a number of commodities compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers considered as a group, within the area affected participating in a referendum or a meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

(The bill, as passed by the House, somewhat liberalizes the manner in which it is determined that a majority of producers are in favor of intervention in the fixing of wage ceilings. The House bill provides for the intervention of the War Food Administrator when the majority of producers participating in a referendum or meeting indicate their desire for such intervention. Under the law for the current fiscal year, a majority of all the producers of the commodity in the area affected must request the establishment of a wage ceiling. It was pointed out to the committee, however, that there is a situation which even this liberalization proposed by the House does not quite meet, in that there are certain areas where a number of producers of agricultural commodities may be in competition in the same labor market. It was stated that one group of producers may be in a position to pay markedly higher wage rates than the other groups, and that it was, therefore, desirable that a provision be made so that a ceiling could be set which would cover a group of commodities, including the particular ones that were upsetting the labor market in that area.)

Commodity Credit Corporation:

Salaries and administrative expenses:

The committee recommend that not to exceed \$6,565,000, in lieu of \$6,562,000 as proposed by the House, of the funds of the Corporation be made available for salaries and administrative expenses. This increase of \$3,000 in the limitation on the amount that can be used for salaries and administrative expenses is to provide for the increase of \$3,000 in the limitation recommended by the Committee under the head "Penalty mail" for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Limitation on nonadministrative expenses:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof; ~~but not more than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head.~~

(The House language recommended by the committee to be deleted from the bill was inserted by a floor amendment during consideration of the bill in

Commodity Credit Corporation—Continued.

the House. Such a limitation would seriously interfere with the operation of the Corporation and make it impossible to carry out loan and price-support programs required by law. The \$1,600,000 limitation fixed by the House language covers only the amount the Corporation pays to the Federal Reserve banks for acting as its custodian for collateral and doing the Corporation's disbursing work.)

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

Restoration of funds for advance purchase of conservation materials and services.....

\$10, 000, 000

The Committee also recommend that the amount of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Parity payments" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, made available for the conservation program, be increased from \$10,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$13,000,000.

The two foregoing recommendations of the committee are for the purpose of providing sufficient funds for advance purchases of conservation materials and services. In the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, Congress increased the limitation on the 1944 agricultural conservation program from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 to take care of the over-participation under the program. No additional funds were provided to cover this increase in authorization. The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, provided \$290,000,000 for the 1944 program. In order, therefore, to make full payments to farmers for carrying out practices at the announced rates, the amount available for the purchase of conservation materials and services for subsequent programs was depleted by \$23,000,000.

The House bill carries an appropriation of \$300,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 would be used for the purchase of conservation materials and services to be furnished farmers during the period January 1 to June 30, 1946. This amount is not sufficient, since the fund has been depleted by \$23,000,000. Therefore, to provide sufficient funds for advance purchases of conservation materials and services will require an additional \$13,000,000. The committee's proposal is to provide \$10,000,000 of this amount through a direct appropriation, and to provide the remaining \$3,000,000 by increasing from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000 the amount to be made available from the unobligated balance of the "Parity payments" appropriation above referred to.

Administrative expenses:

The committee recommend that not to exceed \$22,911,200, in lieu of \$21,911,200 as proposed by the House, of the total funds provided under this head be available for salaries and other administrative expenses. Likewise, the committee recommend that the limitation of \$5,382,103 on the amount that can be used during the fiscal year 1946 for salaries and other administrative expenses of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the National and State levels be increased by \$1,000,000, or to \$6,382,103.

Departmental personnel has been reduced from 1,712 as of June 30, 1941, to 737 as of March 31, 1945. State office personnel has been reduced from 4,441 as of June 30, 1941, to 2,736 as of March 31, 1945, a reduction of 1,705 employees, or 38 percent. It was repre-

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources— Continued.

sented to the committee that the further reduction proposed under the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1946 would require the furloughing of 25 percent of the present personnel of the State offices and would impair the efficiency of the State offices to the extent that they would be rendered ineffectual, and that the only alternative would be to consolidate State offices. It was stated to the committee, however, that with an increase of \$1,000,000 in the administrative expense limitation, it is believed that it will be possible, with further streamlining, to continue the present State office organization.

Limitation on 1946 conservation program:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be \$300,000,000

Marketing service:

Market news service:

For establishment of branch of the market news service at Billings, Mont.-----

\$8, 700

For one-half of cost of special Florida citrus reports--

1, 700

(These reports come under three general classifications—grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines. Grapefruit reports are issued triweekly on alternate days, and orange and tangerine reports are issued on the other alternate days of the week. They show in detail current information on the shipments of citrus by days from Florida and competing States, arrivals and track holdings in the principal markets of the country, average prices on the auction markets, a preliminary size analysis of current shipments, actual daily unloads of Florida and competing citrus in the major markets, and the distribution of Florida citrus shipments as determined by reports of gateway passings. The reports issued are of value to shippers and sales agencies in the proper distribution of the citrus crop.

These reports were issued on an experimental basis during the 1943-44 Florida citrus shipping season with funds contributed by a number of large producers and shippers and the Florida Citrus Commission. At present, the funds to continue this work are being contributed entirely by the Florida State Marketing Bureau and the Florida Citrus Commission. Since the other market news work in Florida is jointly supported by the State and Federal Governments, State officials and others have requested the Federal Government to assume half the cost of these reports.)

Total, marketing service-----

10, 400

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation-----

363, 285

The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for making rural rehabilitation loans be increased from \$67,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$100,000,000. The Budget estimate for the loan authorization is in the amount of \$125,000,000.

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation—Continued.

The committee further recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided, That in the selection of new borrowers for rural rehabilitation loans authorized under the caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" veterans shall be given preference

The committee also recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That, in assisting farmers in the organization and administration of associations and groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice in the selection of practitioners from those available practitioners who are licensed under State laws

Farm tenancy:

Salaries and expenses ----- \$500, 000

Loans:

The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loan purposes be increased from \$40,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$50,000,000. This recommendation of the committee is to restore the loan authorization to the amount of the Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made

Water conservation and utilization projects:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects in said area;

Rural Electrification Administration:

Salaries and expenses ----- 180, 000

Loans:

The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans be increased from \$60,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$125,000,000. For the loan authorization, the Budget Bureau allowed an estimate of \$150,000,000.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

, and, of which sum, \$35,000,000 shall be immediately available as an additional amount for the fiscal year 1945 for these purposes

Total increase ----- 18, 291, 827
Amount of the bill as reported to the Senate ----- 594, 724, 527

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 77

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 20, 1945, for actions of Thursday, April 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passes agricultural appropriation bill. First deficiency appropriations bill sent to the President. Rep. Jenkins introduces bill to place food administration under a single head.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill; H. R. 2689 (pp.3602-12).

Agreed to all committee amendments except as noted below.

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Gurney, S. Dak., to the committee amendment relating to the formulation and administration of 1946 programs of soil-building practices and soil-and water-conservation practices. Under Sen. Gurney's amendment the total expenditures for the programs so formulated "shall not exceed \$300,000,000" rather than "shall be \$300,000,000," as proposed by the committee amendment (pp. 3604-5).

Rejected the committee amendment providing that in "assisting farmers in the organization and administration of associations and groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice in the selection of practitioners from those available practitioners who are licensed under State laws, "after rejecting Sen. Bushfield's (S. Dak.) amendment to this amendment to insert "members of the" before "association." (pp. 3605-11).

Sens. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Thomas of Okla., Gurney, Reed, and Capper were appointed conferees on this bill (p. 3612).

2. SMALL BUSINESS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 105, to extend the Smaller War Plants Corporation until Dec. 31, 1946 (p. 3612), to which the House had agreed to earlier (pp.3630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2374 and acted on items in disagreement (pp. 3612-4). Agreed to Sen. McKellar's motion to concur in all House amendments to the Senate amendments and to recede

from the amendment still in disagreement (not of interest). (For provisions see Digests 75 and 76.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities or on such earlier date as may be designated by Congress (pp. 3602, 3614-27).
5. FOREIGN SERVICE; PERSONNEL. Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service by permitting the fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U.S. agencies for coordination of activities abroad. (S.Rept. 192) (p. 3594).
6. ECONOMY; BUREAUCRACY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., stated that "now is the time for Congress and President Truman to curb and curtail the Federal bureaucracy...our people would be impressed with the fact that efficiency and economy had once more become the order of the day and that the extravagant Federal overhead was on its way down...And President Truman, I am hopeful, will give a directive to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget along the lines I have mentioned" (p. 3589).
7. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3614, 3634). (For provisions see Digest 76.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

8. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Springer, Ind., urged that U.S. agencies "do something" about the food situation which "is becoming more serious daily" (p. 3632).
Rep. Hoffman, Mich., stated that food "shortages" in Washington, D.C. may "result in some beneficial legislation coming out of the Congress" (p. 3633).
Rep. Jonkman, Mich., discussed the sugar "shortage" and stated, "The O.P.A., W.F.A., and C.C.C., ... have made it impossible for sugarcane growers to maintain adequate production" (pp. 3647-8).
9. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. Rep. Hoeyen, Iowa, criticized "the lack of boxcars" to get corn to the markets and urged that something be done "if thousands of bushel of corn now rotting on the farms of Iowa are to be saved" (p. 3633).
10. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2907 (pp. 3634-40).
11. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Folger, N.C., spoke in favor of the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (pp. 3640-5).
12. TARIFF; TEXTILES. Received a Riverside Worsted Co., Inc. (Woonsocket, R.I.) petition opposing further reduction of tariffs (p. 3652).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 23 (p. 3651). Majority Leader McCormack announced that on Wed. and Thurs. the Interior appropriation bill will be taken up and that the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and any other conference matters will be brought up if the conference reports are completed (p. 3640).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. H.R. 2970, by Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, to provide for central responsibility for the production and distribution of the Nation's food by

Jewish religion, for they are represented by the members of their own governments. The people I refer to are the some 2,000,000 so-called stateless Jews and ex-enemy nationals today in Europe, and the 700,000 Hebrew nationals who reside in Palestine.

My heart is very heavy, Mr. President, when I view the past record of extermination and persecution that the Hebrew people of Europe have undergone and when I see, on the other hand, the pitiful statements of sympathy we have given in turn and the lack of acknowledgment on our part of their existence in this war as one of our allies. Surely their underground fighters deserve the same recognition as Egypt's neutrality during our darkest period of the war. Surely their 4,000,000 casualties deserve the same recognition as Ibn Saud's royal, passive onlookers in this war.

But aside from all logic, I say, Mr. President, that a democratic peace cannot endure with omissions and reservations. I say, Mr. President, that it is not a good augury for world peace that among all the peoples of the world the Hebrews of Palestine and their brethren in Europe alone will be excluded from representing their cause before the council of the United Nations.

I say, Mr. President, that no people, from the last-minute bandwagon belligerents right down to England itself, has suffered such casualties and dislocations as the Hebrews. None needs more desperately to have its representatives sit at the deliberations. No nation has so old or so sore a problem to resolve as has the Hebrew people.

Mr. President, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation is a body of Hebrews in this country who are working valiantly to see that their people are given justice and a chance to survive. This committee will be in San Francisco unofficially trying to represent the interests of their martyred people at this momentous conference of the United Nations. I wish to make a special plea to our American representatives that they heed the voice of this people at the conference and that they make certain that the hand of justice is not outweighed by too much consideration for oil and headaddresses.

HEBREW COMMITTEE OF
NATIONAL LIBERATION,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1945.

The Honorable EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On behalf of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, I hereby present for the consideration of the Government of the United States the request of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation that it be invited to constitute a delegation representing the viewpoint and interests of the Hebrew nation at the forthcoming United Nations Security Conference in San Francisco.

May I at the same time point out that this request differs fundamentally from the many appeals that have been made for representation of the Jewish people at the San Francisco Conference. We respectfully submit that it is necessary to recognize the distinction between the Hebrews of Europe and Palestine, on the one hand, and the vague term "the Jewish people" on the other. The latter term cannot refer to any political or national entity. The Jews of the world are adherents of a religious faith, fully comparable to Catholics or Protestants. They are nationals of many countries and as such are fully represented at the World Security Conference by the delegates of their respective countries—except when they happen to be at the same time Hebrews, which is to say, except when they owe political allegiance to no other sovereignty but the Hebrews.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, whose members have no national affiliation other than to the Hebrew people, shares

the disappointment of the American Jewish organizations that although all the United Nations, large and small, will foregather on that historic occasion when the peace and well-being of all the world for centuries to come is to be shaped, the one people constrainedly absent will be the people which has suffered more casualties in this war than most of the other nations combined; the one whose surviving population has been most afflicted and made destitute, and the one most in need of reconstruction and rehabilitation; the one people which has been repeatedly made the scapegoat for the world's ills and thus provided the aggressor nations a tragic vehicle for the disturbance of world peace.

The retention of the status quo with regard to the Hebrew people is in itself a threat to world peace, for Fascist forces in all European countries will again utilize anti-Semitism as a weapon for destroying democratic governments and menacing international security.

In 1933 the Germans began their butchery of Jews who were Axis citizens. The world shut its ears to warnings that the butchery was not going to stop with Jews. Today millions of the best youth of many nations are dead because this warning was not heeded and the activity of the German murderers was not curbed before it spread. We feel duty bound to sound another warning today. The German nation-murderers have created a precedent which carries in it all the threats of neobarbarism in which nations will try not merely to subjugate other nations and conquer their territory, but in which nations will endeavor to bring about the extermination of entire segments of populations. If humanity and civilization are to survive, this system must be fundamentally altered. Maintaining the status quo of the so-called Jewish problem, after the mass murder of over 50 percent of the total Hebrew population in Europe, would mean to leave in existence a free zone for crime and extermination. Within this free zone the philosophy of barbarism would continue to feed itself on its own cruelties and make the coming peace only an armistice which is sure to be followed by another war, just as surely as the present war followed the last.

This is one of the issues that must be faced squarely at the conference in San Francisco. And the Hebrew people must be given the opportunity to present their views as to what constitutes a permanent and effective determination of the problem that has plagued them for centuries and now threatens the future of world peace. They must be granted the same degree of self-determination within the general program of international adjustment as will be freely accorded other small nations. There must be an end to the lack of status that for 2,000 years has kept this people an anomaly among the nations of the world.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation believes that considerations of world peace in our time, as well as the dictates of humanity and justice, make it imperative to place this problem on the agenda of the United Nations Conference and to grant the Hebrew delegation full and equal rights of participation in the deliberations that will determine the life of the Hebrews today and the fate of their children tomorrow.

Jewish organizations in the United States or in Great Britain—however sympathetic their attitude to the woes of their coreligionists in the Hebrew nation—cannot represent that nation without violating the principle of national representation on which the World Security Conference is based, and without jeopardizing the position of their members as British or American citizens.

We are certain that Americans of Jewish faith do not desire any other representation at the San Francisco Conference than the

delegation appointed by President Roosevelt. Similarly, Englishmen of Jewish faith are satisfied with the British representation at that conference. In fact, we have no doubt that there will be a number of delegates of Jewish faith in the various delegations at this conference. To cite but one example, the United States delegation includes the Honorable SOL BLOOM, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a most distinguished Jewish layman.

Unofficial bodies like the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference, the American Jewish Committee, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and a half-dozen similar organizations cannot serve as a substitute for the direct and official representation of the Hebrew nation in the deliberations of this conference. On the contrary, they will tend to increase the misunderstanding and confusion that characterize the general attitude toward the Hebrew problem and its solution.

The tragic results of such confusion at the Peace Conference in Versailles at the end of the First World War can be counted in the millions of Hebrew corpses throughout all of Europe and the additional millions of starving and destitute survivors in whose name we appeal to you for justice and equality.

These people will not be otherwise represented at the security conference. They are Hebrews and belong to no other nation. (They are in two categories now commonly referred to as "stateless Jews" and "ex-enemy Jews".) They have a moral right and a desperate need to be represented, for the lack of a world security system in the past has brought upon them the greatest disaster. They have a definite contribution to make to the attainment of a world based on true justice, without which there can be no true peace.

I ask to be forgiven, Mr. Secretary, for the unconventional character of this communication. Having had the honor and privilege of discussing on several occasions various aspects of this problem with you and other members of the American Cabinet, I feel confident—and all my colleagues share this confidence—that you will understand our sense of desperation at the present plight of our nation and our great hope, based on the high admiration we have for the people and Government of the United States, that this frank appeal will result in understanding and assistance.

I view of the complexity of this situation, we take the liberty of suggesting, Mr. Secretary, that pending your consideration and answer to our request, you appoint a small ad hoc committee to make a complete survey of this situation and to which members and experts of the Hebrew committee will be able to submit in full detail proposals for an adequate solution of this vexing problem, the urgency of which can no longer be denied.

To such a committee we could submit the details of our proposed composition of the Hebrew delegation to San Francisco, to include representatives of Hebrew Palestine and Hebrews of occupied Europe who are veterans of 4 years of struggle against the Axis as part of the Hebrew underground.

I beg to remain, Mr. Secretary,

Faithfully yours,

PETER H. BERGSON,
Chairman.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 105) to extend the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the

committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 143, current session, entitled "Further Prosecution of the War," an address of the President of the United States, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2625) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered yesterday by the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] on behalf of himself, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hoey	Radcliffe
Austin	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Bridges	La Follette	Russell
Briggs	Langer	Saltonstall
Brooks	Lucas	Shipstead
Bushfield	McCarran	Smith
Capehart	McClellan	Stewart
Capper	McFarland	Taft
Chandler	McKellar	Taylor
Connally	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	Magnuson	Tobey
Donnell	Maybank	Tunnell
Ellender	Millikin	Vandenberg
Ferguson	Moore	Walsh
Fulbright	Morse	Wheeler
George	Murdock	Wherry
Hart	Myers	White
Hatch	O'Daniel	Wiley
Hawkes	O'Mahoney	Willis
Hayden	Overton	Wilson
Hickenlooper	Pepper	Young

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator

from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are attending committee meetings and public business pertaining to their respective States.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] is detained on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Sixty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I understand that the pending business is the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the pending business before the Senate is the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, in behalf of himself, the Senator from West Virginia, the Senator from Iowa, and the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. STEWART. I understand that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] wishes to be heard on a motion to have the Senate temporarily lay aside the unfinished business. I yield to him for that purpose. Before the motion is put, I should like to discuss it.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if it is possible to make arrangements to do so, I am anxious to have the Senate consent to proceed to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, House bill 2689. I do not think consideration of the bill will consume any great amount of time. There are no highly controversial questions in the bill, so far as I know. There are a number of amendments. It is important that the bill be passed and go to conference at the earliest possible date; otherwise we shall have in conference a number of bills, with the same conferees on the part of the Senate, and thus there will be likelihood of delay in the enactment of all the appropriation bills.

I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Utah, who is in charge of the unfinished business. He has very kindly stated that he has no objection to laying aside temporarily the pending bill, in order that the Senate may proceed to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2689, the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although, of course, I shall not do so—I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia approximately how long he thinks it will take to dispose of the agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I would be the greatest prophet of all history, both modern and of antiquity, if I could make any prediction with respect to the bill. I have seen reported to the Senate agricultural appropriation bills the consideration of which I did not think would take over an hour, but they were debated for several days. I remember one occasion when the committee brought such a bill to the floor, fully anticipating that its consideration would take at least a week, but the bill passed the Senate within an hour. I cannot venture any prediction, or at least I cannot give the Senator from Tennessee any assurance as to how long the consideration of the bill would take. My opinion is that its consideration would not take more than 35 or 40 minutes. I know of no real controversy about any item in the bill. But I have seen very violent controversies arise out of a very clear and sunlit sky in the Senate, and I cannot give my friend any assurance about the amount of time consideration of the bill would take.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I asked for such a statement from the Senator from Georgia because there are several Senators who wish to discuss the amendment to the bill extending the Selective Service Act, which is the pending business. I would suggest that consideration of the bill which has been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by the Senator from Utah go over until tomorrow, if there is a possibility that the debate in connection with consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill will be quite lengthy. However, I appreciate that the Senator from Georgia can have no definite idea regarding how long consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill may take.

Mr. RUSSELL. My best judgment is that consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill will not require more than 40 minutes, unless some controversy which I cannot now foresee arises.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at this point?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In connection with what the Senator from Tennessee has just said, I hope the agricultural appropriation bill can be speedily disposed of, and that we may soon resume consideration of the pending legislation. As all Members of the Senate know, the selective service or draft law expires on the 15th day of May, and time is running against it. So it is important that we pass the bill providing for extension of the Selective Training and Service Act as soon as possible.

I hope Senators will understand that immediately upon conclusion of consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill we shall resume consideration of the draft-extension bill. I should not like to see its consideration go over until tomorrow, because I hope we shall not have to have a session on Saturday, and that we may be able to dispose of the draft-extension bill tomorrow, if not today. I had hoped that we might dispose of it today. Of course, in view of the interposition of the agricultural appropriation bill, we may not be able to do so.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think passage of the draft bill will be delayed on ac-

count of agreeing to my unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I did not hear the unanimous-consent request propounded; but if it was in the usual form, I simply wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee that he or any other Senator would have some control of the situation, because by demanding the regular order he could bring the other bill back for consideration.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I always consult with the majority leader before undertaking to bring any proposed legislation before the Senate. I spoke to him yesterday about this matter. I have no disposition to delay consideration of the bill providing for extension of the draft. I think every Member of the Senate fully appreciates the fact that it is absolutely vital to the prosecution of the war. However, as a matter of fact, under the rules appropriation bills do have priority. I did not claim that priority. I am not insisting on it now. If we run into any great difficulty during consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, I shall not complain if it is laid aside and if the Senate returns to consideration of the draft-extension bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Penalty mail," on page 4, line 7, after "(Public Law 364)", to strike out "\$3,238,740" and insert "\$3,418,670"; in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$27,000" and insert "\$30,000"; and in line 11, after the word "Corporation", to insert a comma and "and the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of the Solicitor," on page 4, line 20, after the word "service", to strike out "\$1,680,000" and insert "\$1,808,500"; and on page 5, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$883,240" and insert "\$944,240."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Information—Salaries and expenses," on page 5, line 23, before the word "together", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$453,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 10, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,838,589" and insert "\$1,920,079."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 11, before the word "together", to strike out "\$2,010,000" and insert "\$2,110,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 18, before the word "together", to strike out "\$1,520,000" and insert "\$1,670,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Agricultural Research Administration—Office of Administrator," on page 17, line 8, after the figures "\$5,000", to strike out "the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Experiment Stations—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 18, line 24, after "(7 U. S. C. 427-427g)", to strike out "\$2,463,708" and insert "\$3,000,000"; on page 19, line 8, after the name "Alaska" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "\$22,500" and insert "\$32,500"; in line 9, before the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$37,500" and insert "\$47,500"; and in line 13, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$7,001,208" and insert "\$7,547,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 21, line 7, after the word "hatcheries", to strike out "\$840,000" and insert "\$855,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Dairy Industry," on page 25, line 8, after the word "butter", to strike out "\$722,300" and insert "\$742,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Salaries and expenses," on page 26, line 9, after the word "crops", to strike out "\$1,971,400" and insert "\$1,983,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 16, after the word "control", to strike out "\$252,700" and insert "\$262,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 13, after the word "products" to strike out "\$333,000" and insert "\$528,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses," on page 29, line 15, after the word "application", to strike out "\$2,082,000" and insert "\$2,114,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 8, after "(7 U. S. C. 166)", to strike out \$2,235,800" and insert "\$2,390,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 35, line 25, before the word "for", to strike out "\$820,861" and insert "\$854,181."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 7, after the word "forests", to strike out "\$16,349,100" and insert "\$16,999,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 6, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$520,900" and insert "\$970,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 10, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$325,000" and insert "\$337,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 13, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,001,380" and insert "\$1,228,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest roads and trails," on page 42, line 18, after "administration, (1)", to strike out "\$4,418,778" and insert "\$7,418,778"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$68,846" and insert "\$98,846"; in line 22, after the word "maintenance", to insert "and reconstruction"; on page 43, line 1, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$5,918,778" and insert "\$8,918,778"; in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$10,000"; and in line 11, after the word "was", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$10,000."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return for a moment to the amendment on page 43 in line 1 and ask that an explanation be made of it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The item to which the Senator from Nebraska refers, appearing on the top of page 43, is the total of certain items appearing on page 42.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the purpose of the appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. The appropriation is for the purpose of increasing the amount available for the construction of forest trails. The amount allowed by the Senate is considerably under the Budget Bureau estimate, but more than was agreed to by the House. The Senate committee allowed the increase because of the necessity for increasing the production of lumber in connection with the war effort. With the exception of some private holdings in the Pacific Northwest, the principal reserves of available lumber are in the Government forests. It is impossible to get the timber out of those forest areas without building roads and trails so that the lumber can be brought down from the hills. The use of lumber from the national forests during the past 2 years has been considerable, and those areas represent the principal sources of our lumber for use in connection with the war effort.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Myers
Austin	Hatch	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Bilbo	Hayden	Overton
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brooks	Hoey	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capehart	Lucas	Taft
Capper	McCarran	Taylor
Chandler	McClellan	Tunnell
Chavez	McFarland	Tydings
Connally	McKellar	Vandenberg
Donnell	McMahon	Walsh
Ellender	Magnuson	Wherry
Ferguson	Maybank	White
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wiley
George	Morse	Wilson
Gerry	Murdock	Young
Guffey	Murray	

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Sixty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. **PEPPER** subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to have the **RECORD** show that I answered the first quorum call after the Senate convened this morning, and at the time of the second quorum call I was conferring with some of my constituents in the Senate reception room. I wanted the **RECORD** to show that I had not been delinquent.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Food Administration," on page 45, line 10, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$13,636,472" and insert "\$14,986,472"; and in line 22, after the word "commodity", to insert "or, where the producers of a number of commodities compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers considered as a group."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Commodity Credit Corporation," on page 46, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$6,562,000" and insert "\$6,565,000"; and in line 24, after the word "hereof", to strike out the comma and "but not more than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 49, line 3, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$290,000,000" and insert "\$300,000,000"; in line 4, after the word "with", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$13,000,000"; at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$313,000,000"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$21,911,200" and insert "\$22,911,200"; in line 23, after the word "than", to strike out "\$5,382,103" and insert "\$6,382,103."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 50, line 14, after the word "amended", to insert "the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be \$300,000,000."

Mr. **GURNEY**. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the amendment just stated under the heading "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" did not

appear in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, and, therefore, the House passed the agricultural appropriation bill without specifying to the Department of Agriculture how large their soil-conservation program could be during the fiscal year 1936.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended a figure two-thirds of the size of the figure agreed on by the Senate Appropriations Committee. In other words, the recommendation of the Senate Appropriations Committee as to next year's program is that it shall total the same as the 1945 program, while the Bureau of the Budget recommended that next year's program should be \$200,000,000, and not the larger sum of \$300,000,000, which is the figure of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I should like to have the Senator from Georgia [Mr. **RUSSELL**], who is in charge of the bill, explain the figure. Of course, I attended closely the Senate committee hearings and know in my own mind the reason for the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee, but I still would like to have in the **RECORD** some justification for the \$300,000,000 figure.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. Mr. President, the sum of \$300,000,000 represents the best opinion of the majority of the members of the committee as to the proper size for the soil-conservation program for next year.

Under the basic act providing for a soil-conservation program the sum suggested is \$500,000,000. That amount was appropriated for years. Year before last, in view of the increasing farm income of the country and the fact that the requirements of war were compelling the farmers to plant more land to soil-depleting crops, such as wheat, oats, and other grains, and crops which were necessary for the production of vegetable oil, such as peanuts, the program was reduced from \$500,000,000 to \$400,000,000. Last year the sum was reduced another \$100,000,000 and only \$300,000,000 was appropriated.

I might say, Mr. President, that no opposition to these reductions in the sum of \$200,000,000 below the statutory authorization developed in the Appropriations Committee of either House of the Congress.

This year the Budget Bureau, following the lead of Congress in reducing this appropriation by \$100,000,000 each year, proposed a program of \$200,000,000 for soil-conservation purposes next year. The House committee conducted exhaustive hearings on that subject. They went into it very fully and stated in the committee report that they regarded the limitation of \$200,000,000 as too small to enable the Department to carry on a comprehensive soil-conservation program all over the United States, and they therefore eliminated from the bill the suggested limitation of \$200,000,000.

It can readily be seen where that left the Department of Agriculture in preparing a soil-conservation program for 1946. The amount authorized by law as proper for the soil-conservation program was \$500,000,000.

Congress had reduced that amount to \$300,000,000, and without some figure in

the bill the Department would be on either horn of the dilemma, would have to conduct a program for half a billion dollars, as the act authorizes, or go to the \$200,000,000 which the Budget has estimated, but which the House committee said was too small.

Mr. President, this item was discussed very thoroughly in the subcommittee and in the full Committee on Appropriations. The majority of the members of the committee did not believe that the program should be reduced below the current figure of \$300,000,000 a year. Senators should bear in mind that the appropriation has been reduced by \$200,000,000 already.

The soil-conservation program is one of the most important activities of the Department of Agriculture. I think that most anyone who is familiar with conditions on the farms in this Nation will realize that this program has served a wonderful purpose in developing the fertility of our soil, and in restoring the fertility of soil that was depleted by the haphazard farming practices which have obtained heretofore.

In the enactment of the soil-conservation program the Congress of the United States stated as a national policy that the entire Nation had a stake in maintaining the fertility of our soils, which were being so rapidly depleted, lest generations which come after us would have to live on land where it was impossible to grow sufficient crops and fibers with which to sustain life and clothe themselves.

In my opinion, Mr. President, \$300,000,000 is about as small an amount as we can grant and keep the soil-conservation program alive. If the desire is to kill the program altogether, and make the payments for soil conservation practices so small that the farmers cannot afford to participate in the program, we can either eliminate it or reduce it.

Mr. President, I wish to point out—and I shall now conclude—that the Farm Bureau Federation appeared before the committee and urged that this program be made \$350,000,000. Mr. Marvin Jones, who is the War Food Administrator, testified that he did not believe a \$200,000,000 program could be effective, and that \$300,000,000 was as low as we could make the appropriation and maintain the program, and keep up the interest in the enthusiasm of the farmers of the United States in its success. I feel that it would be a very grave error to reduce the amount below the \$300,000,000.

It might be said that the farm income is much higher than it has ever been, and that is quite true, but let us bear in mind that over the years which have come and gone, when the farmer was depleting his soil and his capital investment to the tune of \$18,000,000,000, because his prices were so far below parity, the soils were exhausted, and it is only through a comprehensive, Nation-wide program such as we now have in effect that we may hope to maintain the farms of this country so as to enable us to support the life of the Republic.

Mr. **GURNEY**. Mr. President—

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. **MURDOCK** in the chair). Does the Senator

from Georgia yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I do not feel like making a motion to reduce the appropriation at this time, but I ask the Senator from Georgia if he would be willing to accept an amendment along the line I am about to suggest? He will notice the language in line 15 provides that the total expenditures "shall be \$300,000,000." Would the Senator be willing to accept an amendment changing the wording so that it would read "the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not be more than \$300,000,000"?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to accept an amendment to the effect that it shall not exceed \$300,000,000. I think that is the language we usually employ in these appropriations. I should have no objection to that.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment to change the wording on line 15, page 50, so that the language would read "the total expenditures for which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 50, line 15, it is proposed, after the word "administration" and the comma, to strike out the word "be" and to insert the words "not exceed."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Marketing service", on page 59, line 5, after the word "products", to strike out "\$1,114,900" and insert "\$1,125,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", on page 63, line 19, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$22,357,264" and insert "\$22,720,549."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$67,500,000" and insert "\$100,000,000", and in line 6, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "Provided, That in the selection of new borrowers for rural rehabilitation loans authorized under the caption 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' veterans shall be given preference."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 20, after the word "services", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That, in assisting farmers in the organization and administration of associations and groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice in the selection of practi-

tioners from those available practitioners who are licensed under State laws."

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, during the last session of Congress we discussed this matter quite extensively. When a bill was before the Senate last year—and the Senator from Georgia will correct me if I am in error—I offered an amendment giving free choice to the clients under this set-up to select their own medical advisers. The amendment was agreed to unanimously by the Senate, it went to the House and was changed completely. When we resumed our session on September 8, as I recall the date, the Senator from Georgia asked me if I would not defer pressing the amendment in the Senate again because of the lateness of the season. I acceded, and the distinguished Senator from Georgia made this comment on the floor of the Senate at that time. He said, in a colloquy with me:

I certainly would be the last one to wish to see any borrower from the Farm Security Administration coerced or intimidated or even channelized in the selection of his doctor in connection with any loans which may be made to medical cooperatives. This provision will, of course, not affect the present year's operation, but I shall hope to be able to cooperate with the Senator and with the officials of the Farm Security Administration and all others interested to see that there is no coercion or intimidation of the borrowers, and that they shall have freedom of choice to select the doctor they wish to serve them.

Mr. President, that was the amendment which was unanimously adopted by the Senate last year, which permitted the members of cooperative organizations to have a free choice of their own doctors.

I grant that the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has been fair in this matter. He has been helpful; he has been cooperative; he did obtain some concessions from the committee; but it seems to me, Mr. President, from the wording of the amendment which has just been read that it does not leave a free choice to the individual members of the cooperative associations. It leaves the matter up to the associations themselves. It is well known to those who are familiar with this set-up in the Farm Security Administration that a cooperative association as a whole can be dominated and is dominated by the men who run it. Specifically, the members can make a choice by way of a cooperative association acting together, but what possibility is there for one farmer in a certain township who has received a loan from the Federal Security Administration to get together with the other farmers in his county and in other townships to decide jointly upon this matter? It seems to me that not only in accordance with the American principle of free choice for the individual, but in fairness to the men themselves when they are obliged to call a doctor they should be able to call the doctor they want. They do not want Tom, Dick, or Harry, with whom they have no association. They want the doctor with whom they are familiar, who has brought their children into the world; who has cared for members of their families in their last illnesses. They want to have a free choice of the doctor.

Mr. President, I move to amend the committee amendment on page 66, in line 23, following the article "the", the third word in the line, by inserting the words "members of the", so the language will be "shall permit the members of the associations or groups to have free choice."

I move that amendment so that the members themselves may have a free choice without the association as a whole having to meet and vote on the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 66, in line 23, in the committee amendment, after the word "the", it is proposed to insert the words "members of the."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota has stated substantially the history of this amendment. Of course, the Senator offered the original amendment to a legislative bill, and the amendment was not printed, as I understand. It was offered from the floor. I happened to be in charge of that legislative bill, and I accepted the amendment, so it was in fact approved unanimously. I am still in favor of the theory the Senator expounds here, but the method by which he approaches it can have no other effect than to destroy absolutely these cooperative health associations which have been sponsored by the Farm Security Administration, and which have meant so much to the health of the poorer and more underprivileged people who live on the farms in this country.

On its face the Senator's proposal is fair, and when we went into conference on the legislative bill last year I urged the Senator's amendment on the House conferees. I had not analyzed it as carefully as I should have done. Under the Senator's amendment it would be impossible in effect to organize any of these health associations.

The method of their organization is as follows: The people who have borrowed money from the Farm Security Administration organize a medical cooperative to secure medical care for themselves and their families. There is nothing compulsory in the first place about a person joining one of these associations. It is entirely optional with the borrower from the Farm Security Administration as to whether he shall go into a health association or not.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I agree with the distinguished Senator that there is no way to force the individual to join such an association, but if the farmer is poor enough so he feels obliged to borrow money from the Farm Security Administration, that in itself provides sufficient coercion.

Mr. RUSSELL. I might go further and say that there is nothing in the articles of association which would deprive a borrower from the Farm Security Administration of the right to use the money he has borrowed to pay any doctor he sees fit to employ. The question of free choice, which the Senator so elo-

quently expounds, therefore is not involved in this proposition. The whole purpose of these associations is to secure cheaper medical care for these poor people. An association is organized and the borrowers who wish to come into the association may do so. Then the association contracts with one or two or three doctors in the community, at a lower rate of pay than that which usually applies, or a lower schedule of fees. The whole thing has been approved by the American Medical Association. The whole theory of the association is approved by the medical group because of the dire need of the people who are members of the association. If a member of an association has need for a doctor he calls upon the doctor who is the other contracting party whom he desires to use in case of illness in his family. There we have a contract between members of the association, who are one party to the contract, and certain doctors who are the other contracting parties.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I am sure the Senator will agree with me that the employment of a doctor for the treatment of himself and his family is a peculiarly personal matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; there is no question about that.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. An individual does not take kindly to the idea that simply because he is poor and must borrow money from the Government, the Government, or representatives of the Government, shall decide for him what doctor he shall have. I insist that he have a free choice in the matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. He has a free choice, and the Senator's argument is very misleading. There is absolutely nothing on earth which prevents freedom of choice on the part of any borrower, a member of an association, from going to any doctor of any school of practice, whether he be an allopath, an osteopath, or a chiropractor, with whom he is familiar and secure his services. He can proceed to pay that doctor just as any other American citizen would, and he can pay him out of his loan.

What I am trying to do is to assure fair treatment between the allopath, the osteopath, and the chiropractor wherever they are recognized and allowed to practice under the laws of a State. The amendment which I have prepared and which the committee brought in here will do just that.

The Senator from South Dakota refers to freedom of choice. Under the committee amendment individuals have absolute democratic action within the association. I have heard from men whom I have no reason to disbelieve, who have said that in some sections of the country the Farm Security Administration has refused to contract with certain doctors unless they happen to be of particular schools and are members of certain State associations. Under the pending committee amendment they would not be permitted to do that. If a majority of the members of an association wish to contract with a chiropractor or with an osteopath or with any other

kind of doctor who is recognized to practice by the State laws, they can do so.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I cannot subscribe to the distinguished Senator's assertion that the farmers have absolutely free choice. The Senator himself stated that a choice was made by a majority of the members of a cooperative.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I had not stated that.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That was the statement in substance. The Senator agrees that a majority of the members of a cooperative decide what doctor they will hire; does he not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; of course I do.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Very well. That is not free choice.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator presents an argument about free choice, when there is nothing on earth that compels any person to remain in one of these cooperative associations. If an individual wants a doctor other than the doctor of the cooperative, let us say he wants a chiropractor, he can resign from the association and hire a chiropractor, or any other doctor on earth he wants to hire. The benefit that comes from being a member of the association comes from the fact that the individual can get medical service at a cheaper rate than otherwise. There is nothing that compels an individual to take a certain doctor. The benefit comes to the member from receiving medical service at a lower cost.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Farm Security Administration also lend him money to pay doctors' bills directly?

Mr. RUSSELL. It certainly will.

Mr. TAFT. I think the harm in it is not so much in lending to the cooperative as in deliberately organizing farm cooperatives, as the Farm Security Administration has done in the past, for health insurance.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may have been done.

Mr. TAFT. That sort of organization has been deliberately stimulated, as against the physician in private practice. If there is no discrimination, and if the Farm Security Administration is just as willing to lend money to pay the doctors' bills of a borrower who is not a member of an association, I do not see any great harm in it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not mean that the Farm Security Administration will lend a man any amount of money to pay doctors' bills; but a borrower may use his loan, within the limits of the loan, to pay a doctor, just as he might pay any other expense. The fact is that when he is in the association he receives the benefit of a reduced rate and an assurance of service. There is no compulsion on an individual to join the association, so it cannot be said that he is denied freedom of choice.

Mr. TAFT. The only question is whether he is or not. Of course, he should not be denied freedom of choice.

The question is whether the Farm Security Administration has, as a practical matter, forced people into this kind of cooperative association. I ask the Senator whether or not that is true.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any case in which that is true; but I would not say it has not happened in some isolated case. I presume that those in the Farm Security Administration at the county level are very much like human beings everywhere. They may recommend their own doctors to the association. But I do not believe that we can afford to write into the law a provision which I believe would have the effect of nullifying the benefits of the association merely because of some abuse of administrative discretion on the part of a minor employee somewhere in the United States. I do not believe that that is sufficient ground to justify the proposed amendment.

The committee amendment absolutely protects the interest of any doctor of any faith or cult if the majority of the members of the association wish him to be one of the contracting parties. It must be understood that the contract is not usually made with one doctor. It is usually made with several doctors.

The effect of the Senator's amendment, if it were adopted would be to say that an individual could join one of these medical associations, and if he were not pleased with the selection of doctors by the majority, he could destroy the association by insisting upon a doctor of his choice. He could absolutely nullify and destroy the benefits to a majority of the members of the association. I do not believe that we wish to go that far.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. It is my understanding that this medical insurance or medical assistance program is a sort of mutual cooperative agreement between the doctors of a community—or, as in the case of my State, the whole State—and the members of the Farm Security Association, who would naturally deal through the Farm Security Administration.

We all know that country doctors have a great deal of money due them from poor farm families. In fact, most country doctors die with a good share of that money still due them. So when the Farm Security Administration came forward and said, "We will lend our members \$20 a year for the purpose of joining this cooperative health program," the doctors got together and said "We will take care of the families." So far as I know, each family in my State calls on its family doctor, as usual. The doctors said, "We will take care of those families. They will pay what they can; and what they cannot pay we will prorate among ourselves. We will divide the loss among ourselves." I believe that is the way in which the program has worked. As I say, the program in my State is on a State-wide scale. I believe that Vermont is the only State which has the health program on a State-wide scale. It has worked very well.

I can fully sympathize with the aims of the Senator from South Dakota. I believe that justice is on his side. How-

ever, there is also a practical side of the question. We hear that if this provision is so worded as to permit the individual Farm Security member to call upon his chiropractor or his osteopath, members of the medical fraternity will refuse to cooperate, and will not enter into these programs. Of course, that is not a very broad-minded attitude to take; but it seems to me that we must look at the practical side of it.

I should like to see some method devised whereby the suggestion of the Senator from South Dakota would work; but I do not know how it could be done. The Medical Association is one of the closest unions in the United States. Its members must abide pretty strictly by its rules, or they get into difficulties. So I would not wish to take the chance, even in order to extend justice to all these people, of depriving many of the other members of the Farm Security Association of the benefits which they are now receiving. The situation is unfortunate. I wish there were some way out of it, but I do not know of any. For that reason, I shall support the Senator from Georgia, although I have full sympathy, as I had a year ago, with the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Vermont that I have endeavored to the very best of my ability to go along with the Senator from South Dakota and be as fair as I could with him and with all the members of the other medical groups, without destroying the health associations. Under the express terms of the amendment reported by the committee, any of the associations which wishes to do so can contract with any kind of doctor. An association can be formed to contract with doctors belonging to any of the various cults.

Mr. AIKEN. That is true in the legal sense; but I still agree with the Senator from South Dakota that the Farm Security Administration leaders would have the final say as to what the vote should be.

Mr. RUSSELL. That might be.

Mr. AIKEN. The members of the association would ask the advice of the Farm Security Administration. They would not consider that they were being coerced, because in a great many cases they would not know what to do.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. First of all, I wish to make it perfectly clear, after what the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Georgia have said, that I am not interested in any practitioner or group of practitioners. My interest is in the borrowers themselves, those who are poor and have to apply to the Government for money with which to support themselves. But if I ever saw an example of socialized medicine in my life, it is the proposal which the Senator from Georgia now makes. I am opposed to socialized medicine. I want the American citizen, whoever he is or wherever he may be, to have the absolute right to say, "I want John Smith for my doctor,

and not some doctor designated by the Farm Security Administration."

Mr. RUSSELL. The individual has that absolute right today. There is not a thing in the world to prevent him from having John Smith as his doctor if he wants him. But if he has entered into a contract with Bill Brown for medical services—

Mr. BUSHFIELD. He does not make the contract.

Mr. RUSSELL. He does make the contract.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. If the distinguished Senator from Georgia will listen for a moment, the contract is made by a majority of the cooperative association itself, and not by the individual. The association as a whole is operated by officials of the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, there is nothing which would require a person to remain in the association. The committee amendment is offered as the result of an earnest and honest effort on my part to go as far as I could to meet the views of the Senator from South Dakota without destroying these very important group-health units which have been organized within the Farm Security Administration. But if the Senator believes that the committee amendment offends more than does the present system, I will be very happy to see that the amendment never becomes law. It can be very easily receded from. I myself will vote against it, and it will not be accepted in the conference.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I am very appreciative of the cooperation of the distinguished Senator in going as far as he has gone; but I do not think he has gone far enough.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think we went a long way.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The decision has been left with the association itself, and not with the individual. I want to give it back to the individual.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not possible to do that, because if an individual is a member of a cooperative association under the Farm Security Administration to buy farm machinery, for example, the association contracts with John Deere, Allis Chalmers, or some other concern, to buy tractors. The individual may want an Allis Chalmers tractor, and not a John Deere tractor; but if he is a member of the association he must take the tractor from the concern with which the association has entered into a contract. He has no freedom of choice. If he joins the association, he knows in advance that he must use Allis-Chalmers machinery, or the machinery of the concern with which the association has a contract. If a man joins one of these medical societies, he knows in advance the names of the doctors whose services will be available to him. As a matter of fact, there is nothing on earth which interferes with freedom of choice, any more than a man voluntarily limits his choice by entering into a contract.

Mr. REED rose.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rose to say exactly what the Senator from Georgia has said. Groups for medical treatment are being organized in my State of Kansas. They are widely organized in the neighboring State of Oklahoma. No man has to join one of them if he does not wish to do so, regardless of whether he is a borrower from the Federal Security Agency. However, if he goes into such a group and thus secures medical attention at reduced rates, he limits his individual choice to the choice of the majority of the group. There is no other way by which group action can be conducted. No man is forced to join a group; but once he joins, of course, the majority, as in any democratic institution, determines the policy. If the man does not like it, he can drop out.

I fear that the Senator from South Dakota is not wholly reasonable in his attitude on this matter, although I beg his pardon for having to say so.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to ask whether the Senator from Kansas believes in socialized medicine.

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That is what the Senator will be getting under this bill.

Mr. REED. Oh, no. Oklahoma is as good an illustration of the operation of group medicine as there is in this country. It is growing in my State.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Kansas that the American Medical Association appointed a committee to examine into this system, and it has been approved by the group which is leading the fight against socialized medicine in this country.

Mr. REED. I received a letter from a doctor who is a friend of mine asking me to vote thus and so. I said in reply, "Yes; I will vote to let you 'guys' have a closed shop—which is more than I would do for the C. I. O." It was a great joke when that letter was shown around.

Regardless of whether anyone likes it or not, we are going to have more and more group medical attention. Its coming is as certain as anything can be. The American Medical Association has been very restrictive in its rules. I am very happy to see that it is easing its policies. I am happy to see it because it is surely coming. I do not need to join a health group in order to secure medical attention and hospital services; but when I do join such a group I surrender my individual choice to the extent of having to abide by the policy which the majority of the group desires to adopt.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment on page 66.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Guffey	Murdock
Austin	Hatch	Murray
Bankhead	Hawkes	Myers
Barkley	Hayden	Pepper
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Reed
Briggs	Hoey	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Byrd	Langer	Stewart
Capper	Lucas	Taylor
Chandler	McClellan	Tunnell
Chavez	McFarland	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Wagner
Cordon	McMahon	Walsh
Donnell	Magnuson	Wherry
Ferguson	Maybank	White
Fulbright	Millikin	Wiley
George	Mitchell	Wilson
Gerry	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, during the last roll call I was called out of the Senate Chamber for a conference with a constituent who has just completed 66 missions in the South Pacific. From him I received a great deal of advice and information in regard to the legislation pending before the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that my name be listed among those reported as present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is in doubt whether the RECORD can be so changed. The Senator's statement will appear in the RECORD in connection with the call of the roll. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment on page 66.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, on page 66, beginning in line 20, the committee proposes to insert the following amendment:

Provided, That, in assisting farmers in the organization and administration of associations and groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice in the selection of practitioners from those available practitioners who are licensed under State laws."

I invite the attention of the Senate to the words "shall permit the associations or groups." I move to amend in line 23, after the words "shall permit the", by inserting "members of the." That would permit not only associations themselves as cooperative organizations, but the members of cooperatives to exercise their individual choice of a doctor if one should be needed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is it the Senator's idea that each individual member of the group may make his own contract with a doctor, and that the group will pay the bill?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is group medical insurance.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That is correct. The person who becomes a member of the group will naturally pay his share of the group insurance. But suppose he is not satisfied with the doctor who is hired for him and wants to employ a physician of his own selection; under the committee amendment he would be required to pay double for the doctor's services.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what I say. The individual may make a contract with a doctor without consulting the

group, and the doctor whom he employs will be paid by the person who employs him.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Under the committee amendment, if an individual becomes a member of an association he must accept the doctor whom the group employs.

Mr. HAYDEN. In order to secure medical services at cheaper rates, the group would contract with one or more doctors in the county, and they would serve the members of the group.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Whether the services would be cheaper or not is a question open to debate.

Mr. HAYDEN. In any event, in order to secure medical services the group contracts with one or more doctors. If a member of the group who is in need of medical services does not like the doctors with whom the group has contracted, under the Senator's amendment he may contract for the services of a physician of his own selection and the group must pay the bill.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No; the group is not required to pay the bill. The individual who secures the services of a doctor must himself pay the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am unable to agree with the Senator's interpretation of his amendment.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. This amendment gives every member of a farm security organization the right to certain medical attention.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; but someone must pay for it. Under the Senator's amendment who would pay for it if the group did not pay for it?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell] to clarify the amendment for the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe there is considerable confusion in regard to this matter. These groups are not all administered alike. In some groups, under the contract with the doctors, a certain sum of money is paid per member, and the members are furnished medical services during the year. In other groups, because of the lack of financial resources, a reduction in fees is allowed.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator permit me to propound a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I am trying to set the Senator from Arizona straight. I think he is in error. If the individual employs a doctor of his own he must pay for the doctor's services out of his own pocket.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. If he hires a doctor on his own account he must pay for him.

Mr. HAYDEN. If that statement be true, and the doctor is not connected with the group, the group is not responsible for what the doctor does. The Senator from South Dakota has said that a person may join the group and expect to receive the benefits of group medical service; yet he is free to hire any doctor whom he wishes, and the group must pay the bill.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No; I do not mean that at all.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. According to my interpretation of the Senator's proposed amendment, only individuals of the group would have the right to employ available physicians. The individual would have a right, in his own interest, to employ physicians from among those who were available. Is that the correct interpretation of the amendment?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No. The word "available" means any available doctor in the community. It does not mean only a doctor who has a contract, for example.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then, I have misunderstood the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I am somewhat confused as to just what the Senator from South Dakota intends to accomplish by his amendment. Is it his contention that the members of the association shall have the free right to employ any medical practitioner whom they choose, and, having used such medical services, and having incurred liability for their payment, be reimbursed from group funds?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No; not at all.

Mr. CORDON. If that is not the purpose, does not every member of every association of this character have a right, as an individual, to hire any doctor whom he wishes to hire?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Yes; if he pays for the services of the doctor.

Mr. CORDON. How would the payment provision operate under the proposed amendment of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The individual would pay for the medical services himself. The amendment of the committee grants the right of the association to contract with doctors for their professional services.

Mr. CORDON. Yes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In my State the association is usually managed by officers of farm security organizations, not the farmers themselves. The situation became so objectionable at one time in my State, while I was Governor, that our legislature passed a law outlawing the organization then existing there. It had been made a target of unscrupulous persons, and its activities proved not to be to the welfare of borrowers. What I propose to do by my amendment is to provide that each borrower may, if he so desires, hire his own doctor.

Mr. CORDON. How would the doctor be paid?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. He would be paid by the person who employed him.

Mr. CORDON. Would that person have any right of reimbursement from any funds of the group, or a right of deduction in the amount of the fee he would normally pay?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Not at all. If he becomes a member of the group associa-

tion he is stuck for his share of the medical expenses. If he wishes to employ a doctor not employed by the group, and goes outside the association to seek medical services, he must pay for them himself. But I maintain that the borrower must have the individual right and liberty to hire his own doctor, whoever he may be.

Mr. CORDON. Then is it the Senator's view that if his amendment be not adopted a member of one of these groups would, if he employed outside medical service, forfeit some other right he had in the group?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Oh, no. He would simply pay for two doctors.

Mr. CORDON. Under the Senator's amendment would he pay for two doctors?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No; if he did not go into the association. It is not compulsory to go into the association at all; but if he does go in then he has got to pay the proportionate share of the association's fee for medical service. If he proceeds on his own and hires a doctor he pays that out of his own pocket.

Mr. CORDON. Then the purpose sought by the Senator is by giving the right to an individual to select his own medical service to permit him also to have such other benefits as the association might provide, but without being compelled to pay his pro rata share for medical service.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No; if he goes into the association at all, as I understand the proposal, he must pay his pro rata share of the medical association bill.

The only point that bothers me is that he does not have a free choice of doctors, but must accept the doctor chosen by the association, which in effect, as I said a moment ago, in my State is dominated by certain individuals or groups, and that, in my opinion, is not for the welfare of the farmer himself.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I do not quite follow the Senator's argument.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from South Dakota a question?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am perplexed, as is the Senator from Oregon, by the situation which we confront under the Senator's amendment. I have great sympathy with his objectives, but let me ask the Senator a question. If a farmer were to proceed with the liberty of choice which the Senator would undertake to give him, why would he not be better off not to join the association at all?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I think he would, but there is a certain amount of persuasion used in connection with the borrower by the Medical Association. It is not coercion; I do not mean to imply that; but here is a man borrowing money who is subject frequently to persuasion to do things which he would not like otherwise to do.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It seems to me that under the Senator's amendment the farmer who joins the association and then exercises his independent right of selection is simply penalized to the extent of his dues to the cooperative association.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The Senator is quite right.

Mr. VANDENBERG. And that he would be infinitely better off to keep out of the association.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I agree with the Senator, and thank him for the contribution.

The point I am trying to make Mr. President, and I want to restate it for the sake of emphasis, is that the same amendment, not in the exact words but in purport, was adopted by the Senate last year in the former Congress, but was defeated by the action of the House. I am offering it again in substance because I believe that every farmer whether he is poor or rich is entitled to a free choice of a doctor for himself and his family. Under the committee amendment—and I am glad it has been placed in the bill so far as it goes—the choice is made by the associations or groups and not by the individual. Therefore, I ask to have inserted the words "members of the", meaning, of course, members of the associations. I am trying to give to each member the free choice of the doctor he wants.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I regret very much to be compelled to reiterate the statement I made a few moments ago, but the junior Senator from South Dakota has iterated and reiterated his statement, and since a number of Senators have come into the Chamber since I spoke I am compelled to repeat

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not understand why there should be a provision that the Farm Security Administration may assist farmers in the organization and administration of association in groups for medical care. Is there any law permitting that? There is an express prohibition under clause 4, on page 66, against the Farm Security Administration making loans to any cooperative association.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will read clause 5 he will find that there is a specific exemption in the case of medical dental or hospital services.

Mr. TAFT. But that, as I understand, applies to the making of loans to individual members. Now, we come to this amendment which seems to imply that, besides making loans to individual farmers to enable them to pay their dues, the Farm Security Administration is authorized to make loans to organizations, associations, and groups for medical care. I have no objection to medical care to a health insurance plan if it is voluntarily formed, but I do not see why the Government should be promoting organizations for medical care. I do not know, but it seems to me that perhaps it would be well to strike out the whole committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am perfectly willing to strike out the entire committee amendment. The committee amendment was advanced, as I said, a moment ago, in an earnest, honest effort to meet the complaints of groups that claimed the medical doctors were the only ones who could

get a contract with these associations. That is the only reason it was brought up.

I desire to correct one statement the Senator from South Dakota made. He said this amendment was adopted unanimously on a legislative bill. It was in a sense adopted unanimously. We had up a bill which was an amendment to a basic agricultural act. I had the bill in charge, and late in the afternoon, just before the recess, the Senator from South Dakota offered the amendment. I did not know anything about the merits of the case. The Senator said something about a free choice in hiring doctors. I believe in that.

So I accepted the amendment and it went into the bill but it was not discussed. When it went to conference with the House it was referred to the department. If the Senate wants to adopt the amendment which gives a member of an association who has the right to quit at any time he pleases and who cannot be compelled to join, the right to contract with any kind of doctor on behalf of the association, through association machinery, it will kill the association so far as other medical doctors are concerned, because they will not sign a contract along with others who practice other phases of the healing art.

The committee has gone rather far in the amendment. I do not think we ought to be asked to go further. We may have made a mistake in going as far as we did, and I am inclined to think we did. The amendment allows the people who want a contract with a chiropractor or an osteopath the right to make it. If we go any further than that, then we are going to deny medical aid to people who have been on this program which has been approved by the American Medical Association because regular doctors will not come in and sign contracts if they are compelled to sign along with a chiropractor. The Senator's amendment would give one person in the association who wants a chiropractor the power to deny to a hundred borrowers who want regular doctors the right to get the services of a regular doctor at the reduced charge which has been approved by the American Medical Association. That is what the Senate would do if it adopted the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. WHITE. I find myself very much confused by the language. As I read it, beginning in line 23, permission is given the association or group to have free choice, and so forth. I take it that refers to an association or group as a unit.

Mr. RUSSELL. A wholly voluntary unit. I do not think the Senator from South Dakota can sustain his charge that people are coerced or impressed or conscripted into these associations. They are wholly voluntary.

Mr. WHITE. I was about to say that, as the language comes from the committee, a member of the association would be limited, or the association or the group would be limited, to those upon an approved list which had been prepared by the association or by the group. It seems to me that when we insert the words "members of the association or group," we are negating the right of

the association or group to make up a list of accredited practitioners, and giving to every member of the group, every individual member of the association, a right to make his own selection.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. WHITE. It seems to me the amendment adds confusion to the situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. As I pointed out a moment ago, it would give one individual the right to destroy an association that was satisfactory to perhaps 800 or 1,000 other borrowers, because he happened to want a particular practitioner of a certain cult. An individual who may desire a faith healer should not insist upon destroying the rights of other members of an association to have a regular medical doctor if they wish to do so. He should retire from the association and get the faith healer as an individual or organize an association of his own.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am of the opinion that we should leave the wording as it was reported by the committee. As I understand, at the present time the Farm Security Administration does help organize these associations, and they are organized with an idea of having a particular group of doctors do the work. It was to get away from that particular thing that the amendment was inserted, so that at least the members of the association would have a free choice as to the doctors to be employed for the association, rather than the Farm Security Administration choosing the doctors for the associations.

I have heard the arguments made today, and I am of the opinion that the amendment offered by the able Senator from South Dakota will not work, that if we are to have associations, then we should allow the members as a group to choose their own doctors, and, as it is stated here, to have a free choice, and the Farm Security Administration not have the right to dictate to them that they must have John Doe or Richard Roe as the doctor for the group.

So I hope that we will at least allow this committee amendment to remain, for, if we do not, the Farm Security Administration will not be stopped from acting, and this cannot be an invitation for them to suggest a doctor, because they are already doing it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what possible right has the Farm Security Administration to tell a cooperative association, to which it lends no money, that it can employ one doctor or another? Why should we not prohibit that? What possible legal right has it to put any such compulsion on an association?

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator from Georgia yield in order that I may answer?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think it has absolutely no such right. The Farm Security Administration has been doing it illegally. It has been, in a way, coercion and intimidation of these people, but the Administration has been doing it, and at least this is an attempt to prevent that

being done and to say to the members themselves, "You members have the free choice to pick your own doctor."

Mr. TAFT. But the words are "the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice." Why have they any right to permit associations? They are free associations. They can do anything they want to do.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Ohio has been in the Senate long enough to know that amendments are usually drawn in the light of the representations made in the committee. Statements have been made that the Farm Security Administration would not allow these people to do what they wanted, so this amendment was drawn in an attempt to adjust the differences, and apply the bill to any group or association wanted by any group of borrowers from the Farm Security Administration. The wording is perhaps a little awkward.

Mr. TAFT. My suggestion is that it seems to me it does no harm, that it advises the Farm Security Administration, which attempts to assume some power over health associations which it has not, to organize people as against the ordinary method of employing their own doctors. I have no objection to health insurance associations, but I do not see why the Government should sponsor them.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not health insurance associations. The reference is to medical aid associations.

Mr. TAFT. I take it to refer in substance to health insurance associations, such as an association one might join and pay a regular flat fee every year and get medical service from such doctors as the association chooses to furnish. I do not see why the Government should promote them as against private doctors. It seems to me that by inserting this language at all we sanction the whole procedure, and impose one little limitation, namely, that they have to employ a particular doctor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we are wasting a lot of time on nonessentials. We have made the best possible disposition of this question, after the fullest consideration. The Senator from Georgia has properly stated the case.

I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio that the whole theory of the Farm Security Administration is to provide a sort of guardianship over and assistance to a low-income class of farmers. In the course of its work it can make grants without any consideration, or it can make loans, and in carrying on its work the Farm Security Administration does give a certain degree of supervision to this class of farmers, and advises them as to crops, how they shall plant, and what they shall do. As a part of that program there have been organized a considerable number of health groups. Most of this work is maintained by money which comes from the Farm Security Administration.

It was alleged that the Farm Security Administration employees, particularly in the counties, were taking advantage of the situation, and dictating too much to these health groups. So the committee amendment does exactly what the Sen-

ator from Ohio wants done, it takes any pressure from the Farm Security Administration off these health groups.

So far as the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota is concerned, it does not mean a thing. It merely would write in two words, and if we apply the interpretation given by the Senator from South Dakota to his own amendment, it makes it perfectly useless.

No man has to join a group or association. No one has to stay in one if he does not desire to. If he does belong to a group, he has to be governed by the group policy and principle. If he wants to hire his own doctor, he can do so whether he is a member of the group or is not, but he has to pay for him himself.

Mr. President, I do not believe that in a long time I have heard so many empty words and seen so much time wasted upon nothing as during the past 30 minutes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to add a few more words to the discussion.

There seems to be an idea that the Farm Security Administration is doing something wrong when it assists in organizing these medical associations, and that perhaps it should be prohibited from having any part in organizing them. As a matter of fact, these medical associations could not be organized at all if the Farm Security Administration did not assist in the work.

In the first place, when a man borrows from the Farm Security Administration, he does not put a sign on his barn saying "I have not any credit anywhere else, and I am borrowing from Farm Security." He does not send his name to the paper as a Farm Security borrower. There may not be another one in 5 or 10 miles from him. He has no way of knowing who the other borrowers from Farm Security are, and it is well their names are not published or made public in any way, because most of the borrowers are honest, and pay back their loans just as quickly as they can.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. When I finish the sentence I shall be glad to yield.

It seems to me we should not in any way object to the Farm Security Administration assisting in organizing these health associations, because otherwise there would be no organization or association, the doctors would not get the money they receive from these patients, and the poor farmer borrowers would not be getting as good medical care, when they themselves or their families are sick as they now receive.

I now yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator stated that there might be one man located at one place and there might not be another within 10 miles of him, who would be in need of the service provided by the association. How are a sufficient number of individuals gotten together, and closely enough together, under such circumstances, to form a health association? Is an individual doctor employed for each person? Does the association, for instance, employ an individual doctor for A, another doctor for B, who lives in the next county, and another doctor for C, who lives in still another county? Or must a considerable number of indi-

viduals be organized in one county to form an association and employ a doctor?

Mr. AIKEN. All I know is how this plan has operated in my State, where it is operated on a State-wide basis. So far as I know, each member of the association calls his own family doctor whenever he is sick. That is evidently done under an arrangement between the doctors of the State and the medical association which has been organized by the Farm Security Administration. I do not know what the dues are now. A few years ago members were loaned \$20 a year which they would invest in medical insurance. If that amount were not sufficient to pay the doctors for their services, then as I understand they prorated the loss according to the number of calls which were made and the charges which were made for the calls.

A few years ago the amount loaned was \$20. The amount may be more now. That amount, whatever it was, very likely was just so much more than the doctor would have received from many of the families if the association had not existed. I know the doctors seem to approve the plan, and cooperate with the Farm Security Administration in working it out. It seems to be operating very happily. I should hate to see anything done to disturb it. I agree with the Senator from Ohio, however, that probably the whole amendment is completely unnecessary and probably inadvisable.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] to the committee amendment on page 66, line 23.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 66, beginning in line 20.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest that the committee amendment be rejected. I really do not think it adds anything useful. Surely the Farm Security Administration cannot dictate to the medical associations, and I really think it would be far better, and would obviate controversy if we were simply to eliminate the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have stated my position on this matter heretofore. I do not think the Senator from Ohio was on the floor when I did so. The amendment was offered merely as an effort to compose these differences. I am not wedded to the amendment, and I will not care one whit if it is voted down.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 66 beginning in line 20. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt and will call for a rising vote.

On a division the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farm tenancy," on page 68, line 8, after the word "act", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 13, before the word "including", to strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000"; and in line 20, after the words "per annum", to insert "and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Water conservation and utilization projects," on page 70, line 19, after the word "periodicals", to insert a semicolon and "construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects in said area."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration", on page 71, line 12, after the word "reports", to strike out "\$3,150,000" and insert "\$3,330,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 15, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$125,000,000, and, of which sum, \$35,000,000 shall be immediately available as an additional amount for the fiscal year 1945 for these purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not wish to offer an amendment, but I desire to comment on the provision found on page 55 which appropriates \$50,000,000 Federal aid to provide school lunches. That appropriation is made in an appropriation bill without any legislation having been enacted to authorize it. Such legislation is pending, but there is no authorization for this appropriation. That is not a reason for making an objection under the rules, because the item was placed in the bill in the House. But I want to call attention to the fact again that the advocates of the school-lunch program have repeatedly promised that they would bring forward a bill to outline the exact conditions of the Federal aid. The \$50,000,000 is for school aid. As it stands, I believe it violates nearly every principle of Federal aid for State and local communities. The States have no control whatever over it. The appropriation is made directly to individual school districts of all kinds throughout the United States. It seems to me that the Federal interest in school lunches is remote. The aid goes to children whether they need it or not. It goes to children of millionaires as well as to children of the poor. It has no direct relation to need.

Of course, the program as originally started was, as I think, a clear usurpation of authority by the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was begun by the distribution of surplus food to the schools for school lunches, and then, when there was no longer any surplus food, they commuted the aid in dollars. I think there is not the slightest author-

ity for it, although the Congress has for several years confirmed the distribution. I do not want to stop it at the moment. But I think that, certainly, before it comes up again next year, we should enact a law; we should determine whether we want to make the principle permanent. If so, we should base it on sound principles of grants through the States, and require some kind of matching by the States in order that they should provide proper school lunches. I hope very much that there will be such legislation before the next year's appropriation is made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there has been legislation for the last 2 years requiring matching.

The Senator will find at the bottom of page 57, in line 18, the provision:

The amount of funds available hereunder for a school-lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia.

I do not want to get into a discussion of the matter, Mr. President, unless there is opposition to the continuance of the program.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator agrees, however, that there should be permanent authorization.

Mr. RUSSELL. I simply wish to say that I do not want to debate with the Senator the necessity of having clear legislation on this subject if we are to follow this program further. I am one of those who think the program should be continued, but it should be continued under a basic statutory act. We are now working in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on what we hope will be a satisfactory bill which will enable us to have the necessary standards and yardsticks. However, I may say that this matter of school lunches has not been handled in quite as haphazard fashion as the Senator from Ohio has indicated, because on two or three occasions the committee has offered amendments to the bill which required matching and established other limitations. We limit the amount of funds which can be spent by the Federal Government to not a greater sum than the cost of the agricultural commodities which go into the food. There are a number of other safeguards and limitations which have been placed around this program by the Committee on Appropriations. That of course does not obviate the necessity and desirability for having basic legislation.

Mr. President, I share the hope of the Senator from Ohio that there may be enacted into a law a bill which will clarify and make permanent this program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, during the Seventy-eighth Congress the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held extensive hearings on a bill introduced by myself and the late Senator Smith, of South Carolina, and also a bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, providing for a permanent school-lunch program. This year similar bills were introduced. I am glad to state that last week, in a conference held in my office between those interested

on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and those interested on behalf of the Office of Education, we practically concluded what should be in the bill. Within the next 2 weeks, at the latest, we propose to have before the Senate a bill providing for a permanent school-lunch program.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I merely wish to refresh the Senator's memory as to the diligent effort made to obtain basic legislation during the last session. When the Pace bill came over from the House, containing authorization for numerous activities which had been carried on without authorization, the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry, of which the Senator from Georgia, the Senator from Louisiana, and I are members, incorporated in that bill a section providing basic authority for the school-lunch program. The bill was reported to the Senate and passed by the Senate. It went to conference, and the conferees of the House refused to accept it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator is correct, as he usually is. However, he should have added that by an amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio the program was limited to a 2-year period.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is true.

Mr. RUSSELL. However, even on that basis the House refused to accept it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 2689 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. REED, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WAR— PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 201,000 additional copies of House Document No. 143, current session, entitled "Further Prosecution of the War," an address of the President of the United States, of which 150,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 50,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the Senate document room.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution. It provides for the printing of additional copies of

House Document No. 143, entitled "Further Prosecution of the War," an address by the President of the United States. This was the address delivered last Monday by President Truman.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Does it contain the usual provision that a certain number of copies be printed for the benefit of the House and a certain number for the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. What is the basis of apportionment?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is usually based upon the membership of the respective Houses. A larger number is required by the House because of its larger membership.

Mr. WHITE. Does the resolution provide for the apportionment?

Mr. HAYDEN. The resolution provides that 150,000 copies shall be available for the use of the House of Representatives, and 50,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) was agreed to.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION—ARTICLE FROM MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read the four paragraphs of a news item published in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune for April 6, 1945.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the article will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

VETERAN THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION ARMY'S MOST DECORATED

(By Nat Finney)

WASHINGTON.—The Thirty-fourth Division, mustered into service at Minnesota, Iowa, and North and South Dakota National Guard armories in January 1941, now is recognized as the Army's most decorated and veteran outfit. Its record was made public in Italy Thursday.

It has more combat days, nearly 500, to its credit than any other division in the United States Army. Even if it doesn't see another battle in this war it will go home with a record equaled by no other division.

Men of the Thirty-fourth, who wear the divisional "red bull" emblem, have won 15,000 Purple Hearts, 9 Congressional Medals of Honor, 98 Distinguished Service Crosses, 116 Legion of Merit Medals, 1,052 Silver Stars, 51 Soldier's Medals, 1,713 Bronze Stars, 3 Presidential citations, 7 British awards, 7 French awards, 6 Italian awards, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 1 Distinguished Flying Cross, 34 Air Medals with 52 Oak Leaf Clusters, 525 divisional citations, 6 War Department meritorious service unit plaques, and 15 Army commendations of the unit.

The division has had 38 months overseas duty. The 21,731 awards received by the Thirty-fourth were accumulated at Algiers, Tunisia, Salerno, Cassino, Anzio, and in northern Italy, where it continues to fight the Germans.

EXTENSION OF SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair) laid before the

Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 105) to extend the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which was, after line 10, to insert:

Sec. 2. (a) Section 4 (c) of such Public Law 603 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a board of five directors, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals who are familiar with the problems of small business. The President shall designate one of the members as Chairman."

(b) Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section, the members of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation holding office at the time of the enactment of this act shall continue in office until five members have been appointed pursuant to section 4 (c) of such Public Law 603 as amended by this section.

Mr. WAGNER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 40 and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and no greater sum shall be available except in pursuance of a direct appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for 'Flood control, general', including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, to be available until expended, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2689

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 19, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year,
7 namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,

1 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
2 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
3 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
4 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing
5 thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture,
6 hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations
9 or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appropriations
10 herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee
15 of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission,
17 or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any
18 prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to
19 damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with
20 respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same:
21 *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required
22 in or incident to research or experimental work where no
23 suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds
24 appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase

1 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
 2 duced outside of the United States.

3 PENALTY MAIL

4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 5 cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, in-
 6 cluding the War Food Administration, as required by section
 7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 8 ~~(1)\$3,238,740~~ \$3,418,670, together with not to exceed
 9 ~~(2)\$27,000~~ \$30,000 of the funds made available to the
 10 Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses,
 11 for penalty mail for said Corporation ~~(3)~~, *and the amount*
 12 *authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the*
 13 *First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal*
 14 *year 1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000.*

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
 17 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
 18 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
 19 odicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law
 20 libraries by attorneys in the field service, ~~(4)\$1,680,000~~
 21 \$1,808,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
 22 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
 23 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
 24 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
 25 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,-

1 500, shall be transferred to and made a part of this
 2 appropriation; and there may be expended for personal serv-
 3 ices in the District of Columbia not to exceed ~~(5)\$883,240~~
 4 ~~\$944,240~~: *Provided, however,* That if the total amount of
 5 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal
 6 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
 7 estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year,
 8 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to
 9 this appropriation and the amount which may be expended
 10 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
 11 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
 12 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
 13 representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
 14 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or
 15 increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

16 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
 19 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
 20 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
 21 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
 22 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
 23 ~~(6)\$450,000~~ ~~\$453,000~~, together with such amounts from
 24 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
 25 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such

1 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
2 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
3 \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
4 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
5 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
6 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
7 of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of ex-
8 hibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display
9 of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation
10 with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies:
11 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appro-
12 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
13 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein author-
14 ized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
15 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such
16 year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom
17 to this appropriation and the amount which may be ex-
18 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia
19 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
20 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
21 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
22 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
23 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:
24 *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the
25 judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion

1 and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of
2 the various agencies of the Department can be more advan-
3 tageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of
4 Information, as the central agency of the Department there-
5 for, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these
6 purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this
7 appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be avail-
8 able for the objects specified herein, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
10 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the
11 Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used
12 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
13 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
14 425): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
15 be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or
16 State field offices or for the compensation of employees in
17 such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be
18 used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

19 PRINTING AND BINDING

20 For all printing and binding for the Department, in-
21 cluding all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services
22 located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere,
23 except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, in-
24 cluding the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
25 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual

1 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
2 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244),
3 March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5
4 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March
5 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to
6 exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sec-
8 tions of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of
9 which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed
10 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
11 gates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
12 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service author-
13 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
14 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) :
15 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropria-
16 tion from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use
17 of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be neces-
18 sary for printing and binding in connection with marketing
19 quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and
20 from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of sec-
21 tion 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c),
22 as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and
23 binding in connection with the activities under said section
24 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses,
25 War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary

1 for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned
2 to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator:
3 *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be trans-
4 ferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso
5 shall not exceed \$225,000.

6 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
8 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
9 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing im-
10 perfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for
11 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
12 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
13 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
14 subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city
15 of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses,
16 and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all
17 other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such
18 amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are
19 provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
20 fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several
21 amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the
22 Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred
23 to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total
24 appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be ex-

1 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
 2 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
 3 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year
 4 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated,
 5 respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the
 6 amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
 7 appropriation and the amount which may be expended for
 8 personal services in the District of Columbia shall be in-
 9 creased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the
 10 Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
 11 sentatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-
 12 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
 13 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in
 17 cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including
 18 not to exceed ~~(7)\$1,838,589~~ \$1,920,079 for personal serv-
 19 ices in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief
 20 of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000
 21 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and news-
 22 papers, as follows:

23 Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing
 24 useful information among the people of the United States,
 25 for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstra-

tions, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized activities of the Department, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,

(8) ~~\$2,010,000~~ \$2,110,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
2 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
3 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
4 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of
5 the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
6 Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State
7 and county land-use planning.

8 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
9 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
10 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
11 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
12 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
13 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in coop-
14 eration with the Extension Service and other Federal, State,
15 and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of
16 statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June
17 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957),
18 ~~(9)\$1,520,000~~ \$1,670,000, together with such amounts from
19 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
20 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
21 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
22 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceed-
23 ing a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and
24 made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That
25 if the total amounts of such appropriations or authoriza-

1 tions for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
2 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, there-
3 for in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
4 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and
5 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
6 the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in
7 such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
8 after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Depart-
9 ment, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements
10 as changed by such reductions or increases in such appro-
11 priations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any
13 expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a
14 report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to
15 be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of
16 apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

17 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
18 RELATIONS

19 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions
20 of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
21 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation
22 with other branches of the Government, State agencies, pur-
23 chasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in
24 the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution
25 of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to

1 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
2 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the em-
3 ployment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
4 and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals
5 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary
6 in connection with this work, \$500,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL
8 COMMITTEES

9 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the
10 appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
11 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
12 United States as a member of the International Wheat
13 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
14 like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agri-
15 cultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appro-
16 priations, together with traveling and other necessary
17 expenses relating thereto.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

20 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
21 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

22 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
23 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
24 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act.
25 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7

1 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work,
2 the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.
3 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February
4 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits
5 of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
6 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
7 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the
8 Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000,
9 in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved
10 August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the
11 benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto
12 Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones,
13 and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
16 the employment of persons and means in the District of
17 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to admin-
18 ister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May
19 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or
20 supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work
21 of the Department and the several States, Territories, and
22 insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus
23 and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county,
24 and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and
25 distribution of educational material designed to increase the

1 effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by
2 the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges,
3 \$697,900, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may
4 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

6 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
8 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
9 of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal
10 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
11 for necessary expenses in connection with the main-
12 tenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services
13 at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
15 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
16 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
17 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
18 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
19 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for
20 services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores
21 of which may be maintained at the Center, and for build-
22 ing construction, alteration, and repair performed by the
23 Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appro-
24 priations and the applicable appropriations may also be
25 charged their proportionate share of the necessary general

1 expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation:
 2 *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the
 3 Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for
 4 the constructon, alteration, and repair of buildings and
 5 improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise
 6 provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except-
 7 ing headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed
 8 \$5,000, (10)the total amount for construction of buildings
 9 eosting more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of
 10 the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of
 11 altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not ex-
 12 ceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as
 13 certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is
 14 greater.

15 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
 16 AGRICULTURE

17 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 18 visions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research
 19 into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to
 20 provide for the further development of cooperative agricul-
 21 tural extension work and the more complete endowment and
 22 support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
 23 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration
 24 of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special

1 research work, including the planning, programming, coordi-
 2 nation, and printing the results of such research, to be con-
 3 ducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary
 4 may designate or establish, and to which he may make allot-
 5 ments from this fund, including the employment of persons
 6 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere:
 7 \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be avail-
 8 able for the maintenance and operation of research
 9 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
 10 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect
 15 the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural
 16 experiment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 22 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 24 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), (11)\$2,463,708
 25 \$3,000,000; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7

1 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
 2 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
 3 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 4 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the
 5 Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section
 6 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a),
 7 extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
 8 Territory of Alaska, ~~(12)\$22,500~~ \$32,500; in all, for
 9 Alaska, ~~(13)\$37,500~~ \$47,500; Puerto Rico, the Act ap-
 10 proved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f),
 11 extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto
 12 Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska,
 13 and Puerto Rico, ~~(14)\$7,001,208~~ \$7,547,500.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 16 with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable
 18 the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 19 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May
 20 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20,
 21 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363,
 22 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and
 23 for the administration of an agricultural experiment station
 24 in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700
 25 may be expended for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of
2 the annual financial statement required under the above
3 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
4 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
5 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the
6 lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Depart-
7 ment in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

8 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
9 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
10 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
11 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
12 \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such
13 products as are obtained on the land belonging to
14 the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and
15 the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be cov-
16 ered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous
17 receipts.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
22 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
23 of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in coopera-
24 tion with public or private agencies, including individuals,
25 the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau

1 of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations
2 concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

3 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
4 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
5 breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the
6 administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry,
7 poultry products, and hatcheries, ~~(15)\$840,000~~ \$855,000.

8 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases
9 of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuber-
10 culin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

11 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
12 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
13 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
14 disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed
15 \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation
16 for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the
17 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
18 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and sup-
19 plementary to payments to be made by State, Territory,
20 county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall
21 take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as
22 compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
23 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
24 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
25 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,

1 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
2 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated
3 no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
4 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
5 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
6 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
7 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
8 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
9 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
10 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
11 animal.

12 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
13 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
14 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
15 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
16 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
17 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
18 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
19 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
20 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
21 diseases, \$999,600.

22 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
23 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
24 ucts, \$7,800,000.

25 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions:

1 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
2 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
3 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
4 factured in the United States and the importation of such
5 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals,
6 \$243,400.

7 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
8 The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12
9 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12,
10 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for
11 which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect
12 sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24,
13 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the
14 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", in-
15 cluding the employment of persons and means in the District
16 of Columbia and elsewhere.

17 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
18 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

19 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
20 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
21 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
22 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the live-
23 stock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of
24 Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appro-
25 priations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed

1 \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease,
2 including the payment of claims growing out of past and
3 future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the
4 States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials
5 contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
6 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substan-
7 tially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied
8 with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the
9 payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on
10 appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value,
11 but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no
12 appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat
13 or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emer-
14 gency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by
15 the United States Government for any animals shall not
16 exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*,
17 That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to
18 control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar
19 diseases in poultry.

20 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
22 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry
24 in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
25 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations.

1 experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, coopera-
 2 tive investigations of the dairy industry in the various States,
 3 for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of
 4 May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)),
 5 and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (e)), relating
 6 to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908
 7 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the ex-
 8 portation of process or renovated butter, ~~(16)~~\$722,300
 9 \$742,300.

10 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

11 ENGINEERING

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with
 14 public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary
 15 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in con-
 16 nection with the production and improvement of farm crops
 17 and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant
 18 relationships, and the application of engineering principles
 19 to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and
 20 methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-
 21 disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds
 22 and means for their control; methods of handling, processing,
 23 transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and
 24 plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduc-

tion into the United States, including explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops, (17)~~\$1,971,400~~ \$1,983,900.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vegetable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control, (18)~~\$252,700~~ \$262,700.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of soil management methods to increase and maintain productivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use; soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use

1 by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
2 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
3 maps, and determination of their potential productivity under
4 adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

5 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
6 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
7 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
8 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
9 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
10 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
11 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engi-
12 neering problems relating to the production, processing,
13 transportation, and storage of agricultural products,
14 ~~(19)\$333,000~~ \$528,000.

15 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
16 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
17 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary
18 of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for
19 other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
20 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel,
21 \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended
22 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
23 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law
24 425).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, independently or in cooperation with pub-
4 lic or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or
5 foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experi-
6 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
7 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the
8 best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious
9 to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
10 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and re-
11 lated pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means
12 of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
13 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
14 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
15 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act
16 (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-
17 144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the
18 Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public
19 Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and preven-
20 tion of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including
21 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase
22 of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

24 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
25 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest

1 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
 2 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
 3 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
 4 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
 5 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to de-
 6 termine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investi-
 7 gations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of
 8 injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with
 9 other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other
 10 arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and appa-
 11 ratus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradi-
 12 cation and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for
 13 investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods
 14 of their manufacture and use and the effects of their applica-
 15 tion, (20) ~~\$2,082,000~~ \$2,114,900.

16 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out oper-
 17 ations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
 18 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato
 19 weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch
 20 elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts,
 21 and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the
 22 enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with
 23 States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the
 24 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
 25 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of

1 such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any
2 infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of
3 February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement
4 of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit,
5 including the interception and disposition of materials found
6 to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal
7 plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the
8 Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), ~~(21)~~~~\$2,235,800~~
9 \$2,390,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
10 shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals,
11 farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided*
12 *further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this
13 appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-
14 potato weevil in any State until such State has provided
15 cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for
16 barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to
17 such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed,
18 or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by
19 individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this
20 purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
21 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
22 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm
23 disease in any State where measures for the removal and
24 destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
25 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal

1 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
2 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
3 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
4 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
5 authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned:

6 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
7 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
8 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
9 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
10 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
11 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
12 except where such trees are located on property owned or
13 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
14 property included within local experimental control areas.

15 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
16 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
17 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
18 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
19 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as
20 amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of
21 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border
22 Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic
23 plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United
24 States and enforcement of regulations governing the move-
25 ment of plants into and from the District of Columbia:

1 promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act
2 of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and
3 certification of plants and plant products to meet the sani-
4 tary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in
5 section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act
6 of 1944. (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

7 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
8 PLANT DISEASES

9 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
10 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
11 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the
12 operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of
13 not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in
14 Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or
15 local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian
16 citizens, \$2,700,000.

17 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
20 hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with
21 other branches of the Department, other departments or
22 agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agri-
23 cultural experiment stations, universities, and other State
24 agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business,
25 associations, and scientific societies, including the employment

1 of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington
2 and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be
3 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,
4 as follows:

5 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the
6 investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5
7 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry
8 to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, micro-
9 scopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,
10 plant and animal products, and substances used in the manu-
11 facture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects
12 and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of
13 insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods
14 for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and
15 the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes;
16 for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits
17 and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to
18 cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the
19 development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

20 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
21 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
22 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
23 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
24 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and

1 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
2 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
3 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
4 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000.

5 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
6 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
7 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on
9 food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

10 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
12 not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition
14 and Home Economics for conducting, either independently
15 or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the
16 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food,
17 clothing, and other uses in the home, with special sugges-
18 tions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization
19 of such products for these purposes, and such economic in-
20 vestigations, including housing and household buying, as
21 have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home,
22 and for disseminating useful information on this subject,
23 \$850,000.

24 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

25 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry

1 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
 2 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
 3 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 4 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
 5 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867,
 6 of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the De-
 7 partment of the Interior for control of white pine blister
 8 rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction
 9 of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under
 10 the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
 11 United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest
 12 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
 13 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of
 14 said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
 15 antine for leadership and general coordination of the entire
 16 program, method development, and for operations conducted
 17 under its direction for such control, including, but not con-
 18 fined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities
 19 and private agencies in the control of white pine blister
 20 rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

21 FOREST SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 24 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
 25 ~~(22)\$820,861~~ \$854,181 for departmental personal services

1 in the District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to ex-
2 periment and to make and continue investigations and report
3 on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but
4 no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experi-
5 ment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United
6 States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper
7 care of the same; to investigate and test American timber
8 and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preserva-
9 tive treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and
10 the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for
11 the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*,
12 That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as im-
13 proved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply
14 or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any
15 such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon
16 which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed
17 \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, pur-
18 chased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more,
19 may be improved out of the appropriations made under this
20 Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed
21 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the
22 Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national
23 forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent
24 erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the forma-
25 tion of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the

1 natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to
2 transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the
3 national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest,
4 report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investi-
5 gations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks,
6 reference and technical books, and technical journals for
7 officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washing-
8 ton: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be
9 expended for the contribution of the United States to the
10 cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union
11 of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber
12 Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

13 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
14 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
15 the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary
16 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as
17 authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
18 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District
19 of Columbia, \$542,000.

20 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
21 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
22 development of the national forests, including the establish-
23 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
24 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
25 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care

1 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
2 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight;
3 the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and
4 maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the
5 proper and economical administration, protection, develop-
6 ment, and use of the national forests, including experimental
7 areas under Forest Service administration, except that where,
8 in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more
9 economical than construction, improvements may be pur-
10 chased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any
11 one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and
12 recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree
13 diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development
14 and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
15 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting
16 on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and
17 appraising of timber and other resources and development
18 and application of plans for their effective management, sale,
19 and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal
20 of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law
21 and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests
22 that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under
23 the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912
24 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March
25 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment

1 of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands
 2 or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection
 3 of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with
 4 the administration and public use of the national forests;
 5 and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, im-
 6 provement, protection, and general administration of the
 7 national forests, (23) ~~\$16,349,100~~ \$16,999,100.

8 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 9 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service admin-
 10 istration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
 11 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
 12 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
 13 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

14 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 15 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
 16 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
 17 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
 18 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
 19 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood
 20 lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricul-
 21 tural production, and to secure the correlation and the most
 22 economical conduct of forest research in the Department of
 23 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 24 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related sub-

jects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~(24)\$520,900~~ \$970,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~(25)\$325,000~~ \$337,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~(26)\$1,001,380~~ \$1,228,900.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable

1 therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C.
2 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,584
3 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for
4 the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the
5 District of Columbia.

6 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

7 To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through
8 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the
9 provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved
10 May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed
11 \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to ex-
12 ceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the
13 Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
14 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for
15 the extension of national forests, and for other purposes,
16 in order to promote the continuous production of timber
17 on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
18 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
19 thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate
20 with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-
21 using industries or other appropriate agencies in the applica-
22 tion of forest management principles to federally owned
23 lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to
24 attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the

1 timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the
 2 stabilization of employment and economic continuance of
 3 forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed
 4 \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended
 5 for personal services in the District of Columbia; the pur-
 6 chase of reference books and technical journals; not to
 7 exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase
 8 of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*,
 9 That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Coopera-
 10 tive Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall
 11 be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the
 12 establishment of such new nurseries.

13 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

14 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Fed-
 15 eral Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended
 16 (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, recon-
 17 struction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental
 18 areas under Forest Service administration, (1) ~~(27)\$4,418,-~~
 19 ~~778 \$7,418,778~~ for forest development roads and trails (in-
 20 cluding not to exceed ~~(28)\$68,846~~ \$98,846 for personal
 21 services in the District of Columbia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for
 22 maintenance ~~(29)~~and reconstruction of forest highways,
 23 which latter sum is part of the balance of the amount of \$5,-
 24 714,222 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942
 25 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public

1 Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all ~~(30)\$5,918,778~~
 2 \$8,918,778, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
 3 able until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation
 4 shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction,
 5 or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and
 6 repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail con-
 7 struction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such
 8 building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authori-
 9 zation shall not exceed ~~(31)\$7,500~~ \$10,000, with the excep-
 10 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
 11 cost of which was ~~(32)\$7,500~~ \$10,000 or more, may be im-
 12 proved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2
 13 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Sec-
 14 retary, and that \$10,200 may be expended for the installation
 15 of a heating plant in, and for other betterments to the Sell-
 16 wood shop buildings in Portland, Oregon.

17 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

18 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
 19 carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7
 20 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the Dis-
 21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding with-
 22 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
 23 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodi-
 24 cals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical
 25 supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the

1 acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
2 and furnishing to employees daily transportation between
3 points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby con-
4 tinued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act
5 of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobli-
6 gated balances of appropriations made under this head for the
7 fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged
8 with the appropriation made under this head in the Depart-
9 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided,*
10 That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed
11 from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other
12 sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such
13 Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into
14 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

15 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
17 the War Food Administration to perform its functions, in-
18 cluding those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310,
19 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by
20 transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private
21 agencies and individuals, other personal services in the
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
23 \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
24 section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public
25 Law 425) ; actual transportation and other necessary ex-

1 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
2 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes
3 in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food
4 Administration, without other compensation from the United
5 States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
6 \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of law-
7 books, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed
8 \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation,
9 and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the
10 District of Columbia; ~~(33)\$13,636,472~~ \$14,986,472, includ-
11 ing \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the
12 absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law
13 applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are
14 continued during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
15 none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the
16 promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments
17 are made against producers or handlers of agricultural prod-
18 ucts, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders:
19 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
20 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
21 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
22 modity ~~(34)~~or, where the producers of a number of com-
23 modities compete for labor, a majority of such competing
24 producers considered as a group, within the area affected
25 participating in a referendum or meeting held for that pur-

1 pose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War
2 Food Administration.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
5 ~~(35)\$6,562,000~~ \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity
6 Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative
7 expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities
8 as authorized by law, including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in
10 accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Reg-
11 ulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U.
12 S. C. 821-833) ; printing and binding; lawbooks and books
13 of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps,
14 and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
15 services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other
16 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all nec-
17 essary expenses (including legal and special services per-
18 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
19 personal services) in connection with the acquisition,
20 operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any
21 real or personal property belonging to the Corporation
22 or in which it has an interest, including expenses of col-
23 lections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
24 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof ~~(36), but not~~
25 more than \$1,600,000 may be expended under this head:

1 *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by
2 this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until
3 an appropriate appropriation account shall have been estab-
4 lished therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a
5 covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be ac-
6 counted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and
7 Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*,
8 That none of the fund made available by this paragraph
9 shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the
10 sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks
11 of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by
12 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable
13 price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1,
14 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8) ; and the method
15 that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit
16 Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its
17 equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location
18 used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used
19 for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton
20 at such average location for the purposes of this proviso:
21 *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the
22 sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity sub-
23 stantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable
24 fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of
25 deterioration or of accumulation of stocks) or sold for the

1 purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or com-
2 modities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of
3 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or
4 commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct
5 uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing
6 claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepre-
7 sentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such
8 commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall
9 be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn
10 at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in
11 making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or
12 wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area
13 than the United States average parity price of corn.

14 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL 15 LAND RESOURCES

16 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
17 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
18 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
19 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
20 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
21 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except
22 the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
23 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed
25 \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including

1 such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs
 2 within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of ref-
 3 erence, periodicals; ~~(37)\$290,000,000~~ \$300,000,000, to-
 4 gether with ~~(38)\$10,000,000~~ \$13,000,000 of the unobli-
 5 gated balance of the appropriation "Parity payments" in the
 6 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, in all,
 7 ~~(39)\$300,000,000~~ \$313,000,000, to remain available until
 8 December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs
 9 under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 10 of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936,
 11 as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 pro-
 12 grams carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to
 13 December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,-
 14 000 for making additional payments on an acreage and
 15 pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes
 16 determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary
 17 for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for
 18 making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of
 19 December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551): *Provided*, That
 20 not to exceed ~~(40)\$21,911,200~~ \$22,911,200 of the total sum
 21 provided under this head shall be available during the current
 22 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for
 23 carrying out such programs; but not more than ~~(41)\$5,382,-~~
 24 ~~403~~ \$6,382,103 shall be transferred to the appropriation ac-
 25 count "Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment

1 Agency” : *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
2 appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to
3 the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive
4 Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay
5 the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees
6 or any State or county information employees, but this shall
7 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of
8 information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That
9 such amount shall be available for salaries and other admin-
10 istrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
11 administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building prac-
12 tices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the Act
13 of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the
14 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (42), *the*
15 *total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be*
16 *\$300,000,000*; but the payments or grants under such program
17 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
18 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in
19 conformity with farming practices which will encourage
20 and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving
21 practices in the most practical and effective manner and
22 adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined
23 and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural
24 Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after

1 the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other
2 administrative expenses except for payment of obligations
3 therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from
5 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
6 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
7 of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under
8 this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be
9 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or
10 any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and
11 making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in
12 carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in
13 the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of Febru-
14 ary 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of
15 any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War
16 Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation,
17 or other agency constituting a part of such Department
18 or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year
19 for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any per-
20 son who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
21 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", ap-
22 proved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
23 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of
24 the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have
25 violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits

1 the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal
2 services or other expenses designed to influence in any
3 manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
4 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
5 of any Member or through the proper official channels:
6 *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this
7 Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent
8 agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance,
9 or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War
10 Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by
11 letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as
12 a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority
13 certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings
14 on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be
15 held and decision made within thirty days after such charges
16 are filed with him.

17 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

18 Administrative and operating expenses: For operating
19 and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insur-
20 ance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended
21 by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,-
22 984,900, including personal services in the District of Colum-
23 bia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and
24 periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the

1 construction of any such building on land not owned by the
2 Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Mis-
3 souri where the State has established a central State agency
4 authorized to enter into agreements with the United
5 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
6 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
7 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the
8 agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
9 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
10 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
11 come effective as to such district, as follows:

12 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
13 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
14 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and
15 water conservation (including the construction and hy-
16 drologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage);
17 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
18 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
19 tions, \$1,063,000.

20 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
21 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
22 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
23 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
24 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
25 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-

tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
\$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
in demonstration projects.

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For re-
search and demonstration work in soil conservation control
measures, including research and demonstration work in fire
control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire
hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500:
Provided, That no expenditures shall be made for these
purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures
shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a
political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title
III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the
employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by
and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of
August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used
during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption

1 by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under
2 and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, process-
3 ing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural com-
4 modities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-
5 ments to such schools and centers or agencies having
6 control thereof in connection with the purchase and dis-
7 tribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed
8 form and, when desirable, for the processing and ex-
9 change of such commodities and their products; or (c)
10 by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch
12 program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States,
13 Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in ac-
14 cordance with school enrollment and need, as determined
15 by the Secretary, except that if program participation
16 in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
17 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the
18 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such
19 other States, Territories, possessions, or the District
20 of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may
21 determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of
22 this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other
23 sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the
24 agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by
25 the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies

1 as established by certificates executed by the author-
2 ized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided*
3 *further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts
4 and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodi-
5 ties or products furnished in the program and that such ac-
6 counts and records shall be available for audit by representa-
7 tives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*,
8 That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
9 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodi-
10 ties and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
11 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other in-
12 cidental costs and expenses without regard to the provi-
13 sions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without
14 regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in
15 said section 32: *Provided further*, that not more than 2 per
16 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
17 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
18 child-care centers. The amount of funds available here-
19 under for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
20 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
21 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
22 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
23 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession,
24 or District of Columbia including the value of donated services

1 and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care
2 centers, or agencies having control thereof.

3 SUGAR ACT

4 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
5 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
6 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
7 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
8 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
9 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,-
10 446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

11 MARKETING SERVICE

12 For the employment of such persons and means in the
13 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
14 \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting
16 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either in-
17 dependently or in cooperation with public or private agencies,
18 organizations, or individuals, as follows:

19 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
20 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
21 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
22 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
23 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
24 dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts
25 and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds,

1 and other agricultural products, independently and in coop-
2 eration with other branches of the Government, State
3 agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and
4 persons engaged in the production, transportation, market-
5 ing, and distribution of farm and food products, ~~(43)~~\$1,114,
6 900 \$1,125,300.

7 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
8 Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other
9 branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and
10 consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of com-
11 merce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organiza-
12 tions, and persons or corporations engaged in the production,
13 transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food
14 products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to
15 investigate and certify to shippers and other interested
16 parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco,
17 fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or other-
18 wise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable
19 farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when
20 received at such important central markets as the Secretary
21 may from time to time designate, or at points which may
22 be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and
23 regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such
24 fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
25 cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

1 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
2 among the people of the United States useful information
3 relative to the standardization, classification, grading, prepa-
4 ration for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food
5 products, including the demonstration and promotion of the
6 use of uniform standards of classification of American farm
7 and food products throughout the world, and for making
8 analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7,
9 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,000.

10 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
11 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
12 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
13 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
14 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
15 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and
16 publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of
17 Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
18 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the ex-
19 portation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental
20 purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
21 \$1,000,000.

22 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
23 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
24 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricul-
25 tural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as

1 amended (7 U. S. C. 499a–499r), and the Act to prevent
2 the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other
3 purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491–497),
4 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
5 amended (15 U. S. C. 251–256), and the Act to fix stand-
6 ards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for
7 fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May
8 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257–257i), \$181,600.

9 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:

10 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
11 of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
12 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
13 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
14 471–476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him
15 by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to
16 cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920–1935), and to carry into
17 effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards
18 Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C.
19 51–65), \$1,042,000.

20 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the
21 Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
22 States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

23 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
24 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
25 house Act, \$507,000.

1 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into
2 effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate
3 interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling
4 and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate com-
5 merce; to require certain standards with respect to certain
6 imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August
7 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*,
8 That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for
9 meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of
10 the International Seed Testing Congress.

11 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
12 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
13 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
14 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

15 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
16 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
17 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

18 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into
19 effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C.
20 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture,
21 sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris
22 greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides,
23 and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes",
24 \$186,800.

25 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to

1 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
2 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

3 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provi-
4 sions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of
5 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
6 1291), \$84,200.

7 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

8 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
9 istration to continue to provide assistance through rural
10 rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United
11 States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans
12 to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and
13 servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws,
14 (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as ex-
15 peditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects
16 under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and
17 (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the pro-
18 visions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as
19 amended, ~~(44)\$22,357,264~~ \$22,720,549, together with not
20 to exceed \$198,000 of the unobligated balance of the appro-
21 priation made to carry out the provisions of said Act, which
22 sums shall be also available for necessary administrative ex-
23 penses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000
25 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706

1 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425) ;
2 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
3 not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and bind-
4 ing: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall trans-
5 mit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with re-
6 spect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects,
7 under his supervision, showing by name and by States all
8 dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with
9 the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of
10 liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

11 In making any grant payments under this Act, the
12 Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such pay-
13 ments the performance of work on useful public projects,
14 Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public
15 land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources,
16 and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5
17 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death
18 compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons per-
19 forming such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not
20 apply to any case coming within the purview of the work-
21 men's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession,
22 or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to
23 receive similar benefits for injury or death.

24 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
25 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are un-

1 able to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
2 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
3 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
4 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggre-
5 gate amount of not to exceed (45)\$67,500,000 \$100,000,-
6 000 (46): *Provided, That in the selection of new borrowers*
7 *for rural rehabilitation loans authorized under the caption*
8 *“Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation” veterans shall be*
9 *given preference.* Such advances shall be made (1) with
10 interest at not to exceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum
11 payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations
12 acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired
13 by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which
14 shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal
15 amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4)
16 upon such other terms and conditions, and with such matur-
17 ities as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall
18 pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all
19 moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the
20 loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon
21 any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such
22 advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount
23 of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which
24 the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
25 have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law

1 in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased
2 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this
3 paragraph.

4 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise author-
5 ized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-
6 tion", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land
7 or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing
8 program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective
9 farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promo-
10 tion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing
11 associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative
12 land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant pur-
13 chasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possi-
14 ble of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the
15 making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of
16 \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative
17 association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment
18 of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in
19 any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or
20 hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that
21 deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator,
22 for the production of agricultural commodities.

23 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
24 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
25 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-

1 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
2 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
3 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust
4 funds by the Secretary.

5 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
6 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
7 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under
8 this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be
9 supplemented by funds from any source.

10 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
11 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
12 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
13 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

14 FARM TENANCY

15 To enable the Secretary through the War Food Admin-
16 istration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the
17 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
18 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
20 nection with the making of loans under title I of the Bank-
21 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937
22 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due
23 the United States on account of loans heretofore made under
24 the provisions of said Act, including the employment of
25 persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said
2 Act, (47)~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,500,000.

3 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
4 with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
5 approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and
6 section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
7 1944 (Public Law 346), (48)~~\$40,000,000~~ \$50,000,000, in-
8 cluding \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may
9 be distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4
10 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the
11 States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to
12 make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the
13 Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of not
14 to exceed 3 per centum per annum (49)*and which sum shall*
15 *not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for*
16 *the purchase of farms of greater value than the average*
17 *efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secre-*
18 *tary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase*
19 *may be made;* and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
20 is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the
21 Secretary upon the security of any obligations of bor-
22 rowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title
23 I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided,*

1 That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance
2 Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal
3 amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security
4 therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize
5 proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans
6 made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance
7 Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the
8 authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the
9 amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obliga-
10 tions which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is
11 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
12 at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an
13 amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

14 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID
15 AREAS

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
17 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conserva-
18 tion in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by
19 aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and
20 utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28,
21 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5),
22 \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be ex-
23 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
2 PROJECTS

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through
4 such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to
5 carry into effect the functions of the Department under the
6 Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as
7 amended relating to the construction, operation, and main-
8 tenance of water conservation and utilization projects,
9 \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
10 able until expended, which sum shall be merged with the
11 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or
12 transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act,
13 including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
14 chase of books of reference and periodicals; ~~(50)~~construction
15 and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the
16 use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries
17 of water conservation and utilization projects in said area;
18 and leveling or otherwise preparing such lands for the utiliza-
19 tion of irrigation water, irrespective of ownership.

20 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

21 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
22 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
23 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

24 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
25 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports

1 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
 2 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
 3 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
 4 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
 5 cals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to ex-
 6 ceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, ~~(51)\$3,150,000~~
 7 *\$3,330,000*.

8 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
 9 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
 10 thereof, ~~(52)\$60,000,000~~ *\$125,000,000*, ~~(53)~~*and, of which*
 11 *sum, \$35,000,000 shall be immediately available as an addi-*
 12 *tional amount for the fiscal year 1945 for these purposes,*
 13 which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction
 14 Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of
 15 section 3 (a) of said Act.

16 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
 19 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
 20 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed
 21 \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending
 22 meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which
 23 matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Ad-
 24 ministration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books
 25 of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and news-

1 papers; library membership fees or dues in organizations
2 which issue publications to members only or to members
3 at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be
4 made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures
5 authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944
6 (Public Law 425) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
7 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
8 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in
9 the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation
10 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per
11 diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away
12 from their homes, without other compensation from the United
13 States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Admin-
14 istration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed
15 \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection
16 with the making of loans under the provisions of the
17 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
18 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
19 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act
20 and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Admin-
21 istration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
22 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
23 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
24 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with
25 not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available

1 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
2 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
3 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of Sep-
4 tember 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made avail-
5 able to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining
6 and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and
7 other organizations as provided in said section.

8 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
9 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12
10 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts
11 of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939
12 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1),
13 July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public
14 Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and
15 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance
16 (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available
17 for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
18 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and har-
19 vesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropria-
20 tion Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public
21 Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February
22 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public
23 Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1,
24 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674),
25 July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944

1 (Public Law 367) , is hereby made available, together with
2 all collections of principal and interest on loans hereto-
3 fore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937
4 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o) .

5 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

6 Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal
7 Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of Jan-
8 uary 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h) , shall be available
9 during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses
10 of the Corporation, including personal services in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers
12 and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the
13 Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of
14 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; printing
15 and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed
16 \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic
17 reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and
18 services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
19 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only
20 for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; pay-
21 ment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses
22 and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of per-
23 sons serving, while away from their homes, without other
24 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity
25 to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis

1 of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of spe-
2 cial services, including legal services; use of the services and
3 facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associa-
4 tions, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government
5 as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other
6 necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for
7 the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the
8 restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative
9 expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be
10 incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions
11 of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
12 1016-1020h).

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
16 pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee
17 of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office,
18 agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation,
19 institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or
20 approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or em-
21 ployee of the Department or of any such bureau, office,
22 agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to
23 make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the pro-
24 visions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2,
25 issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under

1 the Food Production Administration, Production Loans
2 Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the
3 applicant represents in writing and it is administratively
4 determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the
5 production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
6 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
7 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
8 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he
9 could not use the other credit available to the extent neces-
10 sary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock
11 specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to
12 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional
13 Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity
14 of the crops or livestock specified in the application would
15 be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made
16 than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or ad-
17 vance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emer-
18 gency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C.
19 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under
20 bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions
21 specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which
22 loans or advances had been made under said section 201
23 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932
24 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any
25 region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have desig-

1 nated as a region in which the making of such loans or
2 advances is necessary in order to finance the production of
3 crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in
4 such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided
5 for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or
6 advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of
7 financing the completion of production undertaken before
8 July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving
9 the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation
10 of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

11 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law
12 the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Depart-
13 ment shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled
14 and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in
15 the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
16 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
17 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
18 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
19 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by
20 the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
21 tures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
23 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
24 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
25 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks

1 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
2 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the
3 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and
4 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*,
5 That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment
6 Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
7 ation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of
8 Columbia.

9 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
10 the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the tempo-
11 rary employment of translators when competent citizen
12 translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of
13 emergency of persons in the field service of the Department
14 for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment
15 on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the
16 Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty
17 junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American
18 republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for
19 the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

20 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
22 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
23 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
24 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
25 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima

1 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
2 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such adminis-
5 trative or supervisory employees of the Department as may
6 be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby
7 authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affi-
8 davits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee
9 for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advo-
10 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
13 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
14 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
15 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
16 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
17 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
18 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed
20 to require an affidavit from any person employed for less
21 than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the
22 loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment
23 of salary or wages may be made to such persons from ap-
24 plicable appropriations for services rendered in such emer-

1 gency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
2 this section.

3 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
4 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives March 24, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 19 (legisla-
tive day, April 16), 1945.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 19, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE.
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 79

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 24, 1945, for actions of Monday, April 23, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees appointed on agricultural appropriation bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Flannagan farm-labor deferment measure sent to the President. Senate committee reported bill to authorize additional extension-work appropriations.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Tarver, Cannon of Mo., Sheppard, Whitten, Plumley, Andersen, and Horan were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2689 (p. 3725). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 19.

NOTE: In the printing of the agricultural appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, "be" was inadvertently substituted for "not exceed" on page 50, line 15 (relating to "Conservation and use" item).

NOTE: In the table in Digest 76, reflecting the Senate Appropriations Committee action on the 1946 agricultural appropriation bill, there was an offsetting transposition of figures in the "House bill, 1946" column under "Borrowings authorized from RFA for loan activities" relating to REA and rural rehabilitation. The following table reflects the correct figures.

	1945	Budget	House	Senate	Committee bill
Appropriations:	estimates,	estimates,	bill,	Committee	compared with
	1946	1946	1946	bill	House bill
Borrowings authorized from:					
RFC for loan activities....					
REA.....	25,000,000:	150,000,000:	60,000,000:	125,000,000:	65,000,000
Farm tenancy:	15,000,000:	50,000,000:	40,000,000:	50,000,000:	10,000,000
Rural rehab.:	67,500,000:	125,000,000:	67,500,000:	100,000,000:	32,500,000
Grand totals:	871,997,423:	1,030,687,968:	920,135,618:	1,048,930,445:	128,794,827

2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 1984 (pp. 3723-5). The conference report provides:
- Budget Bureau: "Salaries and expenses," \$2,162,257 (House, \$2,227,257; Senate, \$2,004,532). Includes \$445,300, as proposed by the House, for national defense activities. Limits to 4 the number of regional, field, or any other offices outside D.C. which may be maintained.
- Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses," \$8,673,882 (Senate; House figure, \$9,512,520). "National defense activities," \$6,032,000 (Senate figure; House, \$7,032,000).
- Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses," provides that not less than \$171,673 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act (Senate provision).
- Federal Works Agency: "Public works advance planning," inserts language changes, as proposed by the Senate, "for carrying out" the provisions of Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. Provides \$17,500,000 for such purpose (House figure, \$5,000,000; Senate figure, \$35,000,000).
- Public Buildings Administration: Maintenance of public buildings in D.C., \$25,495,000 (Senate figure; House figure, \$26,495,000). Maintenance of public buildings outside D.C., \$11,500,000 (Senate figure; House figure, \$12,160,000).
- General provisions: Makes appropriations available for the payment of expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the agencies but limits use of such funds to 50% of the amount authorized in 1945. Provides that any officer or employee who uses or authorizes use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes shall be removed from office by the head of the agency concerned.
- The Senate provision to appropriate \$4,000,000 for continuation of construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer plant at or near Mobile, Ala., in connection with TVA was eliminated.
- The following items were reported in disagreement:
- Relating to use of furniture in Government buildings (the House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment which requires use instead of purchases, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture);
 - Relating to restoration of veterans to their former positions after discharge from service (the House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment "with an amendment"); and
 - Relating to the filing of a report with GAO in connection with exchange or sale of equipment (the House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment "with an amendment").
- Majority Leader McCormack stated that the conference report "will be the first order of legislative business on Wednesday" (Apr. 25) (p. 3725).
-
3. FARM LABOR. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 106, the farm-labor deferment resolution which amends Sec. 5(k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (known as the Tydings amendment) by adding a provision that the local boards shall, in classifying a registrant, base their findings on whether the registrant is engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort (p. 3726). This measure will now be sent to the President.
4. PERSONNEL. Received from this Department quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1945. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 376).
5. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., urged support for his H. R. 519, to provide for water-pollution control (pp. 3749-51).
6. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged FBI investigation of the larger meat packing houses with a view to solving the meat situation (p. 3728).

expenses; appropriates \$6,000,000 for repair, preservation and equipment, outside the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of four automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$25,495,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$26,495,000, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House for the purchase of three automobiles in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, and appropriates \$11,500,000 for such salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$12,160,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 32 and 33, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Authorizes the purchase of fifty automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of seventy-three, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$25,000,000 for the Federal-aid highway system, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$30,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 35 and 36: Strikes out the proposal of the House to authorize the purchase of an automobile for the General Accounting Office, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriates \$2,769,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,910,445, as proposed by the House, for general administrative expenses, of which not to exceed \$2,488,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,620,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$333,319 for valuation of property of carriers, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$431,465, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of thirty automobiles, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 42, 43 and 44, relating to the Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency: Restores the House language authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$400,000 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$449,825, as proposed by the House; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the House provision authorizing the purchase of one automobile.

No. 45: Authorizes the use of \$7,490,127 for salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,502,583, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 46, 47, and 48, relating to the Federal Housing Administration: Restores the language of the House authorizing the so-called "one fund" provision; authorizes the use of \$10,250,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$10,537,747, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the use of \$2,500,000 for payment of losses, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the Federal Public Housing Authority: Authorizes the use of \$2,200,000 of available funds for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,327,400, as proposed by the House, and \$2,072,241, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the proposal of the House relating to expenditures for representatives at sites of non-Federal projects, amended to specifically restrict the use of funds so received for such purpose or for administrative expenses not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress.

No. 51: Appropriates \$4,100,000 for salaries and expenses, Securities and Exchange Commission, instead of \$4,134,500, as proposed by the House, and \$4,017,250, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 52: Appropriates \$1,054,061, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,065,160, as

proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.

No. 53: Appropriates \$583,207, as proposed by the House, instead of \$549,727, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.

No. 54: Appropriates \$823,410, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$914,900, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission.

No. 55: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$4,000,000 for continuation of construction of South Holston and Watauga Dams and \$3,000,000 toward construction of a fertilizer manufacturing plant at or near Mobile, Alabama, in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Nos. 56 and 57: Strikes out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of not to exceed three automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, in connection with the United States Maritime Commission.

Nos. 58 and 59: Appropriates \$900,000,000 to the Veterans' Administration for national service life insurance, instead of \$1,000,000,000, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

No. 61: Restores the House provision relating to attendance at meetings amended to restrict the use of such funds to 50 per centum of the amount authorized for 1945, except that 75 per centum of such amount may be used for such purpose by the Veterans' Administration.

No. 62: Corrects subsection designation.

No. 63: Provides that any officer or employee who uses or authorizes use of Government automobile for other than official purposes shall be removed from office by the head of the department or establishment concerned, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments in disagreement

Amendments reported in disagreement are as follows:

No. 26: Relating to acceptance of a mural for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 29: Relating to use of furniture now owned by United States in public buildings. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 34: Placing certain restrictions on the use of funds for construction of the Inter-American Highway. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 60: Relating to the restoration of veterans to their former positions after discharge from service. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 64: Relating to the filing of a report with the General Accounting Office in connection with exchange or sale of equipment. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 65: Granting of priorities to veterans in the matter of obtaining materials for building and repairs to dwelling houses to be occupied by them. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 66: Correcting a section number. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

C. A. WOODRUM
JOE HENDRICKS
GEORGE MAHON
GEORGE ANDREWS
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH
HENRY C. DWORSHAK

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House have expressed an interest in when the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill will be called up. May I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he can indicate when it will be agreeable to permit us to call it up?

Mr. McCORMACK. It will be the first order of legislative business on Wednesday. A resolution has been agreed to setting aside tomorrow for the observance of Pan-American Day, and no other business will be transacted tomorrow.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman. I may say that this conference report is not controversial, so far as I know.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I have news of the birth of a daughter to our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RYTER]. I understand that the mother is doing well, but from the information I have the father may take 10 days to recover. I ask unanimous consent that he be granted leave of absence for 10 days.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

TEXAS A. & M.'S PART IN THE WAR

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees Messrs. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, SHEPPARD, WHITTEN, PLUMLEY, H. CARL ANDERSEN, and HORAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial in the Floyd County Times on the life of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1752) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask that the same be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) to amend section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, with respect to the deferment of registrants engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the selective-service local board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort and whether a satisfactory replacement can be obtained, without reference to the relative essentiality of the registrant to an agricultural occupation or endeavor as compared with any other occupation, service, or endeavor; and the foregoing provision of this sentence shall apply upon any appeal or review of a decision made thereunder by a selective-service local board. Such deferment shall be made by said board without consideration of any other circumstance or condition whatsoever; and during the period of such deferment for such purpose, no other classification, of said registrant, shall be made by said board: *Provided*, That no registrant who is qualified to serve in the armed forces shall be deprived thereby of the right to volunteer for such service."

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that is the Flannagan resolution as it passed the House, slightly modified?

Mr. MAY. That is right.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD a radio address which President Roosevelt intended to make at the Jefferson Day dinner.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD by including therein remarks made by Governor Tobin, of Massachusetts, as well as a proclamation issued by him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a memorial adopted by the Department of Agriculture Club in Dallas on the death of our late President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WAR CRIMES COMMITTEE

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special Congressional War Crimes Committee. There is a vital need for such a committee. General Eisenhower's request for Congressmen and newsmen to view the horrors of German concentration camps were an exceedingly wise and proper one insofar as it goes. However, these inspections touch only a part of the problem. The committee proposed by me should do two things in general: First, see that necessary legislation is reported and passed to compel the full and swift punishment of war criminals; second, collect and publish an authentic official report of war crimes and atrocities.

We know that most German nationals now have no feeling of guilt, and disbe-

lieve the reports of Nazi barbarism. In time many people in this country who now view the pictures and daily accounts of torture will forget them entirely or discount them as propaganda. We must see that history does not repeat itself in the nonpunishment of war criminals or in failure to preserve and publicize authentic records of war crimes.

An Associated Press report of yesterday quotes Lord Wright, chairman of the British War Crimes Commission, as saying his group has no actual investigative authority, but acts only on reports filed with them by national governments. Such is largely true of the War Crimes Commission in this country. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

The barbarous March of Death perpetrated by the Japanese on the men of Bataan, the savage massacre of American troops by German soldiers, the unspeakable horrors of Thelma, Gardelegen, Weimar, and Belesen and other concentration camps, as well as thousands of other atrocities, must never be forgiven and must never be forgotten either by Americans or by the nations which committed them. Full publicity and adequate punishment is essential to future peace and civilization.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Daily Missoulian, of Missoula, Mont., under date of April 10, 1945.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and a newspaper article.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee relative to the passage of H. R. 2707.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco Conference and to include therein an editorial from the Saturday Evening Post on the same subject.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

WAR ATROCITIES COMMISSION

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have this morning introduced a joint resolution providing for the establishment of a permanent War Atrocities Commission. This resolution is not to be construed to any extent as competitive with the action of our colleagues who at the present time are on their way to Germany to view the horror camps and

~~DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 25, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, April 24, 1945)~~

~~(For staff of the Department only)~~

~~For index see last page.~~

~~HOUSE~~

- ~~1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2689 (pp. 3797-9). For a tabular statement indicating the actions of the conference committee, see page 3 of this Digest.~~
- ~~2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 3024 (H.Rept. 437) (pp. 3799, 3811).~~
- ~~3. LATIN AMERICA. Several members spoke in commemoration of Pan American Day (pp. 3799-810).~~

~~SENATE~~

- ~~4. FARM LABOR. Sen. Wiley, Wis., urged that the Government make available to the farmers "absolutely needed help" and inserted his letter to Secretary Wickard, the War Manpower Director, and the Selective Service Director on the subject (pp. 3763-4).~~
- ~~5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted Minnesota Power Cooperative resolutions endorsing John M. Carmody as REAdministrator and favoring S. 309, to reestablish REA as an independent agency (p. 3768).~~
- ~~6. RUBBER SUBSIDIES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring H.R. 2347, to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support by loans, purchases, etc., a fair price to producers of guayule rubber (p. 3767).~~
- ~~7. PERSONNEL; TAXATION. Received a letter from the Governor of Hawaii stating that H.R. 534, to relieve Federal employees from multiple State taxation on income and to permit only the State in which such employee is domiciled to levy such tax, "adopts the wrong method of eliminating duplicate taxation" and "would lead to wholesale tax evasion" (pp. 3765-7).~~
- ~~8. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Sen. Brooks, Ill., appointed to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission (p. 3765).~~
- ~~9. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. This bill, H. R. 2603, was made the unfinished business. Majority Leader Barkley announced that the calendar would be called following the disposition of this bill. (p. 3796.)~~
- ~~10. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed with amendment, H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities or on such earlier date as may be designated by Congress (pp. 3770-1). Rejected, 11-57, Sen. Brewster's (Maine) amendment to prohibit the drafting of men~~

over 31 years of age after May 1, 1945 (pp. 3790-5). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 3796).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PERSONNEL. H.R. 2984, by Rep. Celler, N.Y., (Apr. 23) to permit officers of the Army and Navy, commissioned since December 7, 1941, to continue to hold public offices while on active duty during the war. To Military Affairs Committee.
12. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 923, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to create a Natural Resources Board. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 3769.)
13. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. S. 924, by Sen. Cordon, Oreg., to amend the act "to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish and game. To Conservation of Wildlife Resources Special Committee. (p. 3769.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FULL EMPLOYMENT; REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted his address on "Full Employment and Social Security under a Free-Enterprise System," favoring the full-employment budget, the establishment of an MVA, and extension of social security (pp. A2041-5).
15. TARIFFS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Crawford, Mich., including K. G. Pennell's editorial, discussing the conflict of economic interests in free trade and tariff protection for American agriculture and industry (p. A2048).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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ITEMS IN FEDERAL REGISTER Apr. 24, 1945

16. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Board's Special Order 3, postponing responsibility of disposal agencies (Department of Commerce, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, War Food Administration, Maritime Commission, and Department of the Interior (in the territories and possessions)) for care and handling of surplus personal property pending completion of their arrangements for the assumption of such responsibility (p. 4368).
17. FLAG DISPLAY. President's Proclamation 2649, designating May 13, 1945, as Mothers' Day and calling upon Government officials to display the flag on all Government buildings on that day (p. 4285).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Apr. 25: S. Small Business, foreign trade; S. Education and Labor, Federal aid to education; S. Agriculture, food investigation, apple situation; S. Civil Service, improving salary administration in Federal service; S. Banking and Currency, corporation-control legislation; H. Appropriations, war agencies (ex.); H. Agriculture, food situation; H. Education, Federal aid to education; H. Agriculture Subcommittee on postwar economic policy and planning; H. Ways and Means, reciprocal trade act extension.

First Conference Report--Agricultural Appropriation Bill, 1946

[Reported April 24, 1945]

Funds and Principal Language Changes

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate	Conference
		compared	Report
		with	compared
		House	with
			House Bill
	PENALTY MAIL:		
1	Direct appropriation (House cut 10%; Senate re- stored 5%)	+179,930:	- -
2	Limitation on 1946 CCC penalty mail (House cut 10%, Senate restored 5%)	+3,000:	+3,000
3	Limitation on 1945 CCC penalty mail (Senate in- serted)	+12,000:	+12,000
4	OFFICE OF SOLICITOR, Salaries and expenses	+128,500:	+50,000
6	OFFICE OF INFORMATION, Salaries and expenses (bulk mailings)	+3,000:	+3,000
	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:		
8	Economic investigations	+100,000:	+100,000
9	Crop and livestock estimates (wages and wage rate studies)	+150,000:	- -
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:		
	OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS:		
11	Bankhead-Jones (Payments to States)	+536,292:	+200,000
12	Payments to Alaska (Alaska Station Act of June 20, 1936)	+10,000:	+5,000
15	BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, Animal husbandry ..	+15,000:	- -
16	BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY, Salaries and expenses	+20,000:	+20,000
	BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICUL- TURAL ENGINEERING:		
17	Development of grasses in piney woods sections: of the South	+12,500:	+12,500
18	Little-leaf disease of Southern pines	+10,000:	- -
19,Part I:	Farm structures and related investigations ..	+170,000:)	
19,Part II:	Utilization of electric power on farms	+25,000:)	+112,500
	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:		
20	Forest insects (spruce budworm, \$12,900 and phloem necrosis, \$20,000)	+32,900:	+32,900
21,Part I:	Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication	+35,000:	+17,500
21,Part II:	Japanese beetle control	+20,000:	+10,000
21,Part III:	Gypsy and brown-tail moth control	+100,000:	+35,000
	FOREST SERVICE:		
23,Part I:	Aerial photography and mapping of National forests	+400,000:	+200,000
23,Part II:	Range reseeding on National forests	+250,000:	+100,000
24	Forest management (expansion of activities, in- cluding \$300,000 for experimental forests)....	+450,000:	Disagree- ment**
25	Development of grasses in piney woods sections of South	+12,500:	+12,500
26	Forest products research	+227,520:	Disagree- ment**

(Over)

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
	FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS:		
27 & 30	Forest road development	+3,000,000:	- -
	WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION:		
33	Milk order administration (WFO-79)(Budget Amend- ment to Senate)	+1,350,000:	+1,350,000
34	Wage stabilization language--amendment to permit: bringing into a ceiling program small groups of: producers of exceptionally favorably priced crops who are in position to upset general labor market for producers of competing crops in the area	Senate inserted	Senate recedes
	COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
35	Penalty mail funds (See Amendment No. 2)	+3,000:	+3,000
36	Language limiting non-administrative expenses to: \$1,600,000	Senate struck	House agrees
	AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY:		
	Conservation and use of agricultural land re- sources:		
37	Direct appropriation (regular program)	+10,000,000:	+10,000,000
38	Reappropriation from "Parity payments" (regular program)	+3,000,000:	+3,000,000
40 & 41	Administrative expense limitation (State and National)	+1,000,000:	+1,000,000
42	Provision authorizing 1946 program of \$300,000,000	Senate inserted	House will agree*
43	MARKETING SERVICE: Market news service	+10,400:	+10,400
	FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION:		
	Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation:		
44	Salaries and expenses	+363,285:	- -
	Loans:		
45	Borrowings from RFC	+32,500,000:	- -
46	Provision requiring veterans to be given preference in selection of new borrowers ...	Senate inserted	Senate recedes
	Farm tenancy:		
47	Salaries and expenses	+500,000:	+500,000
	Loans:		
48	Borrowings from RFC	+10,000,000:	+10,000,000
49	Provision limiting size of loans: Compromise language recommended by Conferees: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made as determined by the 1940 farm census".		
	WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS		
50	Language authorizing construction and alteration: of farm and other buildings and roads for use of project occupants	Senate inserted	Disagree- ment**

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate	Conference
		compared	Report
		with	compared
		House	with
			House Bill
	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:		
51	Salaries and expenses.....	+180,000:	+50,000
	Loans:		
52	Borrowings from RFC.....	+65,000,000:	+20,000,000
53	Available for use in 1945 (\$35,000,000	Senate	Senate
	immediately upon approval of 1946 Act).	inserted	recedes

* Reported in disagreement, but House managers will move to recede and concur.

** Reported in disagreement, and House managers will move to insist on disagreement

Recapitulation of Changes in Funds

Direct appropriations.....	: +18,291,827:	+12,821,300
Reappropriations.....	: +3,000,000:	+3,000,000
Administrative expenses from corporation funds.....	: +3,000:	+3,000
Borrowings from RFC for loan activities.....	: +107,500,000:	+30,000,000

Other Language Changes (Not included above)

10	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR, ARA: Language in-	:	:
	serted by House which would require estimates:	:	:
	for buildings of ARA costing between \$2,500	:	:
	and \$5,000 to be specifically provided for	:	:
	in the estimates, and specifically approved	Senate	Senate
	therefor.	struck	recedes
29	FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS:	:	:
	Forest highways (words "and reconstruction"	:	:
	added, making funds available for recon-	Senate	House
	struction as well as for maintenance).....	inserted	agrees
31&32	Individual building limitation (increased	:	:
	from \$7,500 to \$10,000).....	Senate	House
		increased	agrees

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6

[illegible]

100

.....

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, honorary professor of the Catholic University of Chile, and a fellow of the Historical and Geographic Institute of Brazil, cofounder and organizer of the Inter-American Seminars at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, the University of Habana, and the National University of Mexico, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Lord God, light of mankind, whose grace will be needed in abundance in the hour of victorious peace, look down with eyes of favor upon the Speaker of this House and all the Members of the Congress of the United States.

Mindful of past service and inspired with hopes for the future, we beg Thy blessings for the President of the United States that he, like his illustrious predecessor, may continue to cherish the rich values of inter-American friendship.

Deeply conscious of our debt of gratitude to the other Americas in a war which imperiled all freedoms, we invoke Thy benediction upon these representatives of the people who are gathered in this celebration of Pan-American Day in order to show their spirit of democratic brotherhood under God with their fellow Americans of the other American republics and Canada. Illuminate their minds, dear Saviour, with the torch of Thy revelation and strengthen their wills to encourage the youth of the land to weld the precious metal of the good-neighbor policy into the gold of world friendship.

This we ask through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2687. An act to grant the honorary rank of colonel to Edward J. Kelly, major and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.

3. Department of War.

4. Federal Security Agency.

5. National Archives.

6. Office of Defense Transportation.

7. United States Railroad Retirement Board.

8. War Manpower Commission.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 2689, an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. It is not presently available, although it has been agreed upon. I ask unanimous consent that I may submit it at any time prior to the adjournment of the House today.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I shall not, is the gentleman going to file the report today?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in order that the House might be advised, there has been a conference report filed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] which will come up as the first order of business tomorrow. I also desire to advise the gentleman as well as the Members of the House that the conference report submitted by the gentleman from Georgia will be taken up tomorrow following the action on the conference report filed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. TARVER. That will be satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 27, 28, 30, 34, 44, 45, 46, and 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 8, 16, 17, 20, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, and 48 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,730,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$906,990"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,888,589"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,663,708"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$42,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,206,208"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$445,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,298,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,649,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$3,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$80,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 22, 24, 26, 42, and 50.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN (except
as to amendment 33),
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
ELMER THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, etc., as they have been adjusted to the action of the conferees on other amendments: Nos. 5, 7, 13, 14, 28, and 30.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, penalty mail: Appropriate \$3,238,740 as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,418,670 as proposed by the Senate, for penalty mail fund for the Department as a whole; and earmark \$30,000 of the corporate funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for penalty mail, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$27,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 4, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,730,000, instead of \$1,680,000 as proposed by the House, and \$1,808,500 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 6, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$453,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 8, economic investigations: Retains the increase of \$100,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, crop and livestock estimates: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$150,000 for farm wage statistics.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 10, construction of buildings: Retains the House provision, stricken out by the Senate, providing that the total cost of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 11, Bankhead-Jones Act funds: Appropriates \$2,663,708, instead of \$2,463,708 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12, Alaska station: Appropriates \$27,500, instead of \$22,500 as proposed by the House and \$32,500 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 15, animal husbandry: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$15,000.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 16, cattle-breeding investigations: Retains the Senate increase of \$20,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, field crops: Retains the Senate increase of \$12,500 for development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South.

Amendment No. 18, forest diseases: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$10,000 for investigations of little leaf disease of southern pines.

Amendment No. 19, agricultural engineering: The Senate provided an increase of \$170,000 for studies of farm structures and of \$25,000 for development of farm uses for electricity. The conference agreement provides an increase of \$112,500, in lieu of the Senate increases, to be allocated between the two projects within the discretion of the Department.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 20, insect investigations: Retains the Senate increases of \$12,900 for spruce budworm control work and of \$20,000 for investigations on the phloem necrosis of elms. These increases will provide a total of \$75,000 for work on the spruce budworm and of \$31,000 for work on the phloem necrosis of elms, with particular reference to insect vectors of the disease. A companion item, totaling \$46,570, was provided in the bill as it passed the House for investigations of the diseases of the elm tree under "Forest diseases" in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Amendment No. 21, insect and plant disease control: Provides an increase of \$17,500, instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate, for phony peach and peach mosaic disease eradication; an increase of \$10,000, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate, for Japanese beetle control work; and an increase of \$35,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for prevention of the spread of the gypsy moth.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 23, national forest protection and management: Provides increases of \$200,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national forests, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and of \$100,000 for reseeding in the national forests, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, range investigations: Retains the Senate increase of \$12,500 for development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendment No. 27, forest development roads and trails: Appropriates \$4,418,778 as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,418,778 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29, forest highways: Retains the Senate provision making the appropriation of \$1,500,000, provided by the House for maintenance of forest highways, available also for reconstruction of such highways.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32, construction of buildings: Retain the Senate provision fixing a maximum of \$10,000 for the cost of any buildings erected, purchased, or acquired, instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 33, administration and enforcement of War Food Order 79 relating to fluid milk and cream sales: Appropriates \$1,350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34, agricultural wage stabilization: Eliminates the Senate provision that no part of the appropriation under this head shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity, unless, "where the producers of a number of commodities compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers considered as a group" within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 35, salaries and administrative expenses: Authorizes \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,562,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36, nonadministrative expenses: Eliminates the House provision, stricken out by the Senate, limiting expenditures for nonadministrative expenses to \$1,600,000.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY PROGRAM)

Amendments Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41: Provide a total of \$313,000,000 for the program, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House; and authorizes a total for administrative expenses of \$22,911,200 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,911,200 as proposed by the House, out of which \$6,382,103 may be expended at the State and national levels, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,382,103 as proposed by the House. The appropriations provided by the House of \$12,500,000 for seeds of grasses and legumes and of \$29,750,000 for the flax program remain unchanged.

MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 43, market news service: Retains the Senate increases of \$8,700 for establishment of livestock news service at Billings, Mont., and of \$1,700 for one-half the cost of special Florida citrus reports.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 44, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$22,357,264 as proposed by the House, instead of \$22,720,549 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45, rural rehabilitation loans: Provides \$67,500,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46, loans to veterans: Eliminates the Senate provision that "In the selection of new borrowers for rural rehabilitation loans" "veterans shall be given preference."

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 47, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48, loans: Provides \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49, limitation on farm tenancy loans: Strikes out the following provision inserted by the Senate: "and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made", and inserts in lieu thereof the following: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 percentum above the census value of the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made as determined by the 1940 farm census."

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 51, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,200,000, instead of \$3,150,000 as proposed by the House, and \$3,330,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52, loans: Provides \$80,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Eliminates the Senate provision that \$35,000,000 of the fund provided for Rural Electrification Administration loans shall be immediately available.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 3, penalty mail, Commodity Credit Corporation: Increases by \$12,000 the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 22, limitation on salaries in the District of Columbia, Forest Service: The motion of the managers on the part of the House will be appropriate to the action of the House on other Senate amendments under the Forest Service.

Amendment No. 24, forest management: The Senate has provided the following increases:

Reforestation strip-mining areas.....	\$50,000
Experimentation, anthracite region.....	25,000
Watershed protection and development, western areas.....	75,000
Experimental forests, Southeast.....	300,000

The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 26, forest products: The Senate amendment appropriates \$1,228,900, instead of \$1,001,380 as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 42, Triple-A farm program for 1946: The Senate amendment provides that the total expenditures under such program shall not exceed \$300,000,000. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 50, relating to the appropriation for "Water conservation and utilization projects" under the Case-Wheeler Act: The Senate amendment makes the appropriation available for the construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN

(except as to Amendment 33),
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 59]

Anderson, N. Mex.	Gore	Ploeser
Andresen, August H.	Gorski	Powell
Baldwin, N. Y.	Granahan	Price, Fla.
Barrett, Pa.	Green	Quinn
Barry	Griffiths	Rabin
Beall	Gross	Rains
Bender	Gwinn, N. Y.	Rayfiel
Bennett, Mo.	Hall	Reece, Tenn.
Bland	Leonard W.	Reed, N. Y.
Bloom	Hancock	Rich
Bradley, Mich.	Hartley	Richards
Bradley, Pa.	Havener	Robinson, Utah
Buckley	Heffernan	Rockwell
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	Rodgers, Pa.
Byrne, N. Y.	Herter	Rodgers, N. Y.
Campbell	Hobbs	Ryter
Canfield	Holmes, Mass.	Sabath
Cannon, Fla.	Holmes, Wash.	Savage
Chapman	Howell	Shafer
Chenoweth	Izac	Sharp
Chiperfield	Jackson	Short
Clark	Kefauver	Slaughter
Clements	Kelley, Pa.	Somers, N. Y.
Cochran	Kerr	Stewart
Cole, Mo.	Kopplemann	Talle
Cooley	Kunkel	Taylor
Curley	Latham	Thomas, N. J.
D'Alesandro	Luce	Thomason
Daughton, Va.	Lynch	Vorys, Ohio
Dawson	McGlinchey	Wadsworth
Dirksen	Maloney	Walter
Domengeaux	Manasco	Weaver
Doyle	Marcantonio	Weichel
Eaton	May	Weiss
Fellows	Morgan	West
Fuller	Morrison	White
Fulton	Mott	Wilson
Gardner	Pace	Winter
Gillette	Peterson, Fla.	Wolfenden, Pa.
	Pfeifer	Wolverton, N. J.
	Philbin	Worley

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 311 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 437) which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. JONES reserved all points of order on the bill.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House today and tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN.]

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we gather today for the sole purpose of commemorating Pan-American Day, we do so with a spirit of sadness in realization of the great shock and bereavement to this country, and to the world, and certainly to the Americas, which caused its postponement from Saturday a week ago, 2 days after our great President Roosevelt was called to his well-earned reward and rest.

Pan-American Day commemorates the political, economic, and spiritual unity of the Americas based on the doctrine of absolute juridical equality and respect for the sovereignty of each.

April 14 was selected as Pan-American Day for two particular reasons. That was the day on which the first American Conference convened in 1890 and the day on which the Pan American Union was formed. There was another reason, however, indicated in the excellent prayer we heard this morning, when reference was made to children. It was anticipated, and rightly so, that Pan-American Day would be very generally commemorated in the schools. Not only are the schools of the Americas in session on April 14 but the climate in most of these countries is such that outdoor exercises may be indulged in if desired. Those were the two reasons for the selection of that particular day.

Commencing with the celebration of the next year, 1931, it has been more generally celebrated in the United States and in all of the Americas with the passage of the years, and possibly even more generally during this great holocaust which has been inflicted upon the world during the past 5 or 6 years. Last year there occurred in the Chamber of Deputies of Chile a very gala celebration. President Castellblanco of that Chamber who originated the idea and who is now Chilean Ambassador to Mexico, invited the Speaker and one other Member of all of the American Houses of Representatives or Chambers of Deputies, to participate in that occasion. It was the good fortune of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] and myself to have been selected to represent this House and this country. As I say, it was a gala occasion. We thoroughly enjoyed our participation in it. We feel that much good was accomplished by it, and I indulge the hope that the day is not too far distant when this House may enjoy a similar commemoration.

The theme for this, the fifteenth anniversary of Pan-American Day, is "The Peoples of America—Independent—Interdependent—Neighbors in a World of Neighbors."

In 1936, the lamented President Roosevelt said at a Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro:

The independence of nations is the major premise upon which the whole system of inter-American relations is based. No nation can live entirely alone. No people is sufficient unto itself.

In proclaiming Pan-American Day this year, Mayor Burke, of Cleveland, very appropriately said:

Nature has made us neighbors. Let good will and cooperation make us good neighbors.

There are so many reasons for the solidarity of the Americas that it is rather difficult to select from among them. However, it occurs to me to mention the reciprocal character of their economies and the close parallel of their political evolution. As you well know, they were all at one time colonies of European states. The basis of the revolutions which caused their independence was practically the same. Those revo-

tutions were based on the dissatisfaction of the peoples of the colonies with the economic, political, and intellectual restrictions of the mother countries.

The Constitution of the United States, this Nation having been the first independent one established in this hemisphere, very naturally, I suppose, has served as a model for the charters of the other Americas. When they became independent, every one of those 21 republics established a republican form of government, very similar to our own. Even today, despite the natural differences of opinion which might cause the people of one country to define democratic processes somewhat differently from those of another, just as our dispositions and habits are different, it is a fact that all the Americas are at this moment living under practically the same form of republican government. They all have excellent and common reasons to make sure that this form of government be maintained in their respective countries.

With that background it is not at all unnatural that the statesmen of the Americas have been internationally minded. It was quite natural for President Monroe, when promulgating the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, despite the fact that he naturally had in mind first the welfare of his own country, to be also thinking of that of the other American countries. It was equally so for the activities of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, to have spread throughout South America and not be confined to his native Venezuela. To illustrate, I have never visited the present Venezuela, but I saw Simón Bolívar's home in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, which has been made a national shrine. I stopped twice in the Hotel Bolívar, the main hotel in Lima, the capital of Peru. I saw in the square of that beautiful city a monument to Bolívar, as I did in Chile and in every single other South American country I visited. In other words, if anyone ever did, that great warrior and statesman certainly earned the title which became his, "the Liberator."

It is most interesting to me, as it will be to you, I am sure, to reflect on the fact, as a further illustration of Simón Bolívar's influence, and how it came on down through the years that at this moment those wonderful troops of ours on Okinawa are commanded, as they have been since the invasion on Easter morning, by Lt. Gen. Simon Bolívar Buckner, Jr. In South America he would be called Lt. Gen. Simón Bolívar Buckner, Jr., because his father, also a great American general, even though he did experience an unsuccessful fling in politics there after on the Palmer-Buckner ticket, was named for the Liberator, Simón Bolívar. This great general of ours, being a junior, also bears his name.

I know General Buckner personally. In view of that fact and my natural interest, I wish to heartily congratulate him and express my great appreciation of the magnificent work the Tenth Army has done on Okinawa under his able leadership; and then I would indulge the hope, and reverent prayer, in which I know I will be joined by every person in this Chamber, for his similar future success. The nearest American troops to

Japan, I wish not only General Buckner, but every officer, noncommissioned officer, and private under him, Godspeed, rapid progress, and early entrance into Tokyo.

I spoke of the reciprocal character of their economics. There is no one of the American countries that produces everything it needs, but the Americas produce practically everything they all need. Stated in another way, there is no one of the American countries that is self-sufficient, whereas the Americas are practically self-sufficient. As an illustration, where would we have been in this war—I mean the United States—but for the magnificent cooperation of our sister American republics? Where without the tin of Bolivia? Where without the copper of Chile and Peru? Where without the quinine of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia? And incidentally where without those bases and that lifeline down through Brazil when we went over into Africa, to say nothing of the magnificent Brazilian Expeditionary Force which has fought as a part of General Clark's Army in Italy for so long. These are merely illustrations of the great contributions all of the Americas have made to this war effort.

The degree of economic development in each of the Americas is, of course, different; some have developed to a much greater extent than others. That will continue. What it behooves us all to do is to see that the development of all of the Americas continues apace until at least something like full advantage of the great possibilities of every one of those great countries is taken. While all countries must and will do their part, I am impressed that it is the duty of the United States to take the lead in fostering this development not only within our borders but throughout this hemisphere.

Back in 1906, also at Rio de Janeiro, at the Third American Congress, Elihu Root said:

There is not one of all our countries that cannot benefit the others; there is not one that cannot receive benefit from the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace, and the happiness of all.

The American system of international relations had its foundation more than 100 years ago. It took more tangible form more than 50 years ago, and today, particularly after Mexico City, it has reached a degree of development which is outstanding in the history of the world. Let us hope and pray and believe that it will continue so. Despite the comparatively slow progress of pan-Americanism for more than a hundred years, it remained for the leadership of two of our great Americans, about both of whom we feel sad today, to really accelerate the movement. I refer to our lamented late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and to former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whom I regret to state is still too ill to attend the San Francisco Conference. They formulated the good-neighbor policy back in 1933, the greatest step toward continued good relations between the Americas that ever has occurred or can ever occur. And may I in passing indulge in another statement, with which I feel sure you will all agree. I know you all regret that

Mr. Hull has not been able to go to San Francisco and am equally confident that you join me now in the hope and the reverent prayer that his improvement will progress at such a rapid rate that the time is not far distant when he may join his colleagues at San Francisco and indulge in the great contribution he is so capable of making toward the success of that conference, in which we are all so greatly interested.

One of the first and most productive implementations of the good-neighbor policy, which policy, you understand, though promulgated by the United States was readily agreed to by all the other Americas, was the withdrawal of the marines from Haiti under the provision of this policy that henceforth no American republic would interfere with the internal affairs of another.

This reminds me of an interesting experience. When the boat on which I was proceeding to Panama docked for several hours at Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, in 1939—I believe it was in August—we immediately learned that they were celebrating a national holiday—an outstanding fete day—and were at first somewhat disappointed that the stores would be closed. This disappointment was soon alloyed, however, by the realization that, though we would not become acquainted with the shops, we were seeing practically the entire population in the streets. Among other things, we saw the President of Haiti in silk hat and frock coat personally raising his country's flag to the top of the flag pole near his palace. Were they celebrating their original liberation from the French? Were they celebrating their second liberation from that country? Was it a celebration of the conclusion of one of their numerous conflicts with their neighbor on the same island? No; they were celebrating the day on which the United States marines were withdrawn.

When I ran for Congress the first time against an able former Member of this body, a distinguished gentleman and a great Congressman, he had not had opposition, unfortunately for him, for 20 years. In fact he had not had opposition since he defeated one of the greatest and most lovable Speakers who ever presided over this House, Speaker Bankhead, of Alabama, who came to the House 2 years later from a new district. As I say, my predecessor had had no opposition from that time until when I opposed him. Naturally he had somewhat grown away from his district, as we all will during 20 years without opposition, or, as there is great danger of our doing, at least. I see the gentleman from Alabama over there who believes he will be here for 20 years without opposition and probably does not agree with my statement. I hope he is correct as far as his case is concerned. But there is danger of it anyway. My predecessor naturally had grown somewhat away from his people during those years. So I sounded forth from every stump in the district with this inquiry: "How can you represent people when you do not know them?" Of course, at that time I did not realize that the magnitude of the depression and the war which was unfortunately

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
1946

APRIL 24, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

MR. TARVER, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2689]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 27, 28, 30, 34, 44, 45, 46, and 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 8, 16, 17, 20, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, and 48 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,730,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$906,990; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,888,589; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,663,708; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$42,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,206,208; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$445,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,298,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,649,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: *and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than fifteen per centum above the*

census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$80,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 22, 24, 26, 42, and 50.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN (except
as to Amendment 33),
WALT HORAN;
Managers on the part of the House.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
ELMER THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, etc., as they have been adjusted to the action of the conferees on other amendments: Nos. 5, 7, 13, 14, 28, and 30.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, penalty mail: Appropriate \$3,238,740 as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,418,670 as proposed by the Senate, for penalty mail fund for the Department as a whole; and earmark \$30,000 of the corporate funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for penalty mail, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$27,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 4, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,730,000, instead of \$1,680,000 as proposed by the House, and \$1,808,500 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 6, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$453,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 8, economic investigations: Retains the increase of \$100,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, crop and livestock estimates: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$150,000 for farm wage statistics.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 10, construction of buildings: Retains the House provision, stricken out by the Senate, providing that the total cost of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 11, Bankhead-Jones Act funds: Appropriates \$2,663,708, instead of \$2,463,708 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12, Alaska station: Appropriates \$27,500, instead of \$22,500 as proposed by the House and \$32,500 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 15, animal husbandry: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$15,000.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 16, cattle-breeding investigations: Retains the Senate increase of \$20,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, field crops: Retains the Senate increase of \$12,500 for development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South.

Amendment No. 18, forest diseases: Eliminates the Senate increase of \$10,000 for investigations of little leaf disease of southern pines.

Amendment No. 19, agricultural engineering: The Senate provided an increase of \$170,000 for studies of farm structures and of \$25,000 for development of farm uses for electricity. The conference agreement provides an increase of \$112,500, in lieu of the Senate increases, to be allocated between the two projects within the discretion of the Department.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 20, insect investigations: Retains the Senate increases of \$12,900 for spruce budworm control work and of \$20,000 for investigations on the phloem necrosis of elms. These increases will provide a total of \$75,000 for work on the spruce budworm and of \$31,000 for work on the phloem necrosis of elms, with particular reference to insect vectors of the disease. A companion item, totaling \$46,570, was provided in the bill as it passed the House for investigations of the diseases of the elm tree under "Forest diseases" in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Amendment No. 21, insect and plant disease control: Provides an increase of \$17,500, instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate, for phony peach and peach mosaic disease eradication; an increase of \$10,000, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate, for Japanese beetle control work; and an increase of \$35,000, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate, for prevention of the spread of the gypsy moth.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 23, national forest protection and management: Provides increases of \$200,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national forests, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and

of \$100,000 for reseeding in the national forests, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, range investigations: Retains the Senate increase of \$12,500 for development of grasses for growth in the piney woods section of the South.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendment No. 27, forest development roads and trails: Appropriates \$4,418,778 as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,418,778 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29, forest highways: Retains the Senate provision making the appropriation of \$1,500,000, provided by the House for maintenance of forest highways, available also for reconstruction of such highways.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32, construction of buildings: Retain the Senate provision fixing a maximum of \$10,000 for the cost of any buildings erected, purchased, or acquired, instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 33, administration and enforcement of War Food Order 79 relating to fluid milk and cream sales: Appropriates \$1,350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34, agricultural wage stabilization: Eliminates the Senate provision that no part of the appropriation under this head shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity, unless, "where the producers of a number of commodities compete for labor, a majority of such competing producers considered as a group" within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendment No. 35, salaries and administrative expenses: Authorizes \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,562,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36, nonadministrative expenses: Eliminates the House provision, stricken out by the Senate, limiting expenditures for nonadministrative expenses to \$1,600,000.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY PROGRAM)

Amendments Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41: Provide a total of \$313,000,000 for the program, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House; and authorizes a total for administrative expenses of \$22,911,200 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,911,200 as proposed by the House, out of which \$6,382,103 may be expended at the State and national levels, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,382,103 as proposed by the House. The appropriations provided by the House of \$12,500,000

for seeds of grasses and legumes and of \$29,750,000 for the flax program remain unchanged.

MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 43, market news service: Retains the Senate increases of \$8,700 for establishment of livestock news service at Billings, Mont., and of \$1,700 for one-half the cost of special Florida citrus reports.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 44, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$22,357,264 as proposed by the House, instead of \$22,720,549 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45, rural rehabilitation loans: Provides \$67,500,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46, loans to veterans: Eliminates the Senate provision that "in the selection of new borrowers for rural rehabilitation loans" "veterans shall be given preference".

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 47, administrative expenses: Appropriates \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48, loans: Provides \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49, limitation on farm tenancy loans: Strikes out the following provision inserted by the Senate:

and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said Act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average efficient farm management unit, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made.

and inserts in lieu thereof the following:

and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made as determined by the 1940 farm census.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 51, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,200,000, instead of \$3,150,000 as proposed by the House, and \$3,330,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52, loans: Provides \$80,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$125,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Eliminates the Senate provision that \$35,000,000 of the fund provided for Rural Electrification Administration loans shall be immediately available.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 3, penalty mail, Commodity Credit Corporation: Increases by \$12,000 the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 22, limitation on salaries in the District of Columbia, Forest Service: The motion of the managers on the part of the House will be appropriate to the action of the House on other Senate amendments under the Forest Service.

Amendment No. 24, forest management: The Senate has provided the following increases:

Reforestation strip-mining areas.....	\$50, 000
Experimentation, anthracite region.....	25, 000
Watershed protection and development, western areas.....	75, 000
Experimental forests, Southeast.....	300, 000

The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 26, forest products: The Senate amendment appropriates \$1,228,900, instead of \$1,001,380 as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 42, Triple-A farm program for 1946: The Senate amendment provides that the total expenditures under such program shall not exceed \$300,000,000. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 50, relating to the appropriation for "Water conservation and utilization projects" under the Case-Wheeler Act: The Senate amendment makes the appropriation available for the construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN (except
as to Amendment 33),
WALT HORAN,
Managers on the part of the House.

○

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 26, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, April 25, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill and acted on items in disagreement. H. committee reported Interior's appropriation bill. Both Houses completed action on the independent offices appropriation bill. Senate passed the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill. The President approved the first deficiency and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bills.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill and acted upon amendments in disagreement as follows (pp. 3848-):

Agreed to Rep. Tarver's (Ga.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment providing \$12,000 additional for CCC's 1945 penalty-mail costs (p. 3851);

Rep. Colmer's (Miss.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment providing \$970,900 for forest management research at forest experiment stations and elsewhere by a 233-94 vote (pp. 3851-6);

Rep. Tarver's motion to recede from disagreement in the Senate amendment and agree to it with an amendment providing \$842,861 instead of \$854,181 for FS salaries and expenses in D.C. (p. 3856);

Rep. Keefe's (Wis.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment providing \$1,228,900 for forest products tests at the Forest Products Laboratory by a 168-143 vote (pp. 3856-60); and

Rep. Tarver's motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment providing for a \$300,000,000 1946 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices under AAA "Conservation and Use" (p. 3860); and

Rep. Tarver's motion to insist upon disagreement to the Senate amendment to insert language authorizing construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for use of water-conservation-and-utilization-project occupants, after rejecting, 7-62, Rep. Case's (S.Dak.) preferential motion to recede and concur with an amendment striking out the reference to farm and other buildings (pp. 3860-1).

Reps. Murray, Wis., Andersen, Minn., and Harness, Ind., discussed the milk situation, and Rep. Harness criticized CCC's destruction of "spoiled" milk in Indiana and inserted correspondence on this subject (pp. 3849-51).

2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 3024, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee (see Digest 80), includes appropriations for soil and moisture conservation on Interior Department lands, Bonneville Power Administration, Office of Fishery Coordination, Southwestern Power Administration, Grazing Service, General Land Office, agricultural work with Indians, Bureau of Reclamation (including water conservation and utilization projects), Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Virgin Islands agricultural experiment Station.

Excerpts from committee report on the bill:

Food production. "The increase of nearly four and a half million dollars over the 1945 appropriation total is attributable almost entirely to the necessity for providing increased funds for the completion of reclamation projects which will be of value in the food-production program of the Department, and it is believed completion of these projects will play an important and essential part in meeting the ever-increasing demand for more food for ourselves and our allies."

Employee suggestions. "In denying a request...for payment of awards for suggestions..., the committee expresses disapproval of the action of the Department in using funds appropriated for other purposes for...payment of such awards. ...the payment of awards for 'music in cafeteria during lunch hours' and several similar suggestions, for which awards have been made, indicate the impracticability of the program."

Soil conservation. "While the committee is of the opinion that this work is important and of real value, it does not believe that an expansion of nearly 50 percent can be justified and that such expansion should be deferred until the manpower shortage has abated."

Grazing Service. "The committee is of the opinion that, with the exception of increases for within-grade promotions and reallocations, additional funds cannot be justified from any standpoint...The committee is convinced that the Grazing Service has become so top-heavy that it is virtually impossible for it to function appropriately as was originally planned."

Research. "In connection with the agricultural experiment station in the Virgin Islands which was the subject of much criticism and some condemnation on the part of the committee last year, the committee is pleased to report that there has been a marked improvement in conditions and change of policy. All research and experimental work has been eliminated and the program is to give direct aid to farmers of the islands in an effort to improve farm practices, etc."

Began general debate on this bill, H.R. 3024 (pp. 3862-82). Rep. Johnson, Okla., discussed the bill's provisions (pp. 3862-7). Rep. Jones, Ohio, criticized the Budget Bureau allowance of "extraordinary requests" for funds and the growth of the Interior Department, stating, "This is a graphic picture of bureaucracy in action" (pp. 3868-9). Rep. Murdock, Ariz., discussed reclamation and H.R. 520, to give preference to ex-servicemen on lands irrigated by the Reclamation Bureau (pp. 3878-80). Rep. Savage, Wash., discussed the electrification work of the power agencies (pp. 3881-2).

3. TRANSPORTATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 694, relating to the movement of Government traffic (pp. 3062, 3884).

SENATE

4. EXTENSION WORK. Passed over without objection S. 383, to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work (3824).

Sen. Hill, Ala., stated, "It is the intention to proceed with the consideration of" S. 383 tomorrow (p. 3826).

on such an investigation. Therefore, if after studying whatever report I receive, I conclude that a white-wash has happened, which I naturally very much hope will not occur, my belief in the correctness of this conclusion will prompt me to wish to pursue the matter further. In this event, I shall request permission of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], to appear before his subcommittee when next an appropriation for the Federal Housing Administration is under consideration and shall probably also request him to yield me sufficient time to lay all of the facts before the House when the next bill which appropriates funds for this Agency reaches the floor.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: On page 22, line 11, after the word "buildings", insert "Provided further, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings may, in his discretion, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, accept on behalf of the United States for installation in the United States Post Office Building at Kennebunkport, Maine, a mural, contributed by public-spirited citizens of the town of Kennebunkport, Maine, depicting, historically, the shipbuilding and seafaring activities of that community."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29: On page 23, line 13, insert the following: "Provided, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 29, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 30, line 17, after the word "expended," insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the appropriation made in this paragraph for use in any cooperating country shall be available for obligation or expenditure unless said cooperating country executes a written agreement that it will impose no restrictions on the use of the highway, nor levy directly or indirectly any tax or charge for such use, by traffic or vehicles from any other country that do not apply with equal force to the like use of the highway by traffic or vehicles of the cooperating country."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment

of the Senate No. 34, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: On page 66, line 15, insert the following:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has within 90 days after his discharge or within not more than 1 year after relief from hospitalization continuing after said discharge made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 60 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 64: Page 71, line 5, after the word "therefor", insert "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing and a copy filed with the General Accounting Office."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 64 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 64 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 64: Page 76, line 11, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 215. In order to enable persons who have served 90 days or more in the land or

naval forces during the present war, and who have been honorably discharged from such service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 65 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 3 and 4 of said amendment, strike out the words "been honorably discharged from such service" and insert in lieu thereof "satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me that that is an extremely wise provision. I am very glad it is in the bill. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not think it would be very helpful if the Veterans' Administration was a department of veterans' affairs, with a Cabinet head, in order that matters so necessary for the veterans may be taken up at Cabinet meetings. The head of the Veterans' Administration should sit in with the President and Cabinet at all meetings. Every department in the Government has and will have something to do with veterans. Now you have an out-moded building, out-moded procedure, red tape, antiquated processes all around. I think the only solution will be a department of veterans' affair with a Cabinet head.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will say to the gentlewoman I am one of the Members of the House who feels that the Veterans' Administration, while it has a very stupendous task to deal with, especially in the coming months when a great number of veterans will be returning, is one of the best operated and best managed departments of the Federal Government, and I would be very slow to make any change in it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to say to the gentleman that the abuses that undoubtedly have crept into the Veterans' Administration and the care of veterans could be obviated if you had a department that was strong enough in Washington.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I doubt if those abuses that we have heard about, perhaps many of which are unavoidable, would be obviated if you turned the Veterans' Administration into a political Cabinet job. My fear would be that instead of having a fine, splendid able administrator like we have in General Hines, we would have some political Cabinet officer, which I think would be a step in the wrong direction. Of course, that is just my opinion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It seems to me it would be just as sensible to say that the Army is not properly run because that has a Cabinet officer, or the Navy Department.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; we have generals and admirals in the Army and the Navy, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy very wisely let them run the show. That probably would not be true in the case of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the same would be done in the Veterans' Administration. It is going to be the most important department in the United States Government. We certainly owe these men who are coming back everything we have.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think we are being very liberal with them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I do not agree with that. They are getting very slow attention. They are not getting proper care due to shortage of personnel.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. We are now going through an investigation of the Veterans' Administration. I dare say there is not a department of this Government, taken as a whole, that is better operated than the Veterans' Administration.

When our committee meets tomorrow we are going to start in hearing those Members of Congress who have been to these various hospitals and gone through them, then we are going to take other witnesses. We are going to the very bottom, and whatever injustice or whatever irregularities we find we are going to try to correct. But I want to say I thoroughly disagree with the statement that our veterans are not treated at least as well as the veterans of any other country in the world, if not better.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Canada has a Department of Veteran's Affairs or a similar department. General Hines has stated that the Veterans' Administration is 14,000 short in personnel. If it was headed by a Cabinet officer and he had a strong organization here in Washington that would not happen. To my mind it is inexcusable that the veterans do not have proper attention. Ask any veteran or group of veterans who are trying to get their rights under the G. I. bill, veterans who are trying to get hospitalization and other things, such as compensation and vocational training, widows and orphans trying to get their compensation, widows trying to get their insurance. The Veterans' Administration does not have the personnel, and General Hines and his staff agree 100 percent in the statement that it does not have the personnel to take care of these veterans promptly. The abuses in the hospitals were brought about to my mind largely through a shortage of nurses and a shortage of doctors.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I cannot understand how putting somebody in the Cabinet would get more nurses for the veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then you would have a man there who would fight for the veterans' interests and secure the unnecessary personnel in less important bureaus here in Washington, and put those in the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. A Cabinet officer would not get nurses to go to work for the Veterans' Administration. This House passed a bill recently which, if enacted, would remedy the nurse situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It passed the House, but it has not passed the other body.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How would it remedy the situation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. By drafting nurses.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Oh, not for the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They could be drafted for the use of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. No. That was not agreed to in either the House or the Senate.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If that bill becomes a law, the Veterans' Administration will get its share of the nurses; we can count on that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but the amendment suggested by General Hines was not accepted in either the House or the Senate. All the House bill did was to defer the Army's drafting nurses from the Veterans' Administration if General Hines objected. The draft would take additional civilian nurses, who might go into the Veterans' Administration if there were more inducements.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I wish to say that I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Virginia that whatever is wrong in the Veterans' Administration could not be cured by putting the head of the Veterans' Administration in the Cabinet.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You would be building up a top-heavy bureaucracy; just what you do not want.

Mr. RANKIN. In my opinion, it would just result in a top-heavy bureaucracy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is something very wrong with the present set-up.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 66. Page 77, line 1, strike out "215" and insert "216"

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 66 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

~~A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motions on the conference report were agreed to was laid on the table.~~

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of April 24, 1945.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report will bring about, if it is approved by the two legislative bodies concerned, a reduction of \$82,293,007 below the amounts carried in the bill for appropriations, reappropriations, authorizations from corporation funds for administrative expenses, and loan authorizations as the bill passed the Senate, and \$83,335,530 below the amount which was recommended by the Budget, provided motions to be offered by the House conferees on amendments still in disagreement are approved.

The Senate, in the consideration of this bill added \$128,794,827 to the total sum involved of appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations. I am not undertaking at this time to distinguish between appropriations and loan authorizations, because I feel that there is no substantial difference, the result being the same whether the money is directly appropriated or whether loans are authorized from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for expenditures.

The total amount which will be carried in the bill, if the conference report is agreed to and if the motions which will be offered on the part of the House conferees are approved, is \$892,648,232, as against the Budget estimate of \$976,651,282 and as against the appropriations carried in the Senate bill, which are, as I have said, approximately \$129,000,000 in excess of the House figures. The House totals were \$846,813,932.

I believe that if the consideration of the bill is concluded in the way which is being recommended by your House conferees, we will have brought about the enactment of one of the best agricultural appropriation bills which has ever been enacted by the Congress during my period of service on this committee. I believe that the action taken by the House in the initial consideration of this bill, in adopting a rule, under which appropriations of the type which have ordinarily been made by the Congress but which are not authorized by law

might be considered in the House without awaiting Senate action, has resulted in our being able to get this bill through during the latter days of April, when it has been the custom heretofore to wait until the last of June before it was finally enacted, and has also resulted in bringing about a very substantial reduction in the total amount of money made available by the bill. I think the House will probably not be interested in my undertaking to enter into a detailed discussion of the contents of the conference report, which has been printed in the *RECORD* and with which you are all familiar. So unless there are some questions that you desire to ask me at this time, I shall yield some time to some gentlemen who, I understand, desire to discuss some features of the conference report, and conclude my own remarks.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I state to the House at this time my complete approval of the method by which the gentleman from Georgia has conducted not only the hearings, but also the conference in connection with this bill. I have found him very fair throughout, and even though we disagreed preliminary in regard to the waiving of points of order, I hope never to have the occasion of serving under a better chairman.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand that under the heading of "Rural electrification" the amount of \$80,000,000 is provided instead of \$60,000,000 as carried in the House bill, and \$125,000,000 in the Senate bill, for loans for rural electrification during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. TARVER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. The Senate raised this item from \$60,000,000 to \$125,000,000. Presuming that the war in Europe is rapidly drawing to an end, as we all hope, there will be available material that would absorb a great deal more money than the amount provided here. Since this money is not to be expended, or even loaned, unless the materials are made available, I am just wondering why the committee did not give us at least the amount the Senate provided, namely, \$125,000,000.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will remember that he advanced a similar argument in the consideration of the bill in the House, offering one amendment to increase the amount to \$150,000,000 and then another to increase it to \$100,000,000, and that the House disagreed with the gentleman and decided that \$60,000,000 would be sufficient for the next fiscal year under conditions insofar as we could anticipate them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 additional minutes.

The House conferees have agreed to \$20,000,000 more than was approved by

the House. Certainly it is not within our province to insist that the entire amount of the Senate addition should be agreed to, notwithstanding the attitude taken by the House on the consideration of the bill which was that \$60,000,000 would be sufficient.

May I say to the gentleman, as I said when the bill passed the House, he is not more interested in rural electrification than I am, nor in the provision of sufficient funds for its reasonable activities than I am, but the provision of funds largely in excess of any reasonably anticipated needs is not a service to rural electrification nor to the American farmer. If conditions should arise under which more money can be wisely expended than is authorized by this bill, I would be among the first to urge that the additional funds so made necessary be provided.

Mr. RANKIN. Is it not a fact that the Rural Electrification Administration asked for \$150,000,000 and the Budget recommended it?

Mr. TARVER. Yes, that is true, but at the same time our committee had evidence on the subject, evidence which indicated that the Rural Electrification Administration has already allocated \$111,000,000 which it has been unable to expend; that of the \$22,000,000 allocated during the present fiscal year it has spent only slightly in excess of \$2,000,000; so we could not go along under that evidence with the insistence of the gentleman and others that the sky should be the limit and that all of the money asked for should be provided whether its authorization is justified or not.

The question was discussed by the gentleman and myself when the bill was pending in the House, and it seems to me that no good purpose would be served by further discussion at this time. However, if the gentleman desires, I will yield to him further.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want to say that if the war closes in Europe, materials will be made available immediately, and in my opinion even the \$150,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget will not be sufficient to meet the demands for the next fiscal year.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman advanced that opinion upon the consideration of the bill in the House, and the House disagreed with him.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the only reason I am asking for this time is that I want to point out in connection with section 33 that \$1,300,000 is provided to the War Food Administration to ration milk and cream. There are two points involved when we make this appropriation. The first one is that it might be interpreted that we are losing faith in the O. P. A.; in other words, that the O. P. A. is not capable of rationing cream and milk. The second is that the rationing of milk and cream is to have a different rationing set-up than is provided for butter, cheese, and evaporated milk. Wisconsin pro-

duces about one-eighth of the milk of this Nation, and 90 percent of the Wisconsin milk goes into the manufacture of dairy products. Although we have complained and had quite a few arguments with the O. P. A., we have not stopped milking the cows. Wisconsin has produced nearly a third of the condensed milk, over half the cheese, and over a third of the powdered whole milk of the Nation. These are all war foods. They should have had more consideration than they have ever had. Cream and milk should have been rationed when the manufactured dairy products were subjected to rationing. Why should we appropriate funds to the War Food Administration to ration milk and cream and provide other funds for the O. P. A. to ration butter, cheese, and evaporated milk?

We are evidently showing a lack of appreciation of what the O. P. A. has tried to do. With all its criticism, I claim it has done a pretty good job. It has received plenty of criticism for things the War Food Administration has done. The War Food Administration has done just as many unwise things as far as milk production is concerned in this country as has the O. P. A. I just do not believe it is a good policy to take an industry and divide the responsibility between two governmental agencies at this late hour. If the milk and cream are to be rationed by the milk dealer, the milk dealer will be telling the people who are and who are not to have milk and cream. Do you want the milk dealer or do you want a governmental agency rationing foods? If dairy products are to be rationed, all the dairy products should be rationed by one agency. If this administration wishes to assume the responsibility for passing this legislation, let them do so.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is the outstanding authority in the House of Representatives on anything having to do with milk and dairy products. The point that he brings out demonstrates the very reason why I refuse to sign in full this particular conference report. In connection with Senate amendment No. 33, I felt it was not discussed by the House as to whether or not it is good business for us to create another small Office of Price Administration in the War Food Administration at this time.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota. I think the reason we get into most of these situations is because we have so much of our legislation with reference to agriculture scattered around among so many committees of the House instead of emanating from the Committee on Agriculture, which committee is supposed to be looking after these agricultural matters.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES].

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, may I call to the attention of the House a relatively trivial example of administrative waste, bungling, and inefficiency; but an example which, nonetheless, gives us a key to the peculiar puzzle as to why this, the richest and most productive Nation in the world, is confronted with a critical shortage of essential foods.

With the greatest potential and actual dairy production that the world has ever known right here in this country, American housewives for the past 3 years have found it increasingly difficult to provide butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and other processed milk products for their family tables. The explanations for the increasing shortages of dairy products have been many. Our armed forces have required tremendous quantities of these products. Lend-lease shipments to our allies have taken another tremendous slice of our domestic production. The story has it that even though our dairy industry is delivering these products in an all-time high volume, there is still only a little left for our home civilian markets.

Remembering these official explanations, I ask my colleagues to examine the tin containers I have here before me, and to read carefully the official and authentic analyses of the contents, as provided at my request by the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Administration, and by Dr. Michael X. Sullivan, Georgetown University. This evidence I offer in support of the following amazing story about a single small instance of bureaucratic waste and bungling.

Ten days ago in my home city of Kokomo, Ind., officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation, now operating under the War Food Administration, undertook to remove from dead storage and destroy some 128 cases containing 6,144 14-ounce cans of evaporated milk. The responsible officials merely hauled this canned milk from the warehouse, dumped it on vacant ground within the city limits, and attempted to burn it, cases, cans, and all.

The story has it that this quantity of milk was an accumulation of spoilage from the several large lots of such milk which have been handled through the warehouses in that city since 1942. But public-spirited citizens of my home community, seeing the attempt to dispose of this accumulation of so-called spoiled milk, started making personal investigations. Walter H. Unversaw, colonel, United States Army, retired, and director of civilian defense in my community, wrote me about the matter. James H. Maguire, my good friend who represents me and my community in the senate of the State of Indiana, salvaged whole cans of milk at random from the dump after it had been fired.

The Kokomo Tribune, daily paper, and WKMO, local radio station, fully publicized the matter.

When I received the samples from this milk dump, I took one specimen to the Food and Drug Administration, and another to the laboratories of Georgetown University for analysis. The story of the responsible local officials is that this

milk had been tested and found unfit for human consumption. But I ask the Members of this body, particularly those who are members of the special committee of the House War Food Investigating Committee to examine these unquestionably authentic analyses; and to note well that both have found the specimens submitted pure, wholesome, and safe for human consumption. I do not know where or how the Commodity Credit Corporation had this milk examined; but I am certainly willing to accept the findings of the two unimpeachable authorities which I consulted in this instance over the findings of any testing laboratory in this country.

Basing my opinion upon the results of my own investigations, I assert that the responsible officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation are grossly in error in declaring this entire lot of milk spoiled. Certainly some of this milk, possibly all of it, was absolutely pure and wholesome—even after it had been dumped and fired.

Now, I do not impugn the motives of the responsible C. C. C. officials in this instance, even though the circumstances indicate that they were merely seeking an easy way to write off earlier mistakes.

Let us assume for the minute that every can of milk in this discarded lot was spoiled and useless as human food. The report from B. S. Soleau, Assistant Chief, Shipping and Storage Branch, C. C. C., which I also submit here for your examination, states that the 235 cases of milk in this lot were accumulated in these warehouses from 1942. This same official has also advised me that during the year from April 23, 1944, to April 24, just yesterday, Commodity Credit Corporation destroyed a total of 25,235 cases of canned milk. That is a total loss of more than a million cans of the size I have here before me. I hope each of you will check in your own households, and with housewives generally about the civilian supply of condensed milk, for I know you will find that canned milk of the very sort I speak of here has become increasingly hard to get over the past 3 years and that it is practically impossible to find a can of it on any grocer's shelves today.

Remembering that canned milk is a staple item which will keep almost indefinitely, please ask yourselves why supplies of this staple should be held in Government warehouses to the point of spoilage while American housewives cannot buy a can of it, even if they have the red points to spare for it.

Mr. Soleau also assures me that this lot of milk was destroyed only after efforts had been made to dispose of it as stock or poultry feed; but, knowing thrifty American farmers as I do, and knowing there have been critical shortages of feed in many areas, I find it impossible to believe that no way could be found to salvage this very considerable lot of milk that certainly would have proved highly valuable in the feed lot or poultry yard.

C. C. C. finally explains that the warehousemen in my home city desired to get rid of this milk before it created serious unsanitary conditions in the warehouses. But still the disposition was to dump the

whole mess on vacant ground right within the city limits. How that solves any sanitary problem I would very much like to know. It merely took the problem off the hands of individual warehousemen and dumped it in potentially more serious form in the lap of the city.

Obviously, our C. C. C. bureaucrats did not even do a good job of dumping, for the sort of fire they built from corrugated cases and probably some gasoline, both critically short and rationed items, failed to melt the milk tins and spill the vermin and bacteria-breeding swill within the city limits. If the fire had been sufficiently hot I could not today exhibit tins from it, or show you analyses of the dumpage to prove that the whole activity flagrantly violates common sense and ignores the serious food problem which confronts us today.

I am handing this information in detail today to the special committee of the House now investigating our national food problem, and shall insist that immediate relief be provided the American people.

Maybe we are rich and strong enough as a nation to afford bureaucratic tomfoolery in normal times; but right now we are plainly at the point where common sense and superior administrative ability are absolutely necessary if we are to feed our own people adequately, to say nothing of feeding much of the rest of the world.

APRIL 19, 1945.

Col. W. H. UNVERSAW,
Director Civilian Defense Council,
Kokomo, Ind.

DEAR WALTER: This will acknowledge your letter of April 17, 1945, advising that a quantity of canned milk owned by the Government and stored in the Main Street Government Warehouse, has been destroyed.

I have discussed this matter with officials of the War Food Administration in the Department of Agriculture and they confirm your statement except that they insist that the canned milk destroyed was not fit for human consumption and efforts to dispose of the same for livestock feed had failed. There were 128 cases ordered destroyed. I am getting a complete report on the matter, together with the names of the inspectors who ordered this destruction.

After I receive the sample cans which you say Jim Maguire is sending me, I shall have it examined here and if it is not spoiled you may be sure I shall seek some explanation for this wanton and inexcusable waste of food. When I get all of the facts, I shall write you again.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am
Sincerely yours.

HOWARD COUNTY CIVILIAN
DEFENSE COUNCIL,
Kokomo, Ind., April 17, 1945.

HON. FOREST A. HARNESS,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FOREST: Yesterday I was called by John Carl Jeffrey, Lawrence Deardorff, and Clyde Long, to investigate a bunch of canned milk that was thrown out from the Government warehouse on North Main Street.

This warehouse is located in the old Midwest Box Co. building, now used by the Government. They piled about 50 cases of this milk back of the warehouse and set fire to the cases. A man working for Clyde Long was passing and gathered quite a few cans and took them home and found them O. K. These gentlemen asked me to go with them

and I saw this endeavor to destroy the milk which, so far as we could see, was O. K.

Jim Maguire is mailing you two cans of this milk which we salvaged from the pile which you can see is in no way damaged except by the fire which they used to restroy it. Mr. Long tells me he cannot buy any condensed milk at all, and here these fellows are throwing it out in vacant lots and destroying it. We thought you would be interested in knowing about this and having the evidence to show. I shall endeavor to get you a picture which I understand Mr. Jeffrey had taken, and send it to you. I understand that this was ordered by a Government inspector. I do not know how true this is but that is what was in the Kokomo Tribune last evening. You, no doubt, get the paper and if you will look in the April 16 issue you will find the article.

I haven't heard you say as how you like the new President. It looks to me as if he's starting off on right foot and trying to get in center. Of course, with the set-up which was left him, he has quite a problem on his hands and I think if he can accomplish such a result he is worthy of commendation.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. UNVERSAW.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
OFFICE OF SUPPLY,
April 19, 1945.

Hon. FOREST A. HARNESSE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HARNESSE: Pursuant to your telephone request of this morning, I am furnishing the following information in connection with your inquiry of our holdings in the Charles & Greenwich Stores Inc., facilities at Kokomo, Ind., as well as facts concerning the destruction of 128 cases of evaporated milk at that facility.

As of February 7, 1945, the chief of the Warehouse Examining Division of this branch reported to me the following relative to out-of-condition evaporated milk at the Charles & Greenwich Stores, Inc., Kokomo warehouses at 1300 North Main Street and 1100 South Union Street, Kokomo, Ind.

"There are 235 cases (48/14-oz.) evaporated milk at these warehouses; 160 cases at 1300 North Main Street, and 75 cases at 1100 South Union Street, this is all out-of-condition milk consisting of swells and leakers and rusty cans and have a very bad odor. They are an accumulation of bad cans removed from cases as milk was being turned, and have been accumulating since 1942 to date, were removed from various lots of different processors. The examiner understands that this milk has been tested and that the Department has made several attempts to sell it for animal feed but have not been able to find a buyer. Warehouseman would like to have this milk disposed of before it causes an unsanitary condition in the warehouse. Previous reports showed this to be 101 cases but that was 1942 milk—this report includes all out-of-condition milk they have on hand to date at both warehouses."

As a result of this report, an inspection of the 235 cases of evaporated milk was made on February 23, 1945, but the Inspection and Grading Division, Dairy and Poultry Branch, Office of Marketing Services, and attached to the certificates of inspection which were forwarded to us by Mr. Henry G. F. Hamann, chief of the above-cited Inspection and Grading Division, was a memorandum setting forth a recommendation that the 128 cases be destroyed and the remaining 107 cases be disposed of in channels other than for human consumption. For your information, as you requested, the name of the official grader signing the certificates of inspection was "B. J. Hrabik, per Small."

Pursuant to the above, our warehouse examiner at Chicago was instructed to destroy

the 128 cases of evaporated milk and the balance of 107 cases was referred to the sales branch, Office of Supply, for disposition.

The destruction of the 128 cases of evaporated milk was accomplished at Kokomo, Ind., on Saturday, April 14, and Monday, April 16, and was supervised by Mr. Charles O. Parsons, warehouse examiner operating out of our Chicago office.

This accumulation of 235 cases arose from the handling of approximately 153,000 cases, or 100 carloads, which were stored from time to time at the above mentioned facilities since May 11, 1942.

We have as of April 1, 1945, 110 carloads of dried peas, canned fish, dry skim milk, and dried beans at the Main Street warehouse; and 31 carloads of dried peas and dry skim milk at the Union Street warehouse.

In connection with the information conveyed to you by persons in Kokomo, setting forth that some of this evaporated milk which was destroyed was suitable for human consumption, we should be glad to hear of your findings at such time as you receive the samples which you indicated they are forwarding to you.

If there is any other information you may desire in this connection, we shall be glad to furnish it to you.

Sincerely yours,

B. S. SOLEAU,
Assistant Chief, Shipping and
Storage Branch.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1945.

Hon. FOREST A. HARNESSE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HARNESSE: Examination of the can of Pet irradiated evaporated milk, which you handed to Dr. Hunter on April 20 with a request that it be tested to determine whether it was fit for food, has now been completed and has shown no defect in the product.

By bacteriological test the milk was found to be free from living micro-organisms. Its flavor, appearance, and consistency were normal except for a very slight separation of the fat. Careful microscopic examination failed to disclose any development of crystals which sometimes form on storage and no foreign or extraneous matter. Our examination classifies the milk in this can as a normal product fit for food. Obviously, as Dr. Hunter discussed with you, that conclusion can be offered by us as applying only to the single specimen which we have had opportunity to examine.

In accordance with your telephone conversation, we are returning the empty container with the label affixed.

Very truly yours,

P. B. DUNDAS,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY,
CHEMO-MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1945.

Analysis of a sample of evaporated milk submitted by FOREST ARTHUR HARNESSE. This sample was tested only for indole as a mark of decomposition of protein and for lactic acid as a mark of decomposition of carbohydrate.

Ten cubic centimeters was tested for indole by the Herter beta-naphthoquinone method employed directly on 10 cubic centimeters of the milk.

Ten cubic centimeters was also distilled and similarly tested with negative results.

Ten cubic centimeters were extracted with 20 cubic centimeters of ether. The ether layer was tested for lactic acid. No lactic acid could be found.

These tests showed no putrefactive or micro-organic decomposition of protein or of carbohydrates.

These tests tell nothing as to the utilization of the milk as feeding stuff for animals or man.

However, the can was intact, no perforation, and the paper around it was still intact. The milk was of the proper shade. The can in places was rusted and had some dirt on top and bottom.

M. X. SULLIVAN,
Research Professor of Chemistry,
Graduate School, Georgetown University.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at the end of my statement the letter received from W. H. Unversaw relative to this matter, my reply thereto; a letter I received from the War Food Administration or the agency of the Commodity Credit Corporation which handles this; a report concerning the destruction of this milk; and the two certificates, one from the Commissioner of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, and one from the Chief Chemist of Georgetown University.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 3: Page 4, line 11, after the word "Corporation", insert ", and the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment numbered 3.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that action upon amendment No. 22 may be deferred until other amendments are disposed of, because action on amendments 24 and 26 will determine what action should be taken on amendment No. 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 24: Page 40, line 6, strike out "\$520,900" and insert "\$970,900."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 24.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COLMER moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 24.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment was placed in the appropriation bill by the Senate and is the result of quite a great deal of study on the part of the people who are interested in forestry. The amendment would make available \$300,000,000 for forestry research, mostly in the southeastern section of the country.

A substantial number of Members of the House appeared before the Committee on Appropriations when it was conducting its hearings in the House, and asked that such provision be made for further experimentation in the matter of forestry. Unfortunately, the House committee did not see fit to go along with that suggestion, and I understand wanted some further time to study the question. But the Senate inserted this item, and it is a matter of much concern to many of us.

The question of forestry is a most important matter. During the war period our forests have been called upon to bear the greatest burden of furnishing material, lumber, pulpwood, and various forrest products, all out of line with the normal demands. The result has been considerable depletion of our national forest resources.

This is not a sectional or local matter. It is a matter that affects the entire country. It is a matter that affects the post-war period of this country which we hope to shortly enter—the question of replenishing this great national resource, our national forests. So a number of forestry associations and a number of people who have studied the forestry question have interested themselves and have come forward with this idea of stimulating the growth of our forests, experimentation in the expansion of our national forests, and it was found that additional funds were necessary for that purpose. I am very hopeful that this House will see fit to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. With reference to the Senate proposal, it is to supplement the work that is being done in the established agencies by providing for further experimental work in other areas in the South, as well as the West and in other parts of the country where timber is grown, so that experiments themselves can be brought home to the people and thus replenish the forests of our Nation that have been depleted largely as a result of the war.

Mr. COLMER. That is quite true, except that I do not think the South should be emphasized to the exclusion of the rest of the country.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. FLOOD. I am very glad to hear the gentleman speak that way, because this affects not alone the South, but it affects as well many of the Northern States and many of the Middle-Western States where there is bituminous and hard coal mining, where reforestation is a vitally necessary problem to the coal production of this Nation and a guaranty to the future of a supply of coal.

Mr. COLMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true that one purpose of this study is to focus attention on the possibility of farm forestry, down to the family farm unit, rather than sticking solely to the big forests as has been more or less our custom in the past?

Mr. COLMER. That is my understanding.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously interested in this proposition also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial entitled "America Must Not Forget Again."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the Senate amendment to increase the appropriation for forestry so as to provide for the establishment of additional forestry experiment stations. The people of America have in about 150 years largely denuded this country of virgin timber. We once had the finest forests in the world. Now, our forests are largely gone and we have millions of acres that have no commercial timber to speak of and that is resulting in erosion to a degree that is alarming. The restoration of our forests is a national problem. It is as much a national problem as the restoration of our lands, and we have long ago regarded that as a national problem.

We have already learned that in our warm southern climate, southern pine will grow very fast. The growth of southern pine on land that is protected from fires affords land owners a pretty good financial return. But the growing of timber is a matter of paramount interest to the Nation. The preceding generations have used up our forests. The coming generations are not going to have timber unless we take the proper steps to grow timber. It is an obligation of this generation to take those steps so that our children and our children's children may have the benefit of forests and timber products. This amendment, therefore,

to provide these experiment stations to further study and promote reforestation is of tremendous importance, not only to the sections directly involved, but to the whole Nation. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this amendment. I urge that we take this great forward step. I advocate this, not as a sectional matter, but in the interest of this whole Nation.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM] such time as he may desire.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, I desire to endorse the proposal for the \$50,000 appropriation for a study of reforesting of strip-mining areas included in this amendment.

In three counties of my district, some 13,000 acres of land have been left in deplorable shape by the practice of what is known as strip mining. In this operation, coal and clay are removed by delving into the surface of the earth with a steam shovel to such depths as is necessary to reach the mineral deposits. The overburden so removed is left in spoil banks, sometimes 10 or 15 feet high. Opposite to these are the deep valleys left by the excavation.

It is proposed with the money allowed in this amendment to have the United States Forest Service, probably through the Experiment Station, at Columbus, Ohio, find out what kind of trees can be successfully grown on these abandoned lands, as a guide in returning them to useful production.

There are some experts who say that if the banks are leveled it might create soil conditions making successful reforestation hazardous. This is one of the things we want the experts to investigate, and this probably can be done only by staking off planting plots for experimental use.

It is conceivable that such forestation might provide wood pulp, fence posts, and other useful products. In some sections, fruit orchards have been planted.

In Ohio the legislature is now concerned with trying to regulate strip mining, with the idea of having the lands leveled off in the future, when new operations are undertaken.

The approval of this appropriation will be, in my opinion, a distinct step forward in our conservation program.

(Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in retaining this Senate amendment. This money is needed to start us on an orderly program that eventually will be Nation-wide in the rehabilitating our forests and in developing forest farming.

For the years past in normal times our forests have been sufficient to supply us with our timber needs. However, the method of cutting those forests has been pretty much a hit-or-miss matter. Only in large public forests and in the larger privately owned forests have practices been observed that would conserve this great national resource. The result of this indifferent manner of cutting our

timber, coupled with the terrific strain placed on us by the demands of two World Wars within one generation, has brought us to the danger point. It is time we were taking a forward step such as this looking toward the rehabilitation of these timber lands.

It is my understanding, also, that one part of the program proposed here has to do with forest farming. So much of our farm lands have wasted away and now are definitely submarginal. There is no good reason why this land should not be used for forest farming. In this way soil wastage will be stopped and at the same time we shall be building up an asset on the individual farm thereby bettering our national economy.

Our farmers individually do not understand either the advantages or the methods of successful forest farming—the planting and cultivation of young trees, selective cutting, and all of the other things involved. Where experiment stations have functioned and the people have been able to see for themselves that forest farming is not the impossible or too difficult matter they have conceived it to be forest farming has taken hold. Where those who already own timber tracts can be shown the actual process of selective cutting, its practice has meant conservation of forests and more money to the owners. It has been shown to be well worth while and I think it is high time that we extend this program to a workable extent.

For these reasons I am supporting this motion.

(Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in this amendment. Other Members of the House have indicated their interest.

Mr. Speaker, I think probably one of the greatest tragedies in this country has been the exploitation of our vast timber resources. To recede and concur in this amendment, Mr. Speaker, would provide the Forestry Service with funds very badly needed for the protection and development utilization of this great resource.

I have asked for this time in order that I may give the House the benefit of my knowledge of, and actual experience with, perhaps the outstanding experiment station in the United States. I refer to the Crossett Experiment Station at Crossett, Ark. This is in the heart of the southern pine timber belt. I have been through the project and personally observed the great work that is being done there. It is not necessarily a Government project. It is a cooperative project. The Crossett Lumber Co. donated to the Government 7 years ago 1,680 acres for this program.

The tremendous amount of good in the preservation and conservation of our southern forest timber has proven most helpful and beneficial; in fact it was so beneficial to the forestry program of this country that only recently the Crossett Lumber Co. donated an additional 1,200 acres of land for this great program.

Mr. Speaker, this great work has been carried on at Crossett with a very limited amount of funds; in fact, \$14,000 annually. This would increase the funds available by \$20,000, making a total of \$34,000 available annually. If you could see as I have seen what they are doing down there in order to continue this great program of timber development you would be convinced as I was of the thorough justification of providing this additional fund.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? I wish some information.

Mr. HARRIS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am very much interested in this particular subject. Upon what basis was the land donated and this expenditure made?

Mr. HARRIS. The land was donated by the Crossett Lumber Co. to the Government to be used in the development of the pine timber of this country. This is quick growth timber that we are dealing with down there.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does the company receive any benefit from it?

Mr. HARRIS. The company receives no benefit except the knowledge that may be gained from the experiments being conducted at this station. It is in the heart of the company's large timber holdings, something like 500,000 acres.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I wish to say for the gentleman's information that I have visited this experiment station at Crossett, Ark., and it is my view that if

experiments similar to those being conducted there could be conducted in other parts of the country it would be a splendid thing. I do not know where we could get such large returns for such a small appropriation. For years I have been interested in adequate forest research and management. The best way to promote reforestation is to provide experimental stations in each State. Such stations that can be visited by farmers will be of great aid to farmers in growing trees and in reforestation.

Mr. HARRIS. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution to my statement. The farmers in the whole area receive a tremendous amount of good from this experiment station. They conduct a farmers' visiting day at this station every year, during which time the farmers throughout the whole area are invited to come and personally observe the work that is being done there; and I have observed the increased timber production of the small farmer throughout south Arkansas and north Louisiana, areas which have greatly benefited from the work of this experiment station. If, as the gentleman from Mississippi said, the other sections of this Nation could have the same type of program the farmers of the other sections would receive like benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope this motion will prevail, and I wish to include with my remarks the proposed distribution of these funds if provided for forest management research, by experimental forest units in order that you can be advised just where this money would be used. The State, name of forest unit proposed, and the amounts are as follows:

Proposed distribution of \$300,000 for forest-management research, by experimental forest units

State	Name	Present appropriation	Increase	Total
Arkansas.....	Crossett.....	\$14,000	\$20,000	\$34,000
Texas.....	Nacogdoches.....	0	30,000	30,000
Mississippi Delta.....	Delta.....	5,000	25,000	30,000
South Mississippi.....	Harrison.....	0	30,000	30,000
Alabama.....	North-central Alabama.....	0	30,000	30,000
Florida.....	Olustee.....	10,000	20,000	30,000
Georgia.....	Hitchiti.....	5,000	25,000	30,000
South Carolina.....	Santee.....	0	30,000	30,000
North Carolina.....	Bent Creek.....	6,000	30,000	36,000
Virginia.....	Virginia coastal plain.....	0	30,000	30,000
Arkansas.....	Sylamore (north Arkansas Ozarks).....	0	30,000	30,000
Total.....		40,000	300,000	340,000

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, this amendment that we are considering at the present time does not solve all the difficulties that we face in our forestry situation. There is no question, and no one denies, that our national forests are being depleted at a very dangerous rate. For many years in the past, almost everyone would talk to you about reforestation, but there has been very little done about it.

The full-scale operations of our Army could never have been carried out with the speed achieved had it not been for the enormous amount of lumber that the United States. In the last 6 years we

are now arriving at a full realization as to what this inroad on our forests means to our future national economy and security.

There are only 32 forest States in the United States. In the last 5 years we have taken something like 184,000,000,000 board-feet. This is lumber entirely, not counting other products such as pulpwood and cordwood that are taken from the forests of this Nation. The estimate on pulpwood and cordwood is said to run around 45,000,000,000 board-feet. This, of course, has brought us face to face with the fact that we are near the end of our virgin stand of timber, and for the last few years we have been cutting in on the national forests' supply

seriously. In 1944 we cut over 3,000,000,000 feet from our national forests.

It has been estimated by the best authorities that we should have something like eight to ten billion feet of standing timber at all times. At the present time this country has something like four to five billion cubic feet of standing timber.

So we can readily see what we have to try to do to develop a program which will restore this country's timber supply to a point that is safe for security and economic purposes.

This amendment before us will not solve all the problems that I have outlined but will at least lend a helping hand. Timber can be replaced if properly managed, and we have given far too little thought to this national resource. It is my opinion that the States, too, have given far too little thought to this problem, and you and I and everyone else must be responsible.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON].

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to discuss briefly the merits of the Senate amendment providing these experimental forests. Frankly, there are very few Members of this House with whom I have not from time to time discussed at length the many advantages to be had by the consummation of the program we have been sponsoring for some time.

Very few of us realize the extent to which the forests of this Nation have been dissipated through the years, and especially through the period of this war. If something is not done to educate the people in the care, protection, and harvesting of our forests, and a war should again creep upon us within the next 30 years, we would find ourselves in desperation for the lack of forest products. It is impossible for anyone to realize the extent to which the forests have contributed to our war effort. Billions of feet of lumber have been drawn from the forests which had to be had to carry on. In addition to this, turpentine products have played a great part in the manufacture of our explosives.

We must have these experimental forests set up in various parts of the country to teach the citizenry the care of forests in various types of soil and various types of timber. This program provides for such forests for every different type of soil and timber throughout the Southland. Not only will experiments in research develop many uses heretofore unknown for these wood products, but timber growers and farmers will be invited to visit these forests and profit by the observation of transplanting and growing methods and general care of the forests; and greater than all this, proper methods of harvest to where annually a year's growth only will be taken from the forests and thereby make them perpetual sources of income. This is done through a systematic and educational program of thinning the forests. Interest will be so stimulated until the small farmer with only a limited acreage in timber will receive a large annual income from his forests without dissipating same. The oper-

ations of these forests throughout these sections will stimulate interest in the growing of timber beyond the hopes of the most optimistic.

I say to you gentlemen that if this program is approved the sums herein sought to be appropriated, and all other sums of public moneys spent in the next 20 years, will be more than repaid to the Public Treasury by income tax on the increased incomes of the forest owners throughout the area.

There is no investment that pays the dividends as an investment in research and educational work. Timber is the only natural resource that can be reproduced year after year.

As stated before, it is useless for me to consume time to go into the minute details of this program for the simple reason that I have so discussed the same with a great majority of this House. I was reared in a timber-growing area, and I know of first-hand knowledge what can be accomplished in this work. I know the progress that has been made in the production of naval stores products. I wish I had time to recount what the little nation of Finland has done with such program, figures on which are startling. If we as the representatives of our people deny this appropriation and take from our Nation the tapping of this great source of potential wealth then we will be unworthy of the trust imposed in us. Our people have a right to expect more of us. Think of the millions of dollars that this Congress has appropriated to be literally thrown away, and then see an intelligent body of men attempting to defeat the appropriation of \$300,000 for a program that will create employment for millions of people from the forest on through the mills. I wish you would bear in mind that only recently there was spent \$300,000 in public money to conduct a strike vote for the notorious John L. Lewis. Who wants to strike, and who is willing to pay such a price for one, and yet unwilling to furnish an equal amount of money to create jobs where honorable men can make an honorable living by honorable toil. I cannot conceive of my colleague from my native State of Georgia—being one of the States that would so greatly benefit by this appropriation—in his strategic position of chairman of the subcommittee on such appropriation, standing up here and fighting this project. I refer to my good friend MALCOM TARVER, and again I say I cannot understand his position.

I conclude, gentlemen, by asking my friends in this House to rally to the support of this very worthy project and let us remember that we never gain by giving funds away, but we will gain when we make a wise investment in the resources and people of our own Nation.

(Mr. GIBSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, there is no question but what this is a very commendable project but shall we not consider this problem from a national viewpoint rather than that of

a portion of the United States? The Senate put in this bill what you might plainly term a pork-barrel program for a certain portion of the country. We, on the subcommittee, have requested of the Forestry Department that they come before our subcommittee and give us a good, well-thought-out national program for this particular undertaking. We hope to have this report for next year so that a program of the utmost possible benefit to our entire Nation will result, rather than piecemeal legislation designed to help only certain favored sections of the United States. I hope the House will reject the motion to recede and concur and back up the subcommittee in its efforts to keep our agricultural appropriation bill free from the stigma of sectional pressure.

So I repeat, if you care to vote for a pork-barrel proposition, vote for the amendment which has just been offered to recede and concur. Personally I am opposed to it.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. We, who are affected by this, have gone on record unequivocally as fostering a national program, so why should we be penalized because somebody else did not do it?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly the gentleman will admit that a program of this nature should be national in scope, and we should not just go down into one region of these United States of America and commence such a project. We are all for it. We know that it is good.

Mr. RIVERS. Every one of us is on record for that very same program. We should not be penalized for it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. After all, the other five big segments of the United States of America have a right to be considered also.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. With the gentleman's permission, I would simply like to call attention to the fact that last fall this Congress passed an act which conveyed land from the Farm Security Administration to the Forest Service down at Nacogdoches, Tex.; this tract, which contains 2,500 acres could be utilized. If some of the money in the item we are discussing is made available for the purposes we members have been pointing out.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to make myself clear that I am very friendly to this particular project, but it certainly is not giving it a good name by making a pork-barrel project out of it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment our colleagues are to be commended for calling attention to the very great importance of the problem for which they are here seeking a solution. I have the utmost sympathy with the objective which they have in mind. I feel that experimentation in forestry should be decentralized, and that too much of it has been carried on at the Madison Laboratory in Wis-

consin when it should be carried on in different areas of the country so that problems that are peculiar to the forest production of each section of the country may receive specialized study. But this is not the way to solve this problem. We had these gentlemen before our subcommittee and we heard them for several hours and with a great deal of interest before we brought this bill to the floor of the House. The matter had not been presented to the Budget. There had not been any national plan for the expansion of forest experimentation worked out by the Forest Service in cooperation with the forest authorities of the several States which we thought ought to be done.

So that in bringing in the bill we said we had considered the proposal very sympathetically and felt that the Forest Service in cooperation with the State forestry officials should work out before the next session of Congress a plan under which this type of experimentation, to be had not merely in one section of the country but generally throughout the forest areas of the United States, might be worked out and submitted to the Budget and the Congress for approval. That is the way in which we feel it ought to be done, not that we should merely put in here more money for 11 stations in the South, as is proposed here—I have a list of them—6 of which are already authorized and 5 of which are not, and a station in Pennsylvania and one in Ohio, and a station somewhere in the West, which locations have been severally advocated by interested Members of Congress; in other words, that because Congressman So-and-So came in and said, "Give me a station in my district," we should put that in, and because another Congressman from another State came in and said, "Give me a station in my district," we should put that in, until we should put in 11 stations in the South, 1 in the West, 1 in Ohio, and 1 in Pennsylvania, whereas there are other areas in the country whose Congressmen may not have testified before our committee that are entitled to equal consideration in the working out of this Nation-wide plan which we think would be appropriate to the solution of this problem, rather than a sectional plan in which only certain particular areas of the country would be benefited.

What is it proposed to do by this motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment? You have in this bill for forest management \$520,000. You are proposing to add here by this motion \$450,000 above the Budget for proposals which have not been considered by the Budget, almost double the amount of the appropriation carried in the bill for forest management, upon the solicitation of these worthy colleagues of ours who desire to secure these new projects for their congressional districts. I admit they make a strong showing. When you get 11 stations in the South, 1 station in Ohio, 1 station in Pennsylvania, and 1 station in the West, you get a lot of people who are necessarily interested. As I said, I think they are bringing to your attention problems that ought to be dealt with, but they ought to be dealt with in a proper way upon a Nation-wide basis and

after careful study by the forestry officials of the Federal Government and of the States.

I certainly feel that this proposal to recede and concur ought to be rejected. These gentlemen, after they appeared before our subcommittee and urged this proposal, when we left it out of the bill did not get up on the floor of the House and offer an amendment to put it into the bill when the House was considering this legislation. They did not even offer an amendment for your consideration in the House. It is only after the Senate with its usual spirit of liberality has incorporated all of these projects in the bill in a sum of money almost equal to what we carried in the bill for all other purposes of like character, and the bill has come back to the House with that proposal in it, that these gentlemen have joined forces here from Georgia to Pennsylvania and Ohio, all around, everywhere where there is a project located, and are endeavoring to get your approval of putting all this money in the bill. I certainly hope you will not do it.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat embarrassed to have to take a position in opposition to some very able men on the subcommittee who do not represent my ideas with respect to the situation which obtains. I am in support of the position taken by the chairman of the subcommittee, and that is where I stand. It takes some time for a member of the Committee on Appropriations to realize the fact that he is not a member of a legislative committee which authorizes the expenditure of funds. It is embarrassing for us to have to cut, and to have to deny some things which a lot of folks would like, but unfortunately it is a position which we have to take. I am fully and 100 percent in support of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute in order to yield to the gentleman who is on his feet.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman. May I say that the inference has been made here that this is a southern sectional matter. I come from the far West and am very much in favor of including this item in the bill and am therefore in favor of the motion to recede and concur.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the preferential motion of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOM and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 72, noes 26.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and make a point of order there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 233, nays 94, not voting 105, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]

YEAS—233

Abernethy	Gary	Murray, Tenn.
Adams	Gathings	Murray, Wis.
Allen, La.	Gavin	Neely
Anderson, Calif.	Gearhart	Norrell
Andrews, Ala.	Gerlach	Norton
Angell	Gibson	O'Brien, Ill.
Arnold	Gillespie	O'Brien, Mich.
Auchincloss	Gossett	O'Hara
Bailey	Granahan	O'Konski
Baldwin, Md.	Granger	O'Toole
Barrett, Pa.	Grant, Ala.	Outland
Barrett, Wyo.	Green	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Patman
Beall	Hagen	Patterson
Beckworth	Hale	Peterson, Fla.
Biemiller	Hand	Phillips
Bolton	Hare	Pickett
Bonner	Harless, Ariz.	Poage
Boykin	Harris	Price, Fla.
Brehm	Hart	Price, Ill.
Brooks	Havenner	Priest
Brown, Ga.	Hays	Quinn, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Healy	Rabaut
Brumbaugh	Hébert	Rabin
Bryson	Hendricks	Randolph
Buckley	Henry	Rankin
Bunker	Heseltun	Rayfield
Burch	Hill	Reece, Tenn.
Burgin	Hinshaw	Resa
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoch	Riley
Byrnes, Wis.	Holifield	Rivers
Camp	Hook	Rizley
Campbell	Hope	Robertson, Va.
Carlson	Huber	Robson, Ky.
Carnahan	Hull	Rockwell
Case, S. Dak.	Jarman	Roe, Md.
Celler	Jenkins	Rogers, Fla.
Chelf	Johnson, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.
Chiperfield	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, N. Y.
Colmer	Johnson,	Rowan
Combs	Luther A.	Russell
Cooper	Johnson,	Sadowski
Corbett	Lyndon B.	Sasser
Courtney	Johnson, Okla.	Savage
Cox	Jonkman	Schwabe, Mo.
Crosser	Keefe	Sikes
Cunningham	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
D'Alesandro	Kerr	Smith, Wis.
Davis	Kilday	Somers, N. Y.
Delaney,	King	Sparkman
James, J.	Knutson	Spence
Delaney,	Kopplemann	Starkey
John J.	Landis	Stevenson
Dickstein	Lane	Stigler
Dingell	Lea	Stockman
Dolliver	Lemke	Sullivan
Douglas, Calif.	Lesinski	Summers, Tex.
Douglas, Ill.	Lewis	Talbot
Doyle	Link	Thom
Drewry	Lyle	Thomas, Tex.
Durham	Lynch	Tibbott
Dworshak	McCowen	Tolan
Earthman	McDonough	Torrens
Eberharter	McGehee	Traynor
Elliott	McGlinchey	Trimble
Ellsworth	McGregor	Vinson
Engel, Mich.	McKenzie	Voorhis, Calif.
Engle, Calif.	McMillan, S. C.	Vursell
Ervin	Mahon	Waselewski
Fallon	Mansfield, Tex.	Weaver
Fenton	Marcantonio	Welch
Fernandez	Marrow	West
Fisher	Michener	Whitten
Flannagan	Miller, Calif.	Whittington
Flood	Mills	Wickersham
Fogarty	Monroney	Winstead
Folger	Morgan	Wood
Forand	Mundt	Woodhouse
Gallagher	Murdock	Zimmerman

NAYS—94

Allen, Ill.	Buck	Cole, N. Y.
Andersen,	Buffett	Crawford
H. Carl.	Bulwinkle	Dondero
Andrews, N. Y.	Butler	Ellis
Arends	Cannon, Mo.	Elston
Barden	Chenoweth	Feighan
Bates, Mass.	Church	Fellows
Bishop	Clason	Fuller
Blackney	Clevenger	Gamble
Boren	Cole, Kans.	Gifford

Gillette	Kilburn	Robertson,
Gillie	Kinzer	N. Dak.
Goodwin	Kirwan	Rodgers, Pa.
Gordon	Lanham	Rooney
Graham	Latham	Sabath
Grant, Ind.	LeCompte	Schwabe, Okla.
Griffiths	LeFevre	Scrivner
Gross	Ludlow	Shafer
Gwynne, Iowa	McConnell	Sharp
Halleck	McMillen, Ill.	Sheppard
Harness, Ind.	Madden	Smith, Maine
Hess	Martin, Iowa.	Smith, Ohio
Hoeven	Martin, Mass.	Springer
Hoffman	Miller, Nebr.	Stefan
Holmes, Mass.	Pittenger	Sumner, Ill.
Horan	Plumley	Taber
Jensen	Powers	Tarver
Johnson, Ill.	Ramey	Thomas, N. J.
Jones	Ramspeck	Wigglesworth
Judd	Reed, Ill.	Wolcott
Kean	Reed, N. Y.	Woodfenden, Pa.
Kearney	Rees, Kans.	Woodruff, Mich.

NOT VOTING—105

Anderson,	Geelan	O'Neal
N. Mex.	Gore	Patrick
Andresen,	Gorski	Peterson, Ga.
August H.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pfeifer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall,	Philbin
Barry	Edwin Arthur	Ploeser
Bell	Hall,	Powell
Bender	Leonard W.	Rains
Bennet, N. Y.	Hancock	Rich
Bennett, Mo.	Hartley	Richards
Bland	Hedrick	Robinson, Utah
Bloom	Heffernan	Roe, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Herter	Ryter
Bradley, Pa.	Hobbs	Sheridan
Canfield	Holmes, Wash.	Short
Cannon, Fla.	Howell	Simpson, Pa.
Case, N. J.	Izac	Slaughter
Chapman	Jackson	Smith, Va.
Clark	Jennings	Snyder
Clements	Kee	Stewart
Cochran	Kefauver	Sundstrom
Coffee	Kelly, Ill.	Talle
Cole, Mo.	Keogh	Taylor
Cooley	Kunkel	Thomason
Cravens	LaFollette	Towe
Curley	Larcade	Vorys, Ohio
Curtis	Luce	Wadsworth
Daughton, Va.	McCormack	Walter
Dawson	Maloney	Weichel
De Lacy	Manasco	Weiss
Dirksen	Mansfield,	White
Domengeaux	Mont.	Wilson
Doughton, N. C.	Mason	Winter
Eaton	May	Wolverton, N. J.
Elsaesser	Morrison	Woodrum, Va.
Fulton	Mott	Worley
Gardner	Murphy	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Richards with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Bland with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Ploeser.
 Mr. McCormack with Mr. Welchel.
 Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Fulton.
 Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Barry with Mr. Bennett of Missouri.
 Mr. Manasco with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Towe.
 Mr. Gorski with Mr. Howell.
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
 Mr. Weiss with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Coffee with Mr. Cole of Missouri.
 Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Bloom with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Curtis.
 Mr. Cochran with Mr. August Andresen.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. McGLINCHEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. GARY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the previous amendment makes necessary some change in Senate amendment No. 22 which had been temporarily passed over.

I ask that we return to Senate amendment No. 22.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report Senate amendment No. 22.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 35, line 25, strike out "\$820,861" and insert "\$854,181."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and agree to the same with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert \$842,861."

The motion was agreed to.

TO AMEND NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 227) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 511) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING SECTION 401a OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 228) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 387) to amend section 401 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereon to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING SECTION 201 OF THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 229, Rept. No. 445), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 388) to amend section 201 (g) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601). That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 26. Page 40, line 13, strike out "\$1,001,380" and insert "\$1,228,900."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 26.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 26.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Wisconsin 5 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, with reference to amendment No. 26, the gentleman from Georgia has moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment. I have made a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. If the motion which has just been reported is adopted, it will mean that the amount of the Budget estimate in the sum of \$227,520 as inserted by the Senate will be added to this particular item.

This is the item that provides funds for the maintenance and operation of the United States Forest Products Laboratory. It should not be confused with the program upon which the House has very emphatically placed its approval a few moments ago. The Forest Products Laboratory is an institution maintained by the Federal Government for the purpose of scientific research in methods of utilization of wood products and wood-waste products. Those who are familiar with the operation of that great institution know it has done one of the most remarkable pieces of research over the period of its existence of any institution of Government. Time will not permit

me to recount the benefits to industry, to the workers, and to the population of this country that have occurred as a result of the magnificent contribution made by the Forest Products Laboratory in the field of research in the utilization of forest products, and especially waste products. Its scientists are presently engaged in research which is vitally necessary if we are to provide the employment that is sought in the post-war period. The results of this research have opened new opportunities to develop new industries in many fields.

When the Forest Products Laboratory came before the Bureau of the Budget they asked for an increase in their appropriation over the current appropriation of \$1,500,000. The Bureau of the Budget allowed only \$227,520 of the increase requested by the Forest Products Laboratory. The committee in charge of this bill reduced the amount of the appropriation by that amount, below the Budget estimate. I understand they did so on the theory that the Army and the Navy had made allocations for research to the Forest Products Laboratory and that they felt the Forest Products Laboratory could get along with this reduction in their appropriation below the Budget estimate because of the allocations to it from the Army and the Navy.

A careful reading of the testimony in the hearings will convince anyone, I believe, that the Army and Navy have clearly indicated that the allocations they have made for research to the Forest Products Laboratory were for specific purposes connected with Army and Navy projects. As soon as the war in Europe is over these projects will be cut off and curtailed, and the laboratory will be without the funds to carry on its expanded functions in the field of research in the utilization of wood products.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, regardless of where a Member may come from he should support the additional appropriation. This is not a sectional matter. This institution is servicing the entire United States in the matter of research. I wish I had time to point out the benefits that have come to the industries of this country as a result of the direct accomplishments in research by the Forest Products Laboratory. When the picture is properly presented and its activities realistically appraised, I am sure you will not want to curtail its activities by a single dollar. In the post-war period with our forests denuded and with lumber in a critical situation we must make use of every piece of tailings, shavings, sawdust, and every piece of bark that comes from the forest. When you see what they have done in the matter of the utilization of those products which were formerly considered to be waste, in the development of plastics and resinous woods, in the development of laminated plywood, in the development of the so-called plus wood, in the development of a hundred and one other things that will directly contribute to employment in this country and to the utilization of our natural resources which formerly were considered waste, I think you will agree with me it would be shortsightedness to reduce the appro-

priation for research of that character. My opinion in that regard will be reflected in every appropriation bill that comes before this Congress. We cannot afford, in the condition that is facing this country today, in my opinion, to curtail the expenditure of money for research that is vitally necessary if we are to be able properly to use and utilize the remaining resources we have. This is an institution that has rendered outstanding service. I can say to you that the institution has discovered processes whereby you are able to utilize in the Southeast the southern pine wood in the manufacture of bond paper, and paper mills have sprung up in the South as a result of the utilization of the information and research carried on by this Forest Products Laboratory. We have developed a large institution in my own city in the manufacture and utilization of the so-called plus wood, laminated veneer, that is being used to replace steel in many cases and offers an opportunity as the result of the investigation and research conducted there that is going to open the door to a tremendous new industry in the future. We cannot afford to curtail and cut down the necessary expenditures of such an institution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to give a specific explanation about the item in question and the national need for agreeing to the motion made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. In the first place, I believe I scarcely need point out that this country can no longer be wasteful of the products of its soil. We recall the buffalo era when great herds of buffalo on the plains were slaughtered and the valuable hides and carcasses left to rot, only the hams being removed. Mr. Speaker, right now and for the last two, three, or four generations in this country we have been doing about the same thing with reference to the utilization of the wood from our forest lands.

The only way that we can find out how a greater utilization of these trees can be made is by research. Research has been going on for some little time, and a great deal has been accomplished, as pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. However, additional funds during the coming fiscal year are needed, and let me explain specifically why this \$227,000 is requested. In the first place, the Forest Service people have discovered that it is necessary to broaden out the research operations so that the money in the fund we are now talking about may be impartially used for the purpose of supporting the wood utilization units in different regions of the country. Such

Such research units are to be located in the following regions: the Allegheny, the Appalachian, the North Central States, the Lake States, the Northern Rocky Mountain States, the Northwest, and the Southern States. This program is well placed over the entire Nation, and without the funds in this item, that

program cannot go forward. It is a grand program of research. The second need for this item is that of the laboratory at Madison, Wis. That laboratory will use a large portion of the amount under discussion specifically for the purpose of applying the results of war research to peacetime uses. That is important. The war appropriations which have been mentioned before are, of course, for specific studies for war. One of the results of research was to make a high-strength laminated material which is used in planes and in other war implements. Further research will be used to place this product in commercial operation.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I was surprised a few days ago upon investigation to find that the State of Ohio, which is considered a great manufacturing State, produces a great quantity of lumber. It does it from small mills, and from the help it gets from just this sort of a program. Otherwise, we would not be able to do it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his observation. Research is vital to the forest products industry, and it is also vital to prevent further waste of forest products and I sincerely hope the House will adopt the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not a fact that this is not a sectional matter but that general benefit will result to the whole country?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. ANGELL. And we are particularly interested, in our section of the country, the Pacific Northwest, because we have the largest stand of timber in the United States.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is so.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not a fact that wood products have contributed very materially to our war effort and we have been wasteful in our expenditure of this valuable asset? This appropriation is vitally needed to furnish research and experimentation to conserve wood products. It will enable full utilization of our timber resources and the development of new uses for waste products. I hope this appropriation will be approved.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is true, and it is necessary that we should be able to curtail our wasteful use of wood. The research program will show us how to get the best out of our forest lands, in the production of alcohol, protein feed, and other products from wood that is now being wasted.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is familiar with the magnificent work that the laboratory has done in the matter of developing new types of boxes and crates, for shipment. I was especially interested in the development of the cheese box industry, where they developed a package that could be used in foreign shipments without destruction.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make plain the position of the subcommittee in this matter. Your subcommittee should not be placed in the position of being against research to make the wisest use of our forest products. The debate might indicate that our course was against this research laboratory. That is not true. When we got into this matter we were brought face to face with the tremendous job of rebuilding the forests of this Nation, not only in research, but in reforestation and in other ways. We asked the Forest Service to bring us a pattern, a program, for which we could intelligently appropriate money. We wanted that program to include a complete study of the work to be done and also to point out where effective help in that program could be contributed by States and private industry. We feel that the Federal contribution may actually have to be increased, but, because of our great national debt, we wanted the program to have every source of aid.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon, whom I consider one of the outstanding authorities in this House on forestry problems.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I believe that the gentleman refers to the plan proposed under the item just passed.

Mr. HORAN. No. I am not only referring to forest products, but to reforestation, experimental forests, and the whole program involving 32 forest States of this Nation. I do not believe we are making a start at all in the matter of rebuilding our forests or of making the wisest use of our forest products. I believe that next year this House is going to be brought face to face with the job of really considering a program of the fullest proportions. Our forests have to be increased in size and every waste must be eliminated if this Nation is to continue to have forests and forest products in this Nation. If we have to increase these appropriations it seems to me that wisdom demands that we approach the problem in a factual manner. There is always danger to the program itself if we indulge in piece-meal, hit-or-miss, pork-barrel practices.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, in whose State this laboratory is located.

Mr. KEEFE. This particular item has no relationship whatsoever to the problem of reforestation that the gentleman speaks of. This item only refers to the utilization of the forest products after they are grown.

Mr. HORAN. This item is a most important part of the whole program, and I am talking about the whole program. They are all related. We wanted an intelligent program so that we could treat all of these phases adequately and justly on a national basis. That program will have to come from the Forest Service,

and your subcommittee is insisting that a full and related program be submitted for next year's consideration. Only in that way can we intelligently appropriate.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, various Members who have spoken on the pending motion and on the preceding motion have stressed the fact that we are confronted with a grave national problem of reforestation and the proper use of the products of the forest confronting us. I want to add that we will also be faced in the post-war period with the grave problem of full employment. For those of us who are concerned about achieving full employment, the work of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison has been of the utmost importance and will be even more so in the years to come. Testimony has been given on this floor, and much more could be given if time permitted, as to the many uses which the Forest Products Laboratory has found for the byproducts of timber and for the more effective utilization of the timber stands which we now have. Those of us who want 60,000,000 jobs in this country are going to have to find new lines of employment. That is exactly what the Forest Products Laboratory has been doing. I very much hope this House will see fit to follow through in logical fashion and pass the pending motion as it passed the previous one. There is a close relationship between them. They are both concerned with making a better and more scientific approach to the problem of reforestation and a proper use of the products of the forest.

I am sure that every section of the United States benefits from the work of the Madison laboratory. This is by no means a sectional matter. It is a matter that concerns the South, the West, the North, and the East. It certainly concerns the State of Washington, as you just heard. The people in the South who have been following the forestry development down there know full well that as a result of research by the Madison laboratory they have succeeded in developing a paper industry that was greater than ever existed down there before. I think all of us recognize that if we do apply scientific knowledge to our standing resources in the timber field, we are doing a real job for conservation in this country and at the same time will create more jobs. That is the proposition that is before us and it is one that I hope this House will support.

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I take no exception to anyone in this room, as manifested by those who are for the Madison Laboratory, because the record will show that I am the laboratory's original best friend, have been all the time, and am now. But we have given them a million dollars with which to operate. That is exactly what they had the year before and they ought to

get along with it during this period of the war. Plus that, they are having plenty of help and plenty of contributions financially from the War Department and from the Navy Department, which does not appear.

Of the advantage of this work to the whole country there can be no question.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI].

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Forest Products Laboratory has contributed greatly to our war effort and has contributed products which I am confident will play an important role in the post-war program. As was indicated by one of the previous speakers, it has created a new industry. It is not unreasonable to expect it may be responsible for many new industries. I am confident that if it is permitted to continue its work uninterrupted it will contribute materially and play an important role in helping us to meet the full employment problem that will follow the war. This appropriation provided for the Forest Products Laboratory is definitely an investment in the future and will materially add to our national wealth and well being.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, one would feel that from some of these speeches here today, that the committee had not dealt fairly with this institution, but the fact is we have given them exactly what they had last year and upon which they operated successfully this past year—1,001,000. If we have any regard at all for economy, might I suggest that the House take the opinion of the subcommittee, which has looked very carefully into the needs for the coming year of this particular project. The Madison laboratory has had in addition large sums from the Army and Navy to make certain studies; but to hear certain gentlemen speak today, one might think we had not given them anything for the ordinary operations of the laboratory. This \$1,001,000 should carry on their line of operations very satisfactorily and continue the good work they are doing. I think it is high time to think a little about economy in government and show some consideration for the taxpayers of this Nation. It is my hope that this House will vote down this request for additional large sums of money. It is a worth-while project, but there must be a ceiling to each and every one of these demands for appropriations. We have tried to be generous in this bill for research of all kinds, but we cannot, in justice to the people of America, appropriate more money than testimony before our subcommittee seems to justify.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may I earnestly invite the attention of the Members of the House to a situation which is too often overlooked, and that is that the United States Government is in the red. If any private individual or firm owed as much in proportion to its assets as the United States

Government, it would be declared bankrupt. We cannot go ahead as we did before the war and throw money about with a shovel. That day has gone by, even for deserving expenditures.

This Madison Laboratory has been on our doorstep ever since I have been a member of the committee. I state to you consideredly, after 10 or 15 years' study of it, that there are two outstanding features in connection with its fiscal history. First, it is one of the most persistent lobbyists that has ever wheedled funds from the American Congress. Second, it has spent more money in proportion to the results it has secured than any other governmental agency.

As a matter of course all who come in these critical times asking excess funds are adroit in tying themselves up with the war program and now especially with the post-war program. But they do not identify themselves with the great post-war problem and it is that problem that should concern us from now on. The instant it is announced that Germany is through, and the European war is over, there will descend upon the American Congress an army of businessmen demanding a reduction in taxes. And they are entitled to a reduction in taxes. But how can we reduce taxes when we vote for every proposal to spend money offered on the floor?

The Committee on Appropriations is hard pressed by the spenders on all sides. When, after long study, it reluctantly decides an expenditure is not advisable, it should have the support of the economy-minded Members of the House. There is no other way to reduce expenditures. There is no other way to hold down expenditures. And the United States must hold down expenditures or repudiate its obligations. It cannot continue borrowing money for expenditures of this character indefinitely and remain solvent.

Business organizations and chambers of commerce all over the country are marshaling their forces for a hegira to Washington to intercede with the Committee on Ways and Means to reduce taxes. While they are planning their antitaxing campaign, they had better include an antispending campaign. A dollar saved in appropriations is as good as a dollar saved in taxation. The two go together. The American people should impress on the American Congress the fundamental fact that every amendment to increase appropriations is an amendment to increase taxes. You cannot spend unless you tax. And the more you spend the more you must tax. If you agree to this amendment, you must later on agree to that much more taxes. The Government has no other way of getting this money. A vote against this amendment is a vote against wasting money and a vote to start paying our national debt that much sooner.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, of course, your subcommittee believes in the work of the Madison Laboratory. If we did not, we certainly would not have brought in a bill appropriating over a million dollars for the purpose of carrying that work on.

The record of the last several years shows that from year to year we have increased within reasonable bounds the appropriations for that activity. But that is far from saying that because we think the Madison Laboratory is doing a good work, therefore, any sum which may be suggested for appropriation for uses in that institution should be approved. We have studied this proposition carefully. We had extensive hearings concerning it. We do not claim to be possessed of any more wisdom than other Members of the House, but we do know we heard the evidence on the subject which other Members of the House did not have the opportunity to hear; that we studied it sympathetically; that we had the earnest desire to provide for the reasonable needs of this institution and at the same time not provide more money than is reasonably necessary; and that after having heard the evidence and accorded the subject that type of consideration we arrived at the conclusion that the appropriation for the present fiscal year is adequate for the purposes of the laboratory for the next fiscal year. Therefore, we have provided in the bill exactly the same amount of money for the next fiscal year which it has had for the present fiscal year. There are war-time allocations of funds made by the Army and Navy which this year aggregated \$1,500,000 to take care of war connected problems in wood uses. This worthy work which the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Keefe, is talking about, in regard, I believe, to containers for cheese, was done with money furnished by allocations to the institution from the war services. It was not done in the regular appropriation which we are here considering. I am fully justified in asking you to accord with the viewpoint of the committee and vote down the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. We have merely made here a reasonable economy in adhering to the amount which was utilized by this laboratory during the present fiscal year.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman, my colleague from Wisconsin, in whose judgment I have ordinarily the utmost confidence, but I think his interest in Wisconsin has somewhat influenced him here.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman that my interest in Wisconsin has not influenced me in the slightest degree. This laboratory is not in my congressional district and it does not count politically or in any other way to me personally. I am interested in it as a national institution. I would like to ask the gentleman, is it not a fact that the amount which is embodied in the proposal which I have suggested is the exact amount which was recommended to the Congress by the Bureau of the Budget? We are not asking you to exceed the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. TARVER. That is true, but we have restored the appropriation to the amount carried in the present fiscal year. I think it ought to be said in this connection that it is said by the laboratory that one of its purposes in asking for these additional moneys is to decentral-

ize to some extent its work. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] called attention today to the fact that some of the money was to be spent in seven different regions of the United States. In an amendment relating to substantially the same subject matter, the House just receded and concurred in the Senate amendment No. 24, disagreeing with your subcommittee, and appropriated \$450,000 which is to be distributed so generally throughout the country that enough Representatives were interested to succeed in providing the appropriation in the bill. So if the decentralization idea is all that is insisted upon here, it has been more than accomplished by the adoption of the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] to recede and agree to Senate Amendment No. 24.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were ayes 64 and noes 57.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Apparently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 168, nays 143, not voting 121, as follows:

[Roll No. 61]

YEAS—168

Adams	Fisher	Lemke
Allen, La.	Flood	Lesinski
Anderson, Calif.	Fogarty	Lewis
Andrews, Ala.	Forand	Link
Angell	Gallagher	Lynch
Arnold	Gary	McCowen
Bailey	Gavin	McDonough
Baldwin, Md.	Gearhart	McGehee
Beall	Gerlach	McGregor
Beckworth	Gibson	McKenzie
Bell	Gillespie	McMillan, S. C.
Bennet, N. Y.	Gordon	Madden
Biemiller	Grant, Ala.	Mansfield, Tex.
Blackney	Gregory	Marcantonio
Bonner	Hagen	Morrow
Boykin	Hale	Michener
Brehm	Hare	Miller, Calif.
Brooks	Harless, Ariz.	Monroney
Bryson	Harris	Murdock
Byrnes, Wis.	Havener	Murray, Tenn.
Carlson	Hays	Murray, Wis.
Carnahan	Healy	Neely
Case, N. J.	Hedrick	Norton
Chelf	Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.
Colmer	Henry	O'Hara
Combs	Hill	O'Konski
Cooper	Hinshaw	Outland
Courtney	Hoch	Patman
Cravens	Holifield	Patrick
Cunningham	Hook	Patterson
Curtis	Hope	Peterson, Fla.
D'Alesandro	Huber	Phillips
Davis	Hull	Pickett
Delaney	Jenkins	Pittenger
James J.	Jennings	Price, Fla.
Dingell	Johnson, Calif.	Price, Ill.
Dolliver	Johnson, Ind.	Priest
Douglas, Calif.	Johnson	Randolph
Douglas, Ill.	Lyndon B.	Rankin
Doyle	Judd	Rayfiel
Durham	Keefe	Resa
Dworshak	Kerr	Riley
Ellsworth	King	Rivers
Engel, Mich.	Kopplemann	Robertson, Va.
Engle, Calif.	Landis	Rockwell
Fenton	Larcade	Roe, Md.
Fernandez	Lea	Rogers, N. Y.

Sadowski
Savage
Sikes
Smith, Maine
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Somers, N. Y.
Sparkman
Starkey
Stefan

Stevenson
Stigler
Stockman
Sullivan
Talbot
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Traynor
Trimble

Voorhis, Calif.
Wasielewski
Weaver
Welch
West
Winstead
Wolcott
Tolan
Woodhouse

NAYS—143

Abernethy
Andersen,
H. Carl
Arends
Auchincloss
Barrett, Pa.
Barrett, Wyo.
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Bishop
Bolton
Boren
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Brumbaugh
Buck
Buffett
Bulwinkle
Bunker
Burgin
Butler
Byrne, N. Y.
Camp
Campbell
Cannon, Mo.
Case, S. Dak.
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Crawford
Delaney,
John J.
Drewry
Eberhart
Elliot
Elliott
Elsaesser
Elston
Ervin
Fallon
Feighan
Foiger
Fuller
Gamble

Gifford
Gillette
Gillie
Goodwin
Gossett
Graham
Granahan
Grant, Ind.
Green
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynne, Iowa
Halleck
Hand
Harness, Ind.
Heslton
Hess
Hoeven
Hoffman
Holmes, Mass.
Horan
Jarman
Jensen
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson, Okla.
Jones
Jonkman
Kean
Kearney
Kelley, Pa.
Kilburn
Kilday
Kinzer
Kirwan
Lane
Latham
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lyle
McConnell
McGlinchey
McMillen, Ill.
Mahon
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Morgan

Mundt
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Toole
Peterson, Ga.
Plumley
Powers
Quinn, N. Y.
Rabaut
Rabin
Ramey
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Rees, Kans.
Robertson,
N. Dak.
Robison, Ky.
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Rowan
Russell
Sabath
Sasscer
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.
Scrivner
Shafer
Sharp
Sheppard
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Ohio
Snyder
Spence
Springer
Sumner, Ill.
Taber
Tarver
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Torrens
Vinson
Vursell
Whitten
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Woodrum, Va.
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—121

Allen, Ill.
Anderson,
N. Mex.
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews, N. Y.
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barry
Bender
Bennett, Mo.
Bland
Bloom
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Buckley
Burch
Canfield
Cannon, Fla.
Celler
Chapman
Clark
Clements
Cochran
Coffee
Cole, Mo.
Cooley
Cox
Crosser
Curley
Daughton, Va.
Dawson
De Lacy
Dickstein
Dirksen
Domengeaux
Dondero
Doughton, N. C.
Earthman
Eaton
Fellows
Flannagan

Fulton
Gardner
Gathings
Geelan
Gore
Gorski
Granger
Gwinn, N. Y.
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Hancock
Hart
Hartley
Hébert
Heffernan
Herter
Hobbs
Holmes, Wash.
Howell
Izac
Jackson
Johnson, Ill.
Kee
Kefauver
Kelly, Ill.
Keogh
Knutson
Kunkel
LaFollette
Lanham
Luce
Ludlow
McCormack
Maloney
Manasco
Mansfield,
Mont.
Mason
May
Morrison

Mott
Murphy
O'Neal
Pace
Pfeifer
Philbin
Ploeser
Poage
Powell
Rains
Ramspeck
Reed, N. Y.
Rich
Richards
Rizley
Robinson, Utah
Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, Fla.
Ryder
Sheridan
Short
Slaughter
Stewart
Summers, Tex.
Sundstrom
Talle
Taylor
Thomason
Towe
Vorys, Ohio
Wadsworth
Walter
Weichel
Weiss
White
Wickersham
Wilson
Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.
Worley

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Knutson.

Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. Hart with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Talle.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.

Mr. Burch with Mr. Johnson of Illinois.

Mr. Rogers of Florida with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Granger with Mr. Gwinn of New York.

Mr. Crosser with Mr. Herter.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Lanham with Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Poage with Mr. Dondero.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Ludlow with Mr. Cole of Missouri.

Mr. Worley with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. LaFollette.

Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Ploeser.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Short.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Bennett of Missouri.

Mr. GROSS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SHAFER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. McCOWEN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 42: Page 50, line 14, after the word "amended", insert "the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall be \$300,000,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 42 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 50: Page 70, line 14, after the semicolon, insert "construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for the use of project occupants on any lands within the boundaries of water conservation and utilization projects in said area."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 50.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CASE of South Dakota moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 50 with an amendment to strike out the words "farm and other buildings and."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from South Dakota 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this amendment deals with water conservation and utilization projects under what has been popularly referred to as the Wheeler-Case Act. Under that program there have been some

small irrigation or supplemental water projects authorized in various parts of the country. Under the original language of the act and under the original program I think many of us never contemplated that any part of the money would be used for the construction of farm buildings or homes. However, in the administration of the act some of the money was used for the building of homes on tracts that were cut up into smaller farms. At the same time, in the administration of the act some of the equipment which the Farm Security Administration or the Department of Agriculture was using for the leveling of land was used for the relocating of some roads where they were dislocated, or the building of such additional roads within the project as might be necessary to serve the additional homes created by reducing the size of the farms. The Comptroller General a few months ago determined that under the language of the original act the money appropriated under this head might not be used for farm buildings or for roads. On the score of building houses and barns I am in sympathy with the interpretation given by the Comptroller General. I believe that the use of money for the building of homes and other farm buildings was not originally intended, and certainly that practice used up the small amount of money that was appropriated under this head very rapidly.

The Senate amendment proposes to permit money to be used—at least the money in this bill—to be used for the building of farm buildings and homes, and also for the locating or relocating of roads. The effect of my amendment to recede and concur with an amendment striking out that portion of the Senate amendment which would permit the use of the money for the building of homes and other farm buildings is to restrict the authority to roads. It does not change the dollar sign one bit—merely permits the use of the money for the building of roads for the use of the project occupants on lands within the boundaries of these authorized projects. It will not permit the use of the money or the equipment owned by the Government outside the boundaries of the projects. It will permit them to use the equipment which they already have and will be using in the building of canals or in the leveling of the land; it will permit them to use that equipment on the relocation or alteration of the roads within the project; and it seems to me that is a very sensible solution of the problem. I had nothing to do with proposing this amendment in the Senate; I am merely taking the situation as it comes before us and suggesting a procedure which I hope might be acceptable to the committee.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have the feeling that the gentleman's amendment, if carried, will effectuate the original intent of the law. I favor it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the contribution of the gentleman. He is chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and was a

So the motion was agreed to.

member of the committee when the original act was passed and knows its intent and its history.

May I add that the language does not call for the maintenance of these roads; it merely says construction and alteration, meaning, as I take it, the relocation or alteration of the roads that have been disturbed or whose creation has been made necessary by the reduction in these projects from large farms down to small farms. It is supplemental to and properly a part of the basic program.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Cannot those roads be built from funds in the access roads program?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Roads might be built to the projects from those funds, but I question whether that is the intent of the law if the gentleman is referring to military or mineral access roads.

Mr. HORAN. Is it the gentleman's understanding that access road money could not be used for this purpose?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Access to projects is not involved here. This concerns only roads within the boundaries of these small irrigation projects.

I may point out in closing that this is the only amendment left in controversy. All other amendments to this conference report have been ironed out. With this modification of the Senate amendment the entire conference report can be disposed of.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, since I do not come from the western part of the country, I am necessarily not very familiar with the problems which are involved in these water-conservation and irrigation projects, but I wish to point out that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who offers this preferential motion to recede and concur, is one of the joint authors of the legislation under which this work is carried on.

It is admitted here that this language was not carried in the Case-Wheeler Act. It is, therefore, legislation. The Comptroller General has so decided, and I do not understand that my colleague takes issue with that decision.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield just briefly there?

Mr. TARVER. I will yield in just a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are being asked here to amend the Case-Wheeler Act in an appropriation bill. Very frankly, our Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations has not had hearings on the question of whether the Case-Wheeler Act should be amended or not, and no other committee has had hearings on the subject of whether that act should be amended so as to authorize the construction of roads on these projects. I do not think we ought to amend the substantive legislation under which this appropria-

tion is made, by action on an appropriation bill. If the legislation should be amended, I think that the gentleman who has offered the motion should introduce a bill to have it amended, and then let the legislative committee having jurisdiction hold hearings as to the effect of the bill, and the necessity for the proposed legislation, and submit a recommendation to the House, to be considered in a regular and an orderly way. I do not know whether these roads ought to be constructed at the expense of the Government or not. I am impressed with the idea that they ought not to be, that if this takes care of the expense of reclaiming of these arid lands, then the matter of road construction ought to be an obligation on the locality where the project is located, and it should be taken care of out of public funds provided for the construction and maintenance of roads. The matter of whether I am right or wrong in that is of no importance. I think the important matter here is that we should not amend the law by a provision on an agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not think it would amend the act for two reasons. In the first place, this would apply only to the funds in this bill, and for the second reason, under my amendment as suggested by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] it conforms to what we have understood to be the intent and purpose of the original law, and as the gentleman from Arizona further pointed out, this does not authorize anything not contemplated in the original law, it does not authorize a building program, except within the boundaries of the project, and the construction of such roads essential to the project. Further, these projects are reimbursable, and the Federal Government would be reimbursed out of any funds expended for this purpose.

Mr. TARVER. The provision sought to be inserted here is purely legislative

in character. As already stated, I do not think we should in an offhand way, without the subject matter having been given consideration by any committee of the House, not even by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, undertake to amend the substantive law under which this money is provided. I sincerely hope the House will vote down the motion of the gentleman from South Dakota and reject the proposed amendment, and accept the motion offered by the committee. As far as the conclusion of the agricultural appropriation bill is concerned, I think I can assure Members of the House that if this is done they will not be required to give more consideration to this bill in the present session of Congress.

I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 7, noes 62.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TARVER, a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement showing the amounts carried in the bill, as it passed the House originally for appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations, the amounts carried in the bill as it passed the Senate, and the amounts carried in the bill after it passed the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1945

	House bill	Senate bill	As finally passed	Conference report compared with House bill, (+) or (-)	Conference report compared with Senate bill, (+) or (-)
Total of items carried in bill exclusive of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds and corporate funds for administrative expenses.....	\$666,301,932 ¹	¹ \$687,593,759	\$682,800,752	+\$16,498,820	-\$4,793,007
Direct appropriations.....	576,432,700	¹ 594,724,527	589,931,520	+13,498,820	-4,793,007
Transfer from permanent appropriations.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-----	-----
Reappropriations.....	39,869,232	42,869,232	42,869,232	+3,000,000	-----
From Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds (for loans)...	167,500,000	275,000,000	197,500,000	+30,000,000	-77,500,000
Authorizations from corporate funds for administrative expenses.....	13,012,000	13,015,000	13,015,000	+3,000	-----
Grand total of items carried in bill, including Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds and corporate funds for administrative expenses....	\$846,813,932	975,608,759	² \$993,315,752	+46,501,820	-82,293,007

¹ Includes Budget amendment of \$1,350,000 contained in S. Doc. No. 37, submitted after passage of bill by the House.

² This figure compares with total 1945 appropriations for comparable items of \$792,252,251 and total 1946 Budget estimates for this bill of \$976,651,282.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it is probable that never before in the history of our country have we as a people—all of us as citizens, each of us as individuals—felt so great a weight of personal responsibility for the solution of international problems as we feel today. And I mean "today" quite literally—this calendar date of April 25, 1945, which is witnessing the opening of the World Security Conference at San Francisco. Men and women have gathered together there from all over the world to talk of peace. These horrible years of war have shown us that man still needs restrictions and restraints to curb his inclinations to greed and avarice, to cruelty and to selfish purposes. Possible formulas for restraints will be discussed in the coming weeks as the whole world waits.

In these last years we have learned, as we had never expected to learn, what insecurity means to the world. We have seen, as we had never expected to see, the stone and steel of great cities crash to rubble, the laws of powerful nations become as meaningless as the words of a forgotten language, entire peoples become wandering tribes over the face of an unfriendly earth. We have seen that happen in the twentieth century of our civilization. We know that it is still happening, now, today, on this 25th day of April 1945. We are resolved that such destruction and such horror shall never again be unloosed by any members of the human race.

Because we are so resolved we are deeply aware of our responsibility. We know that we must transform determination into realized fact. The San Francisco Security Conference must lay the foundation stones of the structure that will guarantee the security of the world. Many difficulties will present themselves, many seemingly insoluble problems will be encountered but its purpose must not be thwarted nor set aside.

I know how deeply every one in this House is feeling the sense of personal responsibility to our own country and to the world. I know that our awareness of responsibility extends out from the Capitol, from Washington, and is shared by men and women in every remotest section of the United States, and throughout the Western Hemisphere, that it reaches across the eastern and western oceans and over all the world. It is mankind that feels responsible at this hour. The heart of humanity, that has been laboring so long in anguish and torment, is throbbing today with hope, and also with dread lest expectant hope be betrayed.

Not only the delegates of the people of 46 nations pledged to work for the security of their people at the Conference; not only the representatives of the people in the councils of their many govern-

ments, but the people themselves—the men and women in homes and fields and factories and on the far-flung battle lines share that dread and that hope. It is the great brooding thought today in the mind of the whole world, this sense of responsibility for making sure that men shall not again devastate the earth, but that they shall protect each other from the passions and the forces of evil within them which if unchecked rise up and destroy the beauty that is the Lord's.

The desolation, the burning fires of agony that have been spread across the world must not be left smoldering—rather must they be transformed into the funeral pyres of cruelty and selfishness and greed from whose ashes may arise a new conception of man's relationship to man and his responsibility to the Eternal God.

We can build fear or we can build security out there in San Francisco, and each one of us has a responsibility in the matter. We can sow the seeds of more wars or we can open that Golden Gate to the new world of peace that stands upon the threshold of time waiting to be born, a world which in the words of the great Chinese sage, Lao-tse, will insure to its children "Action without aggression, development without domination, and progress without possession."

Such a goal beckons. Let us as free Americans determine that we shall indeed fulfill our destined part in the great family of nations with quiet courage, sincere humility, and unflinching faith in man's ultimate victory over the dark passions within his own soul. Let us on this momentous day rededicate ourselves to the vision of freedom that made us a nation, reconsecrating ourselves to the service of God and the welfare of men.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier in the day and to include a proposed distribution of funds by experimental forest units.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE (at the request of Mr. HORAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement he made before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include certain newspaper articles.

Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. STARKEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the San Francisco Conference.

AMENDING TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1940

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 231, Rept. No. 446), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 694) to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and myself.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, the length of general debate will be decided at the end of the day?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3024, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is with no small degree of pride and satisfaction that the committee in charge of the annual sup-

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section.

79th-1st, No. 84

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 1, 1945, for actions of Monday, April 30, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completes congressional action on agricultural appropriation bill. House passes measure providing for U.S. membership in F.A.O.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R.2689 and acted on the items in disagreement (pp. 4012-3). (For provisions of the conference report see Digest 81.)
Agreed to Sen. Russell's (Ga.) motions to concur in the House amendment to the D.C. Forest Service salary limitation, \$842,361, and to recede from the Senate amendment to insert language authorizing construction and alteration of farm and other buildings and roads for use of water-conservation-and-utilization-project occupants.
This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. VEGETABLE TRANSPORTATION. Received a S.C. Legislature resolution requesting removal of the regulations upon the icing of potatoes and cabbages and that standard refrigeration be authorized (p. 4009).
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Robertson, Wyo., discussed surplus property disposal procedure and cited a case of surplus farm machinery (pp. 4011-2).
4. POSTAGE RATES. Received from the Postmaster General proposed legislation to continue the temporary increases in first-class postal rates at 3 cents. To Finance Committee. (p. 4008.)
5. IMPORTS. Received from the Tariff Commission a report concerning the ration of imports of certain products to domestic production, etc. To Finance Committee. (p. 4008.)
6. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received Security and Exchange Commission's 10th annual report. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4008.)
7. AIR TRANSPORTATION. Commerce Committee reported with amendment S.2, to provide aid for the development, etc., of public airports (S. Rept. 224) (pp. 4010-1).

8. ADJOURNED until Thurs., May 3 (p. 4014).

HOUSE

9. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Passed as reported H.J.Res. 145, providing for U.S. membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (pp. 4034-58). As passed the resolution authorizes the President to accept membership in the FAO, authorizes appropriations of not exceeding \$625,000 during the first fiscal year of the Organization and not exceeding \$1,250,000 annually thereafter, states that it is the sense of Congress that the U.S. should work to integrate the functions and resources of the International Institute of Agriculture with those of the FAO, and prohibits new U.S. obligations unless authorized by law.

Rejected amendments by Rep. Robison, Ky., to reduce the appropriation authorizations to \$200,000 and \$400,000 respectively (p. 4054).

10. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Barden, N.C., criticized OPA's "inefficiency" in handling the strawberry price ceiling situation and criticized this Department and WEA for their reluctance to "put up the fight necessary to protect the farmers" (pp. 4021-2).

1. ECONOMY; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Rich, Pa., urged economy in Federal expenditures by "eliminating Government agencies, trimming down departments, taking the Government out of business, selling Government surplus property now without a lot of red tape" (pp. 4022-3).

2. EMPLOYMENT. Discussed H.R. 2232, establishing FEPC to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, etc. (pp. 4023, 4025-34, 4059-61).

3. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Taber, N.Y., discussed the increase in circulation of Federal Reserve notes as promoting inflation (p. 4023).

4. FARM LABOR. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution urging reconsideration of proposed plans to draft all skilled farm labor processing dairy products (p. 4075).

5. EDUCATION. Received a city of St. Paul (Minn.) petition favoring S. 717, providing for Federal aid for education (pp. 4075-6).

6. APPROPRIATIONS; RESEARCH. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for \$77,500,000 for the Office of Scientific Research and Development for 1946 (H.Doc. 162). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 4074.)

7. DISBURSEMENTS. Received Interior's proposed legislation covering relief for the Chief Disbursing Officer and others for various suspensions, disallowances, and unavailable items in their accounts. To Claims Committee. (p. 4074.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 937.

8. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. /By Sen. Ferguson, Mich., to continue to suspension of statute of limitations applicable to violations of antitrust laws 1946. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4011.)

FLOOD CONTROL. S. 938, by Sen. Overton, La., to provide for control work made necessary by recent floods. To Commerce Committee.

EDUCATION. S. Res. 122, by Sen. Fulbright, Ark., and Sen. Tamm, covering U.S. participation in an International Office of Education. To Education and Labor Committee.

From the Committee on Commerce I ask unanimous consent to report back favorably with an amendment from the Committee on Commerce the bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 224) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill placed on the calendar.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, the Senator is anxious to have this bill taken up as soon as possible. If it is agreeable to the Senator, let me say that it is the purpose to recess today over until Thursday, and then when we meet on Thursday we could make this bill the business before the Senate and proceed with its consideration.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am very anxious to have the bill considered and disposed of before Friday evening, because I am called upon to leave on official business Friday evening, and, if it be satisfactory, I should like to ask that the bill be made the unfinished business so that the Senate may know that it will be brought up Thursday on the convening of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nevada make that request?

Mr. McCARRAN. I make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Am I to understand that the acting majority leader has given notice that the bill reported by the Senator from Nevada will be taken up for consideration on Thursday?

Mr. HILL. Exactly. We are giving notice that the bill will be taken up for consideration on Thursday; in fact, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, as I understand, propounded a unanimous consent request, to-wit that the bill be made the pending business for consideration on that day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 937. A bill to amend the act suspending until June 30, 1945, the running of the statute of limitations applicable to violations of the antitrust laws, so as to continue such suspension until June 30, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. OVERTON introduced Senate bill 938, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 939. A bill to extend the provisions of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law 884, 76th Cong., 54 Stat. 1219), relating to promotion of Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there have occurred in the last few weeks very severe floods on different rivers and in different valleys in the United States. Such floods have occurred on the Red River in my own State, where an unprecedented flood stage was reached. They also occurred on the Sabine River and the Neches and Trinity Rivers in Texas, on the White and Arkansas and Missouri Rivers, and, to some extent, on the Ohio and its tributaries.

When we were met by a similar situation in 1944 bills were introduced to provide for immediate flood relief and also to provide for priorities to be given to farmers for agricultural machinery and implements and necessary parts to repair them, and an appropriation was made, to be handled by the Secretary of Agriculture, in making loans and grants to farmers who had suffered from the flood disasters.

I am introducing a bill along exactly the same line. The prior legislation was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and I suggest that this bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce. I ask unanimous consent to introduce the bill for appropriate reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 938) to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. OVERTON, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. TAFT) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 122), which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Whereas the future peace and security of the American and of all other peoples rest upon the achievement of mutual understanding among the peoples of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States urges the participation by the Government of the United States in the organization by the nations of the world of an International Office of Education, for the purpose of advising together and considering problems of international educational and cultural relations throughout the world, and more particularly for the purpose of organizing a permanent international agency to promote educational and cultural relations, the exchange of students and scholars, and the encouragement within each country of friendly relations among nations, peoples, and cultural groups; provided that such agency shall not interfere with educational systems or programs within the several nations, or their administration.

THE G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS—ADDRESS BY BRIG. GEN. FRANK T. HINES

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject The G. I. Bill of Rights and Its Effect on Office Management, delivered by

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, before the Washington chapter, National Office Management Association, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., on April 26, 1945, and a related tabulation, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE PROBLEM OF RELIEF FOR POST-WAR EUROPE

[Mr. AUSTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Hard Days of Peace," from the New York Times of April 28, 1945, and a news item under the heading "U. N. R. R. A. got 1 percent of food United States pledged," from the New York Post of April 26, 1945, which appear in the Appendix.]

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on Thursday, April 26, on the floor of the Senate, a debate occurred on the disposal of surplus war material. I have received a letter from the Honorable Guy M. Gillette, Chairman of the Surplus Property Board, calling my attention to the remarks I made, particularly in reference to that part of my statement, as follows:

I wrote to Mr. Gillette and suggested to him that one-third of this equipment should be left at the camp and disposed of by sale there. I did not receive a reply to that letter. In the meantime notices had been sent to the local newspapers that there would be an auction of some of the equipment in that area on the 28th of April—that is, next Saturday—and that today purchasers would be permitted to view the various pieces of equipment. * * *

I wish to let the Senate know of the condition which exists. So far as I recall, that action was taken by the Surplus Property Board and by no one else.

Mr. President, I wish to correct that statement, as I found on returning to my office that I did receive a reply in a letter written by Senator Gillette on April 13. It is possible that the purpose of my remarks was misconstrued, and I would like to review briefly for the benefit of the record what transpired between Mr. Gillette and myself.

At the time, Mr. President, I was in northern Wyoming. In the last week of March, I telegraphed Mr. Gillette from Cody, Wyo., relative to the surplus farm machinery at the Japanese W. R. A. camp at Heart Mountain in northern Wyoming. I read that telegram:

The Heart Mountain Japanese W. R. A. camp, 12 miles east of Cody, is being discontinued. All farming operations have ceased, and in consequence there is a number of small tractors and trucks and other farm equipment to be disposed of. This camp is located on the 250,000-acre Shoshone irrigation project and in addition is adjacent to extensive farming and stock-raising areas. The farming equipment is badly needed in this locality and could be readily disposed of at good prices at auction sales at the camp, eliminating necessity of any transportation. Farm machinery and equipment throughout this area much depleted. Would appreciate your helpful consideration.

I received a telegram from Chairman Gillette, as follows:

Re your wire, Heart Mountain camp. While recognizing need for surplus farm machinery in immediate vicinity of surplus declaration, it was essential to consider the mandate for wide distribution of these limited supplies. Farmers in other States would resent allocation to one community.

During the following days, I learned that this equipment was slated to be shipped to Kearney, Nebr., which would

eliminate it from all possibility of being sold for the benefit of farmers in northern Wyoming. So on April 9, I sent Chairman Gillette the following telegram:

The decision to ship all tractors, trucks, and farm equipment from Heart Mountain W. R. A. camp to Nebraska has caused keen disappointment over this whole area. This action automatically eliminates northern Wyoming from purchasing any of this equipment. Is it not possible to auction, say, 33 percent of property here and then ship the balance to Nebraska? I believe such action would help equalize distribution and save considerable transportation. Will appreciate your consideration.

The day after I sent this telegram, April 10, I was advised by the editor of the local newspaper that there had been received at the newspaper office a release from the Surplus Property Board stating that a considerable part of this equipment would be sold at the Japanese camp on April 28. That was last Saturday, and that was the sale to which I referred in my remarks. This release from the War Surplus Property Board was published in the Cody Enterprise, the weekly newspaper of Cody, Wyo., on the 11th of April. On April 21 I received a letter from Chairman Gillette, dated April 13, which makes no reference to the sale of this machinery or the notice of the sale, but confirms his telegram that I have already read to the Senate, advising that the local sale could not be made and finishing up—and I quote the last paragraph of the letter:

All of these factors enter into the decisions made by the Board, and I assure you that we were convinced against our will, because we were anxious to give the individual a chance to buy, and particularly those near the place of declaration.

I want to emphasize, Mr. President, that I am satisfied that a wise step was taken in selling this farm equipment on the spot; and in mentioning this on the floor of the Senate on Thursday last, it was in the hope that I could do justice to the Surplus Property Board and convey to Senators that an effort was being made to sell this equipment where it was located and where it was urgently needed, rather than to ship it to some center where it could be of no benefit to the people of my State. I believe it was a wise decision of the Surplus Property Board; I commend them for it, and I hope and trust it will be followed by many similar decisions. My thought is praise for the Board and not criticism.

JOINT ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS IN WAR WITH JAPAN

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, last Saturday night my wife and I sat in our apartment listening to the radio broadcasting the wonderful news (which later proved to be a rumor) that Germany had surrendered unconditionally.

Like millions of other fathers and mothers of boys and girls in the service, we listened with a prayer of thankfulness in our hearts that our son now in Germany was safe and that one dreadful phase of the war was over.

Then my wife remarked: "I wonder if Tom will be able to come home before he is sent to fight against Japan?"

This remark set me to thinking. Since victory in Europe is only a matter of days, or perchance hours, what about the war with Japan?

How much longer must our boys be called upon to give their lives, and just how much help are we going to receive, in bringing this one remaining aggressor nation to total submission?

Right now in San Francisco the 46 United Nations are in the process of forming plans to prevent future wars and to agree to join together in suppressing any aggressor nation.

The eyes of the world are now turned to this Conference.

With hope in their hearts, with prayers on their lips, and with faith in the integrity and courage of their leaders, all peace-loving peoples are looking forward to victory and everlasting peace.

The thought occurred to me: What a wonderful thing it would be if these 46 nations would now issue an ultimatum to Japan that unless they agreed to surrender unconditionally within a certain period of time, all 46 nations would agree to declare war on Japan and each help in some measure in furnishing men and materials.

Can you think, Mr. President, of anything that would help the morale of our soldiers and of all the peace-loving peoples of the world more than to have such a pledge from all the nations attending the Conference?

America will never falter in its course of duty; our production will not lag; and the bravery of our soldiers will not diminish. But the United States and a few other nations should no longer be expected to carry the full burden against Japan.

If all are equally sincere in their hate of tyranny and equally passionate in their love of freedom, let them demonstrate it now.

Upon the willingness of the peoples represented at San Francisco to fight side by side in the battle line and share equally in the sacrifice, rests the ultimate decision as to whether or not we and our posterity are to live in a world of peace, freedom, and security.

No nation will ever again challenge the basic concepts of a free society if it is once taught that it must fight alone against a world that is at least united and unafraid.

May the strength and counsel of Almighty God bear heavily on the minds of those who must and shall decide.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on the agricultural appropriations bill, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes,

having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 27, 28, 30, 34, 44, 45, 46, and 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 8, 16, 17, 20, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, and 48 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,730,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$906,990"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,888,589"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,663,708"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$42,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,206,208"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$445,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,298,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,649,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than fifteen per centum above the census

value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the country, parish, or locality where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$80,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 22, 24, 26, 42, and 50.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
ELMER THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN (except
as to Amendment 33),
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. In connection with the report there is one matter which I desire to mention briefly. In years past there has been some difficulty in handling the funds made available to the Farm Security Administration for tenant purchase loans. That was due to restrictive language which was included in the House bill. It limited the amount of the loan on any one piece of land to the average value of farms in excess of 30 acres in the county, parish, or community where the loan was made. The same language appears in the conference report, with the exception that a leeway of 15 percent in the census values is allowed for the loans which are to be made next year. That should in some degree ease the situation which has heretofore confronted the Farm Security Administration in making loans to tenants to enable them to become landowners.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, before the Senator takes the floor will he yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Georgia could very well have given a short history of the agricultural appropriation bill. The Senate amended the bill in 52 respects. The conferees agreed upon 50 of those amendments, leaving only two in controversy between the

House and the Senate conferees. The House conferees refused to agree to those two amendments and asked to go back to the House for a vote on them. They went back to the House for a vote and the House by a substantial majority affirmed and accepted the Senate amendments, which makes it so easy today to dispose of the conference report submitted by the distinguished Senator from Georgia, instead of taking a day or two or three on it, as heretofore.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas is one of the most valued members of our committee. He has correctly stated the action of the conferees, except that he overlooks the fact that there was in disagreement some language with respect to the Case-Wheeler Act, and the House refused to accept the language approved by the Senate. I am therefore placed in the position of moving to recede from that amendment. With that exception, the bill took the course as indicated by the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. I hope the Senate will recede, and no doubt it will. If we could have had an agreement in the conference on everything except that language, we would have receded in conference.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain amendments in disagreement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2689, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 25, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 3, 24, 26, and 42 to the bill (H. R. 2689) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$842,861"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 50 to said bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 50.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, that completes legislative action on the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; it is a final disposition of the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SHOWING IN CAUCUS ROOM OF MOTION PICTURES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I beg to announce to the Senate that the Pathe News will give two preview showings in the caucus room of the Senate Office

Building of the pictures of German atrocities. The first showing will be at 3 o'clock p. m. today and the second showing will be at 3:30 p. m. today. All Members of the Senate and the staff of the Senate and of Senate Members are invited to one or both showings.

THE PRINCIPLES AND A PATTERN FOR THE PEACE—ARTICLE BY HON. ROBERT G. SIMMONS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of the Senate an article "The Principles and a Pattern for the Peace," written by the Honorable Robert G. Simmons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, which was included in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, April 26, 1945, at pages A2105 and A2106.

Chief Justice Simmons was formerly for five terms a Member of Congress, ably representing the Sixth District of Nebraska in the House of Representatives. His article is particularly timely in view of the conference now meeting at San Francisco, and is a grand approach to a difficult problem. It is a masterpiece of simplicity and clarity. The path to an enduring peace which he charts not only appears easier, but convinces the reader that the ultimate hoped-for goal is certainly not too difficult of attainment.

Chief Justice Simmons sets forth self-evident truths which cannot too often be recalled to the mind of man.

Note this admonition:

Men have * * * rights.

And this historical approach:

They realized that something had to be done to assure peace, liberty, the well-being of all.

And this clinching argument:

Our perplexities are no more difficult to us now than theirs were to them then.

And this pattern:

Should we not, can we not, now go to those same basic principles of the rights of men and of governments and, on our constitutional pattern, build the organization that will give the world the blessings that our system has given to us?

And this warning:

Any peace that is to be permanent and any organization that is to be acceptable must be founded on moral and spiritual principles that are understood by and acceptable to the peoples of the world.

And this plea:

It is to be remembered that, while officials of government may propose, the effective result will depend upon the final willingness of the peoples affected to make the sustained sacrifices and give the support that will insure vitality and power to such an organization.

And this concluding advice:

I submit it is worthy of a trial.

The foregoing quotations from the article by Chief Justice Simmons could well guide the delegates now meeting in San Francisco and the article written by him could well chart the course of world action.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

NOMINATIONS OF MIDSHIPMEN REPORTED AND CONFIRMED

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the Senate has just received from the President the nominations of 1,032 midshipmen. Nine hundred and seventy are nominated to be ensigns in the Navy, 27 to be ensigns in the Supply Corps, and 35 to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. This is the annual message received in regard to nominations of midshipmen.

If the regular course were pursued, it would cost the Government \$325 to have the names printed now and later when the nominations are confirmed. The names would cover five pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and also extend materially the Executive Calendar.

Mr. President, in view of this situation, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs be permitted to make a favorable report on the nominations, and that the nominations of these 1,032 midshipmen, now at the Naval Academy, who are recommended for promotion, be confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, am I correct in assuming that the Senator's request applies only to the midshipmen who are graduating?

Mr. WALSH. Solely and alone to them.

Mr. WHITE. No officers are included?

Mr. WALSH. No officers.

Mr. WHITE. Ordinarily I dislike to see the rules of the Senate suspended and the procedure prescribed by the rules disregarded, but I think there are perhaps reasons of an emergent nature why action on these nominations should be promptly taken, and I offer no objection. I hope the request will be granted.

Mr. WALSH. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none; the report will be received, and the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, May 3, 1945, at 12 meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 30 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be first lieutenants with rank from May 29, 1945

Second Lt. James Hart Hottenroth, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. James Henry Hayes, Infantry (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Henry Preston Halsell, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Elliott Carr Cutler, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Sam Ellsworth Cumpston, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. George Edward Hesselbacher, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Paul Young, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. James Bryan Newman 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Reiley Finney, Infantry (temporary captain), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Richard Malcolm Horridge, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Irving Rock Obenchain, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. John Earle Kennedy, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Harold Morgan, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lawrence Willard Vogel, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. George Chambers Hozier, Air Corps (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. John Winthrop Barnes, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Ward Watkin, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Leon Joseph Hamerly, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Edward Ambrose Martell, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. John Arnot Hewitt, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Yates Michel Hill, Signal Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Francis Paul Koisch, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Daniel Arthur Raymond, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Jerrold Duster Snow, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Joseph John Schmidt, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Eric Castlereigh Orme, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Paul Robert Cerar, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Maurice Rawls, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Alvin Dumond Wilder, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Philip George Krueger, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. William Tuttle Hamilton, Jr., Cavalry (temporary major).

Second Lt. Miles Lowell Wachendorf, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Robert Peyton Tabb, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Second Lt. Frederick Charles Roecker, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Second Lt. Fred Edgar Rosell, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. John Clement Mattina, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Mahlon Eugene Gates, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. John Pierce Beeson, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Roger Lee Russell, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Louis Hennessy, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Charles Emerson Ragland, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Edward McWayne Wright, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Roger Alley Barnes, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).

Second Lt. Seymour Rubenstein, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Theodore James Michel, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Edmond Harrison Leavey, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Francis Eugene Voegeli, Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Eugene Leland Weeks, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Preston Sheffey 3d, Cavalry (temporary major).

Second Lt. Carter Williamson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. John Warmington Atwood, Signal Corps (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. John Baker, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Harold Archer Ogden, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Wayne Leonard Bart, Infantry (temporary captain), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. William Hampton Edwards, Air Corps (temporary captain), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Charles Marshall Fergusson, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Peter Richard Moody, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Horace Allan Lawler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Gerhardt Christopher Clementson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Rosario Pietro Bonasso, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Thomas Matthew Rienzi, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Theodore James McAdam, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Charles Fred Shutrump 2d, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. David Rowland, Air Corps (temporary major), subject to examination required by law.

Second Lt. Rollin Thomas Steinmetz, Jr., Cavalry (temporary major).

Second Lt. John William Harrell, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

[PUBLIC LAW 52—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 109—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2689]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, \$1,450,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$131,390, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That, of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act

shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

PENALTY MAIL

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture, including the War Food Administration, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$3,238,740, together with not to exceed \$30,000 of the funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses, for penalty mail for said Corporation, and the amount authorized for penalty mail for said Corporation in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby increased by \$12,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of law-books, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$1,730,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$197,500, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$906,990: *Provided, however*, That if the total amount of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports,

the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$453,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$161,179 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$487,640; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$58,470 and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures \$50,000, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, municipal, and other agencies: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425): *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$11,856 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding for the Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,000,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pur-

suance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration", such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with functions assigned to the Office of Information by the War Food Administrator: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$225,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; for dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, \$467,900, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$750, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$306,433, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public agencies or organizations, including not to exceed \$1,888,589 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized activities of the Department, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,110,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$122,933 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$1,520,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$149,000, shall be transferred to and made a part of

this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton: *Provided further*, That estimates of apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 541-545), independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, \$500,000.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939 as amended (7 U. S. C.

343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$14,198,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges, \$697,000, of which amount not to exceed \$543,610 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$9,200 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, \$285,200: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates sub-

mitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$1,088,000, of which amount \$662,894 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; in all, for Alaska, \$42,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000: in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,206,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the pro-

visions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$153,600, of which not to exceed \$143,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$99,375; and the Secretary is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, \$840,000.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$708,900.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, \$5,048,000, together with not to exceed \$800,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corpora-

tion to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks, scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$999,600.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food products, \$7,800,000.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, \$243,400.

Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of \$31,940 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case

of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That of said \$305,000 not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$742,300.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduction into the United States, including explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed two; and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops, \$1,983,900.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vegetable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and related crops and plants, \$1,572,000.

Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control, \$252,700.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of soil management methods to increase and maintain productivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage practices, and other means of

improving soils; fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use; soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and determination of their potential productivity under adapted cropping and improved soil management, \$913,000.

Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture, including farm power and equipment, rural water supply and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm products, and the preparation and distribution of building plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineering problems relating to the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products, \$445,500.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory counsel, \$26,800, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, corporations, or foreign governments, necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7 U. S. C. 281-282), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public Law 425), authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects;

for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application, \$2,114,900.

Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,298,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where measures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on property owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, or on property included within local experimental control areas.

Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, including

the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United States and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public Law 425), \$1,027,000.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$2,700,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business, farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, \$350,000.

Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and

experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$125,000.

Regional research laboratories: For continuing the researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on food products of farm commodities, \$4,000,000.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$236,184 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics for conducting, either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, \$850,000.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,923,867, of which amount \$259,838 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,266,066 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,397,963 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities and private agencies in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$842,861 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, and to enable

the Secretary to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester at \$9,200 per annum, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$542,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed eight; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and

recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$16,649,100.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$970,900.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$337,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,228,900.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$204,600.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the

extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$7,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,534 and \$5,000 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary (1) to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$495,957) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,100), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; and (2) through the Forest Service to cooperate with and advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, not to exceed \$87,743; in all, not to exceed \$732,500, of which not to exceed \$39,870 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$4,418,778 for forest development roads and trails (including not to exceed \$68,846 for personal services in the District of Columbia), and (2) \$1,500,000 for maintenance and reconstruction of forest highways, which latter sum is part of the balance of the amount of \$5,714,222 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), in all, \$5,918,778, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building pur-

chased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary, and that \$10,200 may be expended for the installation of a heating plant in, and for other betterments to the Sellwood shop buildings in Portland, Oregon.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the Act of March 5, 1942, as amended (7 U. S. C. 171-175), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodicals; erection of necessary buildings; procurement of medical supplies or services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, and furnishing to employees daily transportation between points of assembly and work projects, there is hereby continued available, in accordance with section 3 of said Act of March 5, 1942, not to exceed \$4,253,662 of the unobligated balances of appropriations made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, which balances shall be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided*, That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5, 1942, as amended, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the War Food Administration to perform its functions, including those prescribed by Executive Orders 9280, 9310, 9322, 9328, and 9334, independently or in cooperation (by transfer of funds or otherwise) with public and private agencies and individuals, other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425); actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes in an advisory capacity to or employed by the War Food Administration, without other compensation from the United States, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$115,000; printing and binding; the purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers; and the purchase of one, operation, and maintenance of two passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia; \$14,986,472, including \$275,000 for the wage stabilization program, and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1945 are continued during the current

fiscal year: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments are made against producers or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Administrator of the War Food Administration.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$6,565,000 of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; rent in the District of Columbia; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the Act of July 1, 1941, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-8); and the method that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its equivalent for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used for determining the parity price for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at such average location for the purposes of this proviso: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity substantially deteriorated in quality (or in the case of perishable fruits, vegetables, and animal products if there is danger of deterioration or of accumulation of

stocks) or sold for the purpose of feeding, or the extraction of peanut oil, or commodities disposed of for export pursuant to section 21 (c) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457) or commodities sold to farmers for seed or for new or byproduct uses, or commodities sold for the purpose of establishing claims against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentations, or other wrongful acts with respect to such commodities: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; \$300,000,000, together with \$13,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Parity payments" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, in all \$313,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1945 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1944, to December 31, 1945, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for making additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary for an adequate supply of such seeds and \$29,750,000 for making payments pursuant to section 5 of the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$22,911,200 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs; but not more than \$6,382,103 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency": *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying

of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1946 programs of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, shall not exceed \$300,000,000; but the payments or grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the respective States: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after the end of the current fiscal year for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to the end of such year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1945, 1946, and 1947 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department of Agriculture, the War Food Administration, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department or Administration shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the War Food Administration or any of its constituent agencies shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance, or expenses of any person after it is determined by the War Food Administrator that such person has, personally or by letter, demanded that a farmer join the triple-A program as a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority certificate for any rationed article or commodity. Hearings on charges filed with the War Food Administrator shall be held and decision made within thirty days after such charges are filed with him.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518), as amended by the Act of December 23, 1944 (Public Law 551), \$7,984,900, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$870,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

Soil conservation research: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,063,000.

Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,

\$28,636,800: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects.

Erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For research and demonstration work in soil conservation control measures, including research and demonstration work in fire control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, \$54,500: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,087,300.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32, as amended, of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States, Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may

be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$48,446,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

MARKETING SERVICE

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,125,300.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the

class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered, \$474,000.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, and for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), \$388,000.

Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,000,000.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$181,600.

Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,042,000.

United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, \$741,000.

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, \$507,000.

Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August 9, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$102,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$363,500.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$30,100.

Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$186,800.

Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$300,000.

Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), \$84,200.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as amended, \$22,357,264, together with not to exceed \$198,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made to carry out the provisions of said Act, which sums shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425); purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation

projects, under his supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to exceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotions, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or

for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for the production of agricultural commodities.

The Secretary may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said Act, \$2,500,000.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) and section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346), \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 15 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county, parish, or locality where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor:

Provided further, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in the arid and semi-arid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, to carry into effect the functions of the Department under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of water conservation and utilization projects, \$1,165,066, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling or otherwise preparing such lands for the utilization of irrigation water, irrespective of ownership.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$300 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$3,200,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, \$80,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425); purchase of one, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$526,000, together with not to exceed \$3,845,209 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o). Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (Public Law 425), are hereby made available to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other organizations as provided in said section.

Farmers' crop-production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), as amended by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law 674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1946") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (Act of February 9, 1937, Public Law 4), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (Public Resolution 78), June 30, 1939 (Public Law 159), June 25, 1940 (12 U. S. C. 1020n-1), July 1, 1941 (Public Law 144), July 22, 1942 (Public Law

674), July 12, 1943 (Public Law 129), and June 28, 1944 (Public Law 367), is hereby made available, together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$6,450,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (12 U. S. C. 1020-1020h), shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding, lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; rent in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020h).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the provisions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administratively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the production of the crops or livestock specified in the application is not available to him from sources other than the Regional Agricultural

Credit Corporation or is available from other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of the crops or livestock specified in the application would be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have designated as a region in which the making of such loans or advances is necessary in order to finance the production of crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of financing the completion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the Department for which appropriations are made in this Act shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by the Department under the statements of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency may be used for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

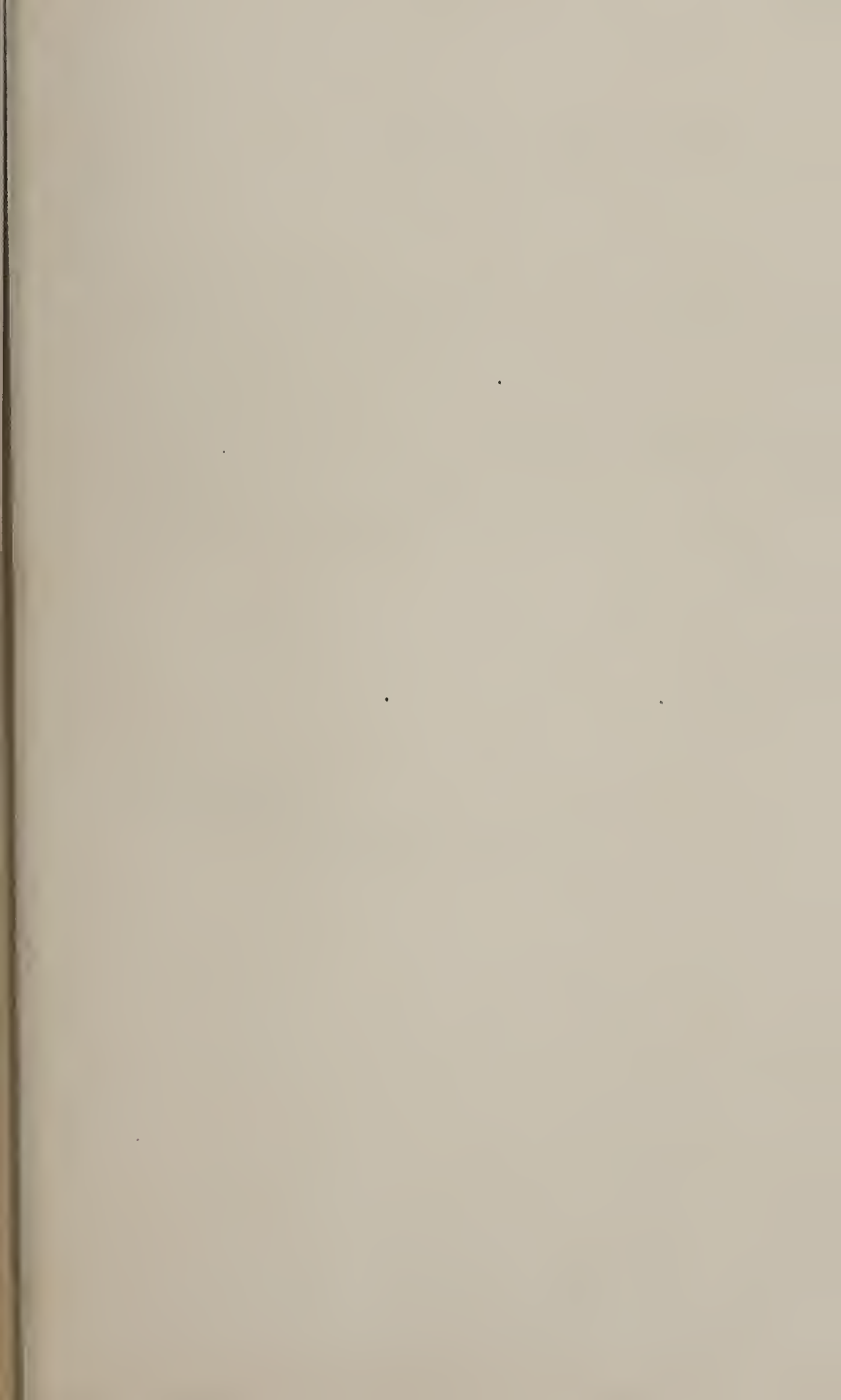
SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics; and

(5) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved May 5, 1945.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Budget and Finance
Washington, D. C.

May 5, 1945

BUDGET AND FINANCE CIRCULAR 803

Tables of Appropriations, 1946

For your information and for reference purposes, two tables are attached, showing appropriations of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946. Table I is a summary of appropriations, overtime costs being excluded from individual items and shown as one-line total entries. In Table II the appropriations and subappropriations are shown in the order in which they appear in the 1946 Agricultural Appropriation Act; 1944 and 1945 appropriations are shown both inclusive and exclusive of overtime costs. The 1945 figures also include all supplemental and deficiency appropriations approved to date.



W. A. Jump
Budget Officer

Attachments

Index entry:

BUDGETING, Appropriations,
tables of, for 1946

TABLE I

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summary of Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1944, 1945, and 1946

[Note.--Individual appropriation items for 1944 and 1945 exclude estimated costs of overtime compensation, include all supplemental and deficiency appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation setup in the 1946 Act.]

Bureau or Item	Appropriations		
	1944	1945	1946
<u>Appropriated Funds</u>			
Conservation and use of agricultural:			
land resources:			
Direct appropriation (excludes			
special flax program and			
special seed item)	\$398,785,341:	\$288,881,855:	\$300,000,000
Special flax program	- -:	- -:	29,750,000
Special seed program	- -:	12,500,000:	12,500,000
Reappropriation from "Parity			
payments" balances	- -:	- -:	13,000,000
Total, Conservation and use	398,785,341:	301,381,855:	355,250,000
Section 32 funds (Exportation and			
domestic consumption of agricul-			
tural commodities, permanent			
appropriation)	96,557,058:	118,740,783:	114,274,626
Parity payments	170,212,335:	- -:	- -
Sugar Act	63,778,231:	52,402,370:	48,446,000
Marketing Service	6,055,316:	6,271,216:	6,525,900
War Food Administration (salaries			
and expenses)	24,465,602:	28,846,193:	14,986,472
Federal Crop Insurance Act	3,345,451:	3,207,884:	7,984,900
Soil Conservation Service	20,450,979:	25,502,372:	29,754,300
Land utilization program (Title III,			
Farm Tenant Act)	1,110,776:	1,087,300:	1,087,300
Payments to counties from sub-			
marginal land program	75,280:	115,828:	127,500
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilita-			
tion	26,336,932:	22,357,264:	22,555,264
Farm tenancy (Title I, Farm Tenant			
Act)	1,328,214:	1,312,737:	2,500,000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid			
areas	995,567:	994,741:	1,000,000
Water conservation and utilization			
projects	- -:	- -:	1,165,066
Liquidation and management of			
resettlement projects	367,483:	- -:	- -
Flood and windstorm loans and grants:	14,963,829:	12,748,960:	- -
Extension Service	19,540,244:	19,594,918:	19,601,560
Estimated cost of overtime on above			
items	12,777,108:	13,106,591:	- -
Penalty mail (Sec. 2, Public Law 364)	- -:	2,648,591:	2,712,013
Subtotal, above items	861,145,746:	610,319,603:	627,970,901

Bureau or Item	Appropriations		
	1944	1945	1946
<u>Appropriated Funds - Cont.</u>			
Farm Credit Administration:			
Salaries and expenses	626,808:	551,267:	526,000
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans	34,811,876:	30,280,712:	24,054,232
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Salaries and expenses	2,238,232:	2,849,301:	3,200,000
Loans (RFC authorizations in 1945 and 1946)	20,000,000:	- -:	- -
Agricultural Research Administration:			
Office of Administrator	252,702:	282,237:	285,200
Special research fund	1,063,101:	1,088,256:	1,088,000
Office of Experiment Stations ...	7,249,453:	7,254,255:	7,459,183
Bureau of Animal Industry	15,136,411:	15,955,489:	16,439,900
Bureau of Dairy Industry	715,115:	722,300:	742,300
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering ..	4,785,103:	4,927,820:	5,193,900
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	4,910,422:	5,066,082:	5,440,200
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases	- -:	3,556,350:	2,700,000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry	3,961,549:	4,189,712:	4,475,000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics	450,203:	722,350:	850,000
White pine blister rust control ...	1,824,759:	1,923,867:	2,923,867
Forest Service	29,843,755:	32,813,001:	33,554,976
Forest roads and trails	3,673,160:	3,619,106:	5,918,778
Emergency rubber project	12,574,372:	5,190,296:	4,817,000
Office of the Secretary (including Immediate Office of the Secretary, and Offices of Budget and Finance, Plant and Operations, and Personnel)	1,429,373:	1,467,817:	1,450,000
Office of Solicitor	1,615,431:	1,664,155:	1,730,000
Office of Information	413,865:	440,098:	453,000
Printing and binding	1,200,000:	1,100,000:	1,000,000
Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture	178,000:	- -:	- -
Library	459,714:	466,270:	467,900
Bureau of Agricultural Economics...	3,363,106:	3,563,556:	3,630,000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations	413,885:	418,188:	500,000
Estimated cost of overtime on above items	10,510,634:	11,211,363:	- -

Bureau or Item	Appropriations		
	1944	1945	1946
<u>Appropriated Funds - Cont.</u>			
Penalty mail (Sec. 2, Public Law 364)	- -	513,059	526,727
Working Capital Fund	400,000	- -	- -
Subtotal, above items	164,101,029	141,836,907	129,426,163
Total, all of above items	1,025,246,775	752,156,510	757,397,064
Deduct reappropriations included in foregoing	-31,166,158	-52,247,217	-42,869,232
Total, all direct appropriations	994,080,617	699,909,293	714,527,832

RFC Borrowing Authorizations and Corporate Administrative Expenses

Rural rehabilitation loans	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000
Farm tenancy loans	30,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000
Rural electrification loans (appropriated funds provided in 1944) ..	- -	25,000,000	80,000,000
Total, borrowings authorized...	97,500,000	107,500,000	197,500,000
Commodity Credit Corporation	4,766,251	6,539,891	6,565,000
Estimated overtime cost	638,749	668,635	- -
	5,405,000	7,208,526	6,565,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation..	8,125,536	8,127,556	6,450,000
Estimated overtime cost	74,464	72,444	- -
	8,200,000	8,200,000	6,450,000
Total administrative expense authorizations	13,605,000	15,408,526	13,015,000

Trust Funds

Excluding estimated overtime cost..	18,802,527	14,191,574	13,395,068
Estimated overtime cost	634,358	1,246,476	- -
Total, trust funds	19,436,885	15,438,050	13,395,068

Note.--1944 and 1945 direct appropriations of \$30,000,000 and \$20,000,000 respectively, for the farm labor program have been excluded from foregoing as they are made on a calendar year basis. Certain permanent appropriation figures for 1945 and 1946 which have been shown in previous tables on an estimated basis, have been adjusted wherever necessary or feasible on the basis of the latest available information.

Prepared by: Office of Budget and Finance, Division of Estimates and Allotments.
Estimates Section, May 5, 1945.

TABLE II

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1944, 1945, and 1946

[Note.--Figures in brackets [] not included in totals; 1944 and 1945 columns include all supplemental and deficiency appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation setup in the 1946 Act.]

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual 1/	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (Salaries and expenses)	\$1,648,184	\$1,429,373	\$1,700,000	\$1,467,817 2/
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	400,000	400,000	- -	- -
PENALTY MAIL (Section 2, Public Law 364)	- -	- - 3/	3,161,650	3,161,650
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR (Salaries and expenses)	1,875,105	1,615,431	1,930,632	1,664,155 2/
OFFICE OF INFORMATION:				
Salaries and expenses	489,257	413,865 4/	514,002	440,098
Printing and binding	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Reproduction of 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture	178,000	178,000	- -	- -
Total	1,867,257	1,791,865	1,614,002	1,540,098 2/

1/ Supplemental appropriations (as distinguished from overtime costs) for overtime compensation for 1944 were carried in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, on a main-head appropriation basis, with a delegation of authority to the Secretary and the War Food Administrator to distribute such funds to the various subappropriations; this table reflects the distributions thus made.

2/ Provides changes in working funds for 1946 as compared with 1945 (excluding overtime) by direct appropriation and transfer, as follows: Office of the Secretary, -\$53,850; Office of Solicitor, -\$26,870; Office of Information, salaries and expenses, -\$61,881, and printing and binding, -\$160,000.

3/ Appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

4/ Includes \$8,002 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs:	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs:
				1946
LIBRARY (Salaries and expenses)	542,932:	459,714:1/	550,171:	466,270:
				467,900
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:				
Economic investigations	2,373,236:	2,047,952:	2,375,236:	2,058,236:
Crop and livestock estimates	1,508,266:	1,315,154:2/	1,735,000:	1,505,320:
Total	3,881,502:	3,363,106:	4,110,236:	3,563,556:3/
				3,630,000
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS:				
(Salaries and expenses)	473,670:	413,885:	481,505:	418,188:
				500,000
EXTENSION SERVICE:				
Payments to States:				
Capper-Ketcham Act	1,480,000:	1,480,000:	1,480,000:	1,480,000:
Bankhead-Jones Act	12,000,000:	12,000,000:	12,000,000:	12,000,000:
Additional extension work	555,000:	555,000:	555,000:	555,000:
Alaska	23,950:	23,950:	23,950:	23,950:
Puerto Rico	140,000:	140,000:	140,000:	140,000:
Cooperative agricultural extension work (permanent appropriation) ..	4,704,710:	4,704,710:	4,704,710:	4,704,710:
Total, payments to States	18,903,660:	18,903,660:	18,903,660:	18,903,660:
Salaries and expenses:				
Administration and coordination of extension work	718,843:	636,584:4/	785,843:	691,258:
Total	19,622,503:	19,540,244:	19,689,503:	19,594,918:
				19,601,560

1/ Includes \$6,938 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

2/ Includes \$235,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

3/ Provides changes in working funds for 1946 as compared with 1945 (excluding overtime) by direct appropriation and transfer, as follows: Economic investigations, -\$53,680, and crop and livestock estimates, +\$14,680.

4/ Includes \$37,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:				
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR (Salaries and expenses)	289,409:	252,702:	324,392:	282,237:
				285,200
SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND	1,189,497:	1,063,101:	1,226,364:	1,088,256:
				1,088,000
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS:				
Payments to States:				
Hatch Act	720,000:	720,000:	720,000:	720,000:
Adams Act	720,000:	720,000:	720,000:	720,000:
Purnell Act	2,880,000:	2,880,000:	2,880,000:	2,880,000:
Bankhead-Jones Act	2,463,708:	2,463,708:	2,463,708:	2,663,708
Hawaii	90,000:	90,000:	90,000:	90,000:
Alaska	37,500:	37,500:	37,500:	42,500
Puerto Rico	90,000:	90,000:	90,000:	90,000:
Total, payments to States	7,001,208:	7,001,208:	7,001,208:	7,206,208
Salaries and expenses:				
Administration of grants and co-ordination of research with States	169,936:	148,266:	176,169:	153,600
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico	108,074:	99,979:	107,074:	99,375
Total, salaries and expenses	278,010:	248,245:	283,243:	252,975
Total	7,279,218:	7,249,453:	7,284,451:	7,459,183
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY (Salaries and expenses):				
Animal husbandry	914,000:	826,507:	928,500:	840,000
Diseases of animals	759,138:	689,713:	781,118:	708,900
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:				
Direct appropriation	6,038,800:	5,640,832:	5,488,232:	5,048,592:
Reappropriation	- -:	- -:	343,959:	800,000
Inspection and quarantine	1,157,544:	994,946:	1,150,770:	999,600

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION-Cont.				
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY (Salaries and expenses) - Cont.				
Meat Inspection	8,230,698:	6,753,779:	9,406,124:	7,800,689:
Virus Serum Toxin Act	272,815:	230,634:	287,228:	243,435:
Total	17,372,995:	15,136,411:	18,385,931:	15,955,489:
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY (Salaries and expenses)				
	805,720:	715,115:	812,958:	722,300:
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING (Salaries and expenses):				
Field crops	2,204,100:	1,931,455:	2,211,600:	1,936,400:
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops	1,727,050:	1,505,490:	1,774,000:	1,537,000:
Forest diseases	274,900:	241,390:	266,000:	232,700:
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation	908,024:	787,791:	897,424:	779,340:
Agricultural engineering	318,295:	281,476:2/	461,532:	415,580:
National Arboretum	42,900:	37,501:	31,500:	26,800:
Total	5,475,269:	4,785,103:	5,642,056:	4,927,820:
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:				
Salaries and expenses:				
Insect investigations	2,243,977:	1,960,234:3/	2,313,495:	2,020,140:
Insect and plant disease control	2,557,383:	2,209,857:	2,571,530:	2,225,835:
Foreign plant quarantines	860,025:	740,331:4/	957,180:	820,107:
Total, salaries and expenses..	5,661,385:	4,910,422:	5,842,205:	5,066,082:
1/ Includes \$20,000 appropriated in a prior year, continued available in 1944 for completion of a water tower fire protection system at the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.				
2/ Includes \$83,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.				
3/ Includes \$25,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, under the title "Forest Insects."				
4/ Includes \$102,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.				

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases	1/	1/	3,780,050:	3,556,350:
Total	5,661,385:	4,910,422:	9,622,255:	8,622,432:
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY:				
Salaries and expenses:				
Agricultural chemical investigations	333,317:	297,142:	375,101:	326,171:
Naval stores investigations	133,430:	121,847:	132,660:	116,795:
Regional research laboratories	3,996,490:	3,542,560:	4,244,600:	3,746,746:
Total	4,463,237:	3,961,549:	4,752,361:	4,189,712:
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS:				
Salaries and expenses	512,420:	450,203:	806,630:	722,350:
WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL:				
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	831,093:	710,497:	840,953:	712,800:
Forest Service	1,098,160:	968,636:	1,219,900:	1,040,320:
Department of Interior	170,747:	145,626:	203,173:	170,747:
Total	2,100,000:	1,824,759:	2,264,026:	1,923,867:
FOREST SERVICE:				
Salaries and expenses:				
General administrative expenses	642,670:	560,128:	625,000:	542,275:
National forest protection and management	17,561,385:	15,128,090:4/	18,325,426:	15,774,286:

- 1/ Unobligated balance of \$3,311,122 of a 1943 supplemental appropriation (on a control year basis) was available for 1944; of this amount, \$231,026 was obligated for overtime pay costs during 1944.
- 2/ Includes \$1,080,050 appropriated in H. J. Res. 141, Public Law 26, approved March 31, 1945.
- 3/ Includes \$145,000 appropriated in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.
- 4/ Includes \$596,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs
FOREST SERVICE: - cont.				
Salaries and expenses: - cont.				
Fighting forest fires	1/ 1,635,000:	1,550,040:2/	2,059,000:	1,955,147:
Forest management	543,519:	476,242:	593,110:	520,992:
Range investigations	287,369:	250,000:	288,475:	250,000:
Forest products	1,083,341:	951,128:	1,147,519:	1,001,380:
Forest resources investigations	243,613:	215,000:	240,264:	214,600:
Total, salaries and expenses	21,996,897:	19,130,628:	23,278,794:	20,258,680:
Forest fire cooperation	6,330,000:	6,294,140:	6,300,000:	6,265,120:
Farm and other private forestry cooperation	771,168:	723,017:	781,466:	732,537:
Acquisition of lands for national forests	100,000:	86,214:	75,000:	64,150:
Payments to States and territories from the national forest fund (permanent appropriation)	2,608,870:	2,608,870:	4,005,438:	4,005,438:
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forest fund (permanent appropriation)	26,888:	26,888:	38,476:	38,476:
Roads and trails for States, national forest fund (permanent appropriation)	1,043,548:	973,998:	1,602,175:	1,448,600:
Total	32,877,371:	29,843,755:	36,081,349:	32,813,001:
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS:				
Direct appropriation	3,037,168:	2,431,605:	4,161,496:	3,619,106:
Reappropriation	1,241,555:	1,241,555:	-:	-:
Total	4,278,723:	3,673,160:	4,161,496:	3,619,106:
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT (Reappropriation in 1945 and 1946)				
1/ Includes \$1,535,000 appropriated in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.	13,048,000:	12,574,372:3/	5,420,000:	5,190,296:4/
2/ Includes \$1,959,000 appropriated in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945.				
3/ Includes \$2,399,015 of the 1944 appropriation which is available until expended; in addition \$563,338 is estimated to be available for future years, and is included in the figure shown as the appropriation for 1946.				
4/ Consists of reappropriation of \$4,253,662, from 1942-1943 balances, and \$563,338 balance of 1944 appropriation available until expended (See footnote above).				
				4,817,000

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION (Salaries and expenses)	26,200,000	24,465,602	30,700,000	28,846,193
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (Administrative expenses from Corporation funds) 1/	2/ [5,405,000]	[4,766,251]	[7,208,526]	[6,539,891]
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES:				
Direct appropriation (excludes special flax program and special seed program)	400,000,000	398,785,341	290,000,000	288,881,855
Special flax program	-	-	-	-
Special seed program	-	-	12,500,000	12,500,000
Reappropriation from "Parity payments" balance	-	-	-	-
Total	400,000,000	398,785,341	302,500,000	301,381,855
PARITY PAYMENTS	3/170,281,000	170,212,335	-	-
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT: 4/				
Administrative and operating expenses (Reappropriations in 1945)	3,500,000	3,345,451	3,350,000	3,207,884
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:				
Soil conservation research	1,237,741	1,074,003	1,225,000	1,063,200
Soil conservation operations	22,528,803	19,307,466	28,340,000	24,375,300
1/ Appropriation of \$256,764,881.04 made to Treasury Department in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945 to restore capital impairment as of March 31, 1944.				
2/ Includes \$250,000 authorized by First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.				
3/ Appropriation in 1944 was to liquidate obligations incurred under the authorization therefor in the 1943 Act; no provision was made for continuation of the parity payment program beyond the crop year 1942.				
4/ Appropriation of \$30,000,000 made to Treasury Department in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.				
5/ Includes \$3,000,000 made available by the Act of December 23, 1944, Public Law 551, which authorized crop insurance commencing with wheat, cotton, and flax crops planted for harvest in 1945, and trial insurance on other crops.				

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated : overtime costs : 1946
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE: - Cont.				
Erosion control, Everglades region,				
Florida	78,592	69,510	72,248	63,872
Total	23,845,136	20,450,979	29,637,248	25,502,372
LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUB-MARGINAL LAND (TITLE III, FARM TENANT ACT)				
Payments to counties from submarginal land program (permanent appropriation)	1,276,120	1,110,776	1,250,000	1,087,300
	75,280	75,280	115,828	115,828
EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (Section 32 funds, permanent appropriation)				
	1/ 97,051,938	96,557,058	1/119,307,108	118,740,783
SUGAR ACT	63,883,060	63,778,231	52,510,203	52,402,370
MARKETING SERVICES:				
Market news service	1,215,938	1,071,387	1,271,290	1,114,943
Market inspection of farm products	546,679	471,637	547,679	474,150
Marketing farm products	440,690	383,108	451,500	388,250
Tobacco Acts	870,954	754,193	933,500	812,530
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency and Standard Container Acts	203,939	178,784	210,000	181,605
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts	1,188,683	1,037,917	1,210,783	1,042,425
United States Grain Standards Act	860,999	740,725	860,999	741,000
United States Warehouse Act	531,541	467,186	533,930	464,115
Federal Seed Act	93,750	80,771	117,700	102,473
Packers and Stockyards Act	421,212	367,177	418,700	363,530

1/ Represents for fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, 30 percent of customs receipts for calendar years 1942, 1943, and 1944, respectively; 1944, 1945, and 1946 Acts specifically authorize use of not to exceed \$50,000,000 for a school lunch and milk program.

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
Naval Stores Act	34,728	30,165	34,728	30,128
Insecticide Act	192,906	169,014	215,208	186,800
Commodity Exchange Act	348,581	303,252	348,797	300,000
Freight rates for farm products	-	-	78,762	69,267
Total	6,950,600	6,055,316	7,233,576	6,271,216
LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION:				
Appropriated funds	2/ 30,500,000	26,336,932	26,000,000	22,357,264
Loans (RFC funds)	2/ [67,500,000]	[67,500,000]	[67,500,000]	[67,500,000]
FARM TENANCY (TITLE I, FARM TENANT ACT):				
Salaries and expenses	1,514,070	1,328,214	1,500,000	1,312,737
Loans (RFC funds)	[30,000,000]	[30,000,000]	[15,000,000]	[15,000,000]
LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS (TITLE IV, FARM TENANT ACT):				
	421,039	367,483	-	-
WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS:				
	1,025,000	995,567	1,025,000	994,741
WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS	4/ -	- - 4/	- -	- -
FLOOD AND WINDSTORM LOANS AND GRANTS (Reappropriation in 1945)	5/ 15,000,000	14,963,829	12,852,546	12,748,960

1/ Financed in 1944 from "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources."

2/ Includes amounts provided in First Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, as follows: Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, appropriated funds, \$6,500,000, and Loans (RFC funds), \$7,500,000.

3/ Includes \$198,000 reappropriation from the unobligated balance of the item "Flood and windstorm loans and grants," together with authority for servicing and collecting loans made during 1944 and 1945 under the latter item.

4/ Unobligated balances available in 1944 and 1945 from transfers heretofore made to the Department from the appropriation "Water Conservation and Utility Projects, Department of Interior."

5/ Appropriated for fiscal year 1944 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for flood restoration loans; Public Law 307, 78th Congress, extended the availability of the fund to June 30, 1945, and authorized its use for flood and windstorm loans and grants.

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945		Appropriations, 1946
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:					
Administrative expenses	2,558,000	2,238,232	1/ 3,246,000	2,849,301	3,200,000
Loans:					
Appropriated funds	20,000,000	20,000,000			
Loans (RFC funds)			[25,000,000]	[25,000,000]	[80,000,000]
Total	22,558,000	22,238,232	3,246,000	2,849,301	3,200,000
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION 2/					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation	689,259	626,808	626,321	551,267	526,000
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans	[4,123,561]	[3,492,697]	[4,459,480]	[3,839,877]	[3,845,209]
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by FCA	[2,986,575]	[2,649,707]	[3,444,025]	[3,036,837]	[2,705,019]
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Direct appropriation	4,907,273	4,907,273			
Reappropriation:					
Unobligated balances from prior years					
Estimated collections to be available	10,537,523	10,537,523	12,362,712	12,362,712	5,821,232
Total	19,367,080	19,367,080	17,918,000	17,918,000	18,233,000
	35,501,135	35,438,684	30,907,033	30,831,979	24,580,232
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION: 3/					
Administrative expenses from Corporation funds	4/ [8,200,000]	[8,125,536]	[8,200,000]	[8,127,556]	[6,450,000]
TOTAL, APPROPRIATIONS AND REAPPROPRIATIONS					
	1,025,246,775	1,001,959,033	752,156,510	727,838,556	757,397,064
1/ Includes \$696,000 appropriated in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.					
2/ Appropriation of \$21,800,000 for 1944 was made to Treasury Department for payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages.					
3/ Appropriation of \$7,400,000 for 1944 was made to Treasury Department for payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages.					
4/ Includes \$378,000 authorized by Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.					

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs
DEDUCT REAPPROPRIATIONS INCLUDED IN FOREGOING:				
Bureau of Animal Industry:				
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease	- -	- -	343,959	343,959
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:				
Agricultural engineering	20,000	20,000	- -	- -
Forest roads and trails	1,241,555	1,241,555	- -	- -
Emergency rubber project	- -	- -	5,420,000	5,190,296
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	- -	- -	- -	- -
Federal Crop Insurance Act (Administrative and operating expenses) ..	- -	- -	3,350,000	3,207,884
Flood and windstorm loans and grants: Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation	- -	- -	12,852,546	12,748,960
Farm Credit Administration:				
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:				
Unobligated balances from prior years	10,537,523	10,537,523	12,362,712	12,362,712
Estimated collections to be available	19,367,080	19,367,080	17,918,000	17,918,000
Total deductions, as above:	31,166,158	31,166,158	52,247,217	51,771,811
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	994,080,617	970,792,875	699,909,293	676,066,745
				714,527,832

Note.--1944 and 1945 direct appropriations of \$30,000,000 and \$20,000,000 respectively, for the farm labor program have been excluded from foregoing as they are made on a calendar year basis. Certain permanent appropriation figures for 1945 and 1946 which have been shown in previous tables on an estimated basis, have been adjusted wherever necessary or feasible on the basis of the latest available information.

RFC Borrowing, Authorizations and Corporate Administrative Expenses

[Listed above, but not included in totals]

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945		Appropriations, 1946
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs	
Rural rehabilitation loans	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000	67,500,000
Farm tenancy loans	30,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	50,000,000
Rural electrification loans (appropriated funds provided in 1944)	- -	- -	25,000,000	25,000,000	80,000,000
Total, borrowings authorized from RFC:	97,500,000	97,500,000	107,500,000	107,500,000	197,500,000
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Administrative expenses	5,405,000	4,766,251	7,208,526	6,539,891	6,565,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:					
Administrative expenses	8,200,000	8,125,536	8,200,000	8,127,556	6,450,000
Total corporate administrative expenses	13,605,000	12,891,787	15,408,526	14,667,447	13,015,000
Trust Funds					
(1945 and 1946 figures are subject to revision.)					
Cooperative work, Forest Service	3,106,014	2,863,065	2,000,000	1,689,713	2,000,000
Agricultural Adjustment Agency:					
Moisture content and grade determination for Commodity Credit Corporation	1,517,263	1,517,263	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indemnity fund, county associations ..	2,374	2,374	15,000	15,000	- -
Undistributed cotton price-adjustment payments	2,159	2,159	2,000	2,000	1,000
Proceeds, Distilled Spirits Industry..	72,325	72,325	- -	- -	- -

Bureau and Item	Appropriations, 1944		Appropriations, 1945	
	Actual	Exclusive of overtime costs	Actual	Exclusive of estimated overtime costs
Trust Funds - Cont..				
Office of Distribution:				
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products	4,658,433	4,386,703	5,000,000	4,396,520
Grading of agricultural commodities for Commodity Credit Corporation.....	553,245	500,964	541,000	432,034
Farm Security Administration:				
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of re-settlement projects	1,125,559	1,070,548	600,000	438,559
State rural rehabilitation corporation: funds	7,774,089	7,761,702	6,000,000	5,937,698
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase agreements	623	623	200	200
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts	124,454	124,454	154,000	154,000
Return of excess deposits for reproductions of photographs, mosaics, and maps	625	625	750	750
Miscellaneous contributed funds	499,573	499,573	125,000	125,000
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc.	149	149	100	100
Total, trust accounts	19,436,885	18,802,527	14,050	14,191,574
				13,395,068

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